

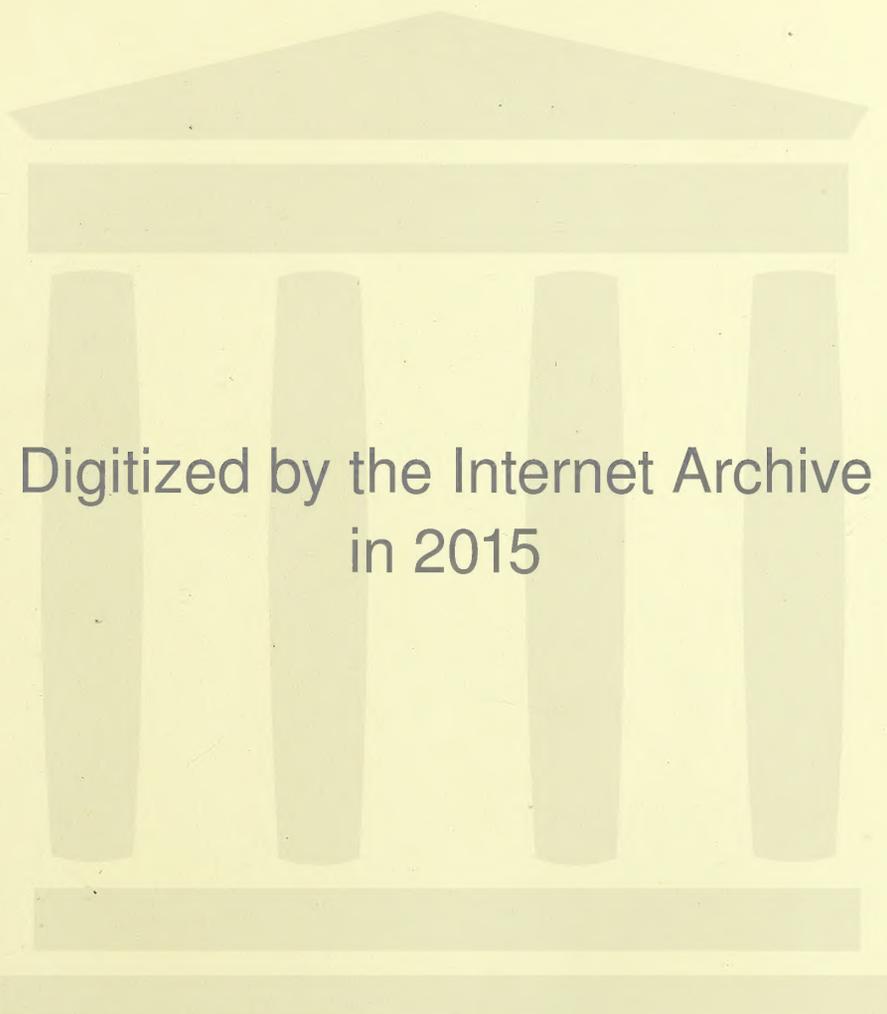


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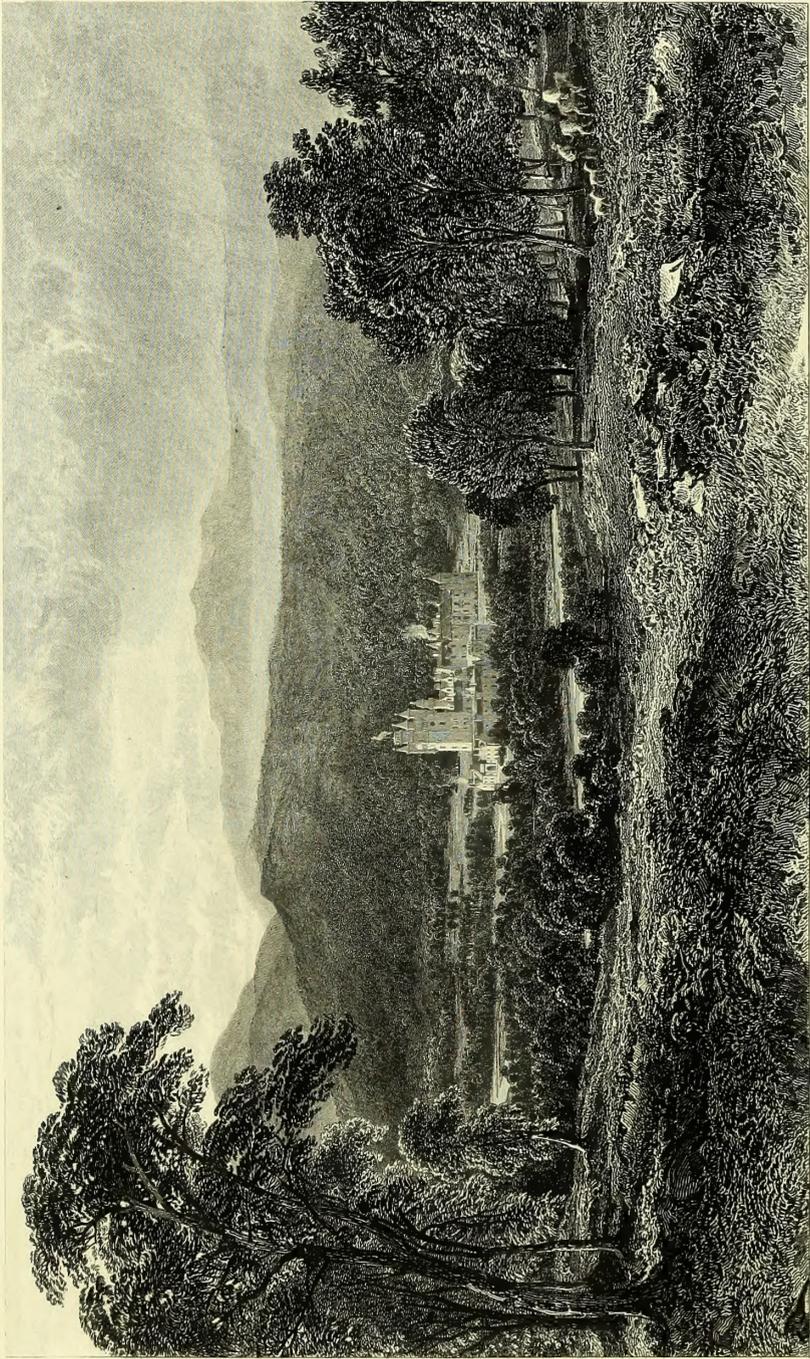
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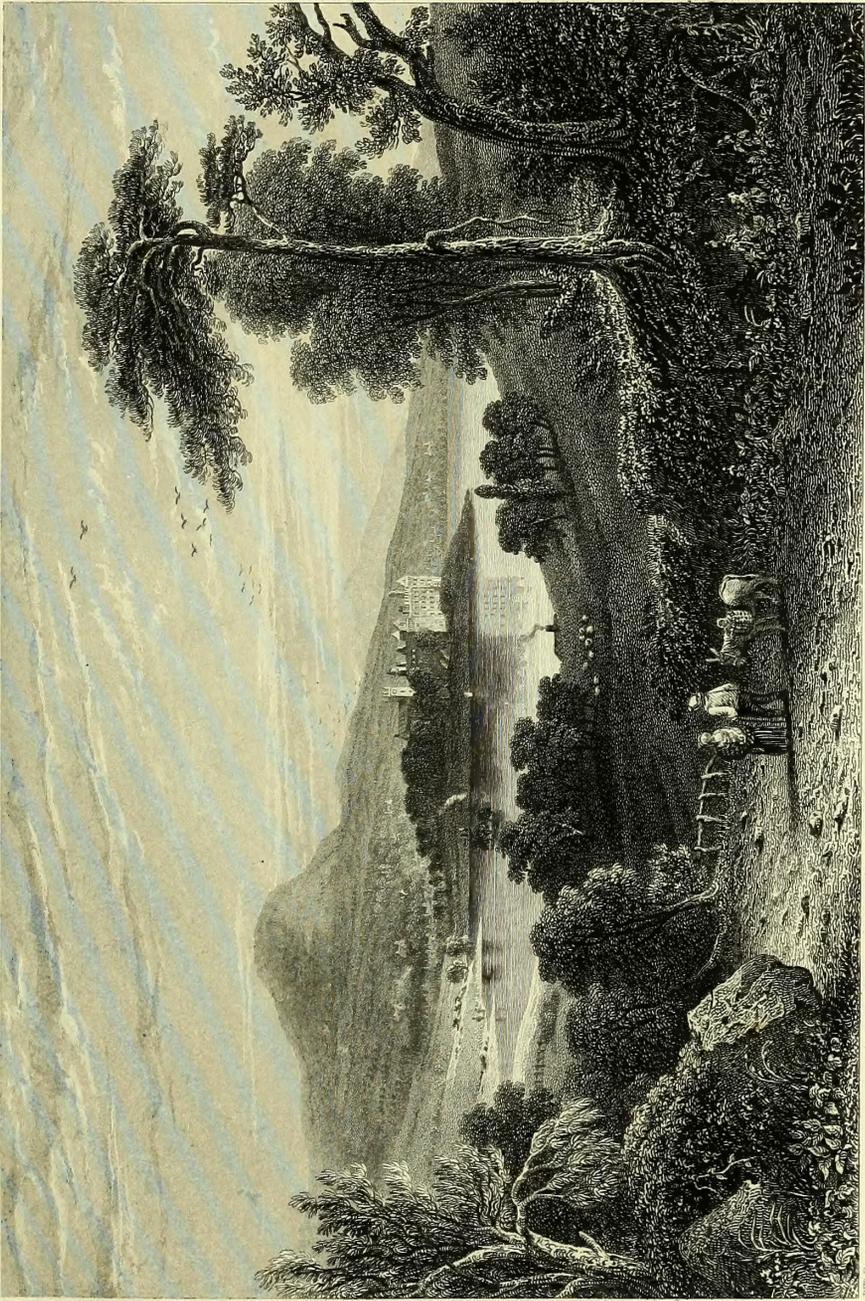
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W. Forrest

John P. Neill

BALMORAL.
THE HIGHLAND RESIDENCE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.



W. Forrest

Wm. Brown

LINLITHGOW PALACE.



ORDNANCE
GAZETTEER OF SCOTLAND:

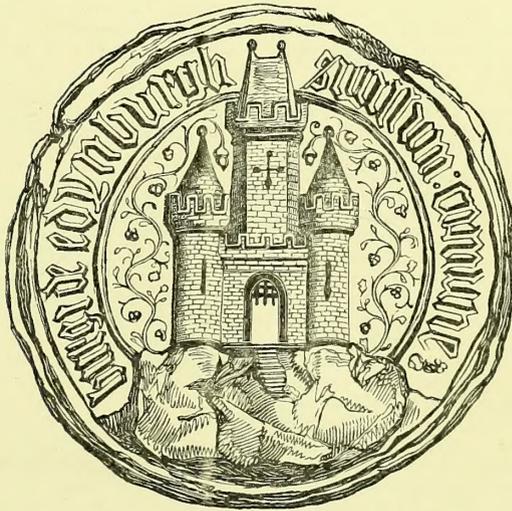
A SURVEY OF SCOTTISH TOPOGRAPHY,

Statistical, Biographical, and Historical.

EDITED BY

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ASSISTANT EDITOR OF 'THE GLOBE ENCYCLOPEDIA.'



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ORDNANCE GAZETTEER

OF

SCOTLAND.

AAN or AVEN (Gael. *abhainn*, 'river'), a rivulet of the Eastern Grampians, rises on the NW side of Mount Battock, at an altitude of 1700 feet, near the meeting-point of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar shires. Thence it runs about 10 miles ENE mostly along the boundary between Aberdeen and Kincardine shires, to a confluence with the Feugh, 4 miles SW of Banchory. It flows in a rocky bed, is subject to great freshets, and is open to the public, but affords no very good sport.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Abbey, a precinct in Canongate parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the foot of the lines of street eastward from the centre of the Old Town of Edinburgh. It contains Holyrood Palace and Abbey, and includes the Queen's Park. First enclosed by James V., it has, from ancient times, been a sanctuary for insolvent debtors, a bailie for it being appointed by commission from the Duke of Hamilton, and sitting in a small court-house on the first Saturday of every month. Its population has dwindled since the alteration of the law respecting debtors, and it now has few inhabitants except in connection with Holyrood. The objects of interest, particularly the palace, the abbey, and their adjuncts, are described under EDINBURGH.

Abbey, a *quoad sacra* parish, formed in 1875 out of South Leith and Greenside parishes, Edinburghshire. Its church, on London Road, close to Abbeyhill station, and 1 mile ENE of Edinburgh Post Office, is a Gothic structure, built (1875-76) at a cost of £8000, with 855 sittings, and tower and spire. Behind it is Abbeyhill school (1881); and not far off are London Road U.P. church (1875; 950 sittings), a very good Early English edifice, also with tower and spire, and Abbeyhill Episcopal mission church (1880; 300 sittings) and school. Pop. (1881) 4132.

Abbey, a village of Clackmannanshire, on the left bank of the river Forth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Stirling. It is, in some respects, in the parish of Stirling; in others, in that of Logie; and it takes its name from the neighbouring abbey of CAMBUSKENNETH. It communicates, by ferry-boat, with the Stirling bank of the Forth, and has a public school, which, with accommodation for 48 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 38, and a grant of £31, 10s. Pop. (1881) 217.

Abbey, a small village, with the site of a Cistercian nunnery, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of the river Tyne, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of Haddington town. The nunnery, founded in 1178 by Ada, mother of Malcolm IV., was the meeting-place, in 1548, of the parliament that arranged Queen Mary's marriage to the Dauphin. At the Dissolution it had 18 nuns, and an income of £310; but no traces of it now remain.

Abbey, a *quoad sacra* parish in Arbroath and St Vigeans parishes, Forfarshire, around the ruins of Arbroath Abbey, in the town of Arbroath. Constituted in 1869, it had a population in 1871 of 2338 within Arbroath parish, and 1742 within St Vigeans, and is in

the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church, erected in 1787 as a chapel of ease, at a cost of about £2000, contained 1281 sittings, but was enlarged by 80 more in 1879. Two schools under the Arbroath burgh school-board bear the names of Abbey and Abbey Church. The former, in May 1880, had an attendance of 230; the latter, closed during the day in December 1879, had then 119 evening scholars.

Abbey, a parish of NE Renfrewshire, including part of the town of Paisley while completely surrounding the burgh parishes, and itself called sometimes Abbey Paisley. It also contains the town of Johnstone, the Dovecot hall portion of Barrhead, and the villages of Elderslie, Thorn, Quarrelton, Inkerman, Hurler, and Nitshill. It is bounded N by Renfrew parish, NE by Govan in Lanarkshire, E by Eastwood, SE and S by Neilston, W by Lochwinnoch, and NW by Kilbarchan. Very irregular in outline, it has an extreme length from E to W of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width varies between 3 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 16,179 acres, of which $2\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $252\frac{1}{2}$ water. The White CART winds about 5 miles westward, partly along the eastward boundary, and partly through the interior, to Paisley, thence striking $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile northward into Renfrew parish on its way to the Clyde; at Crookston it is joined by the LEVERN, which from Barrhead traces much of the south-eastern and eastern border. The whole of the north-western border, from Milliken Park to Blackstone House, a distance of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is marked by the Black CART; and all three streams are fed by several burns. NW of Paisley is a mineral spring; and to the SW are the Stanely and Rowbank reservoirs, large artificial sheets of water. The northern part of the parish is almost a perfect level, consisting chiefly of reclaimed moss, and near Boghead being only 13 feet above the sea; but southward one passes through 'a rough and undulating country, with masses of grey crag interspersed with whinny knolls,' to Stanely Moor and the Braes of Gleniffer—the scene of Tannahill's songs,—whose highest point within the Abbey bounds is Sergeantlaw (749 feet). Lesser elevations, from N to S, are Mosspark (159 feet), Carriagehill (147), Dikebarhill (168), Windyhill (312), Bent (637), and Hartfield (723). The soil on the arable lands has great diversity of character, being in some places a vegetable mould derived from moss; in others, especially along the streams, a rich alluvial loam. Generally, however, it is shallow, either clayey or sandy, and overlying a substratum of gravel or till, which, naturally retentive of moisture, has been greatly improved by art. The rocks of these low tracts belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series; those of the hills are various kinds of trap. In 1879, 8 collieries and 6 ironstone mines were in operation; and greenstone, sandstone, limestone, aluminous schist, fireclay, and potter's-clay are also extensively worked. The chief antiquity is CROOKSTON CASTLE, and other ruins are STANELY CASTLE, Stewart's Raiss Tower, and Blackhall House. HAWKHEAD (Earl

ABBEY

of Glasgow) and Cardonald are ancient mansions; while Johnstone Castle, Ferguslie, Househill, Ralston, Barshaw, and Egypt Park are all of modern erection. Twenty-three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 82 of between £100 and £500, 135 of between £50 and £100, and 263 of between £20 and £50. This parish is in the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and it contains the *quoad sacra* parishes of Elderslie and Johnstone, with almost the whole of Levern. The charge since 1641 has been collegiate; and there are two ministers, the first of whom has an income of £621, and the second of £512. The parish church is that of the ancient abbey, described under PAISLEY, where, as also under ELDELSLIE, JOHNSTONE, and BARRHEAD, other places of worship of various denominations will be noticed. The landward school-board consists of 9 members; and 9 schools under it, with total accommodation for 2294 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 1558, and grants amounting to £1394, 3s. 6d. Abbey parish has its own poor-law administration, and possesses a poorhouse and a lunatic asylum for itself, with respective accommodation for 555 and 98 inmates. It is traversed by reaches of the Caledonian and of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and by the Johnstone and Glasgow Canal. Valuation of lands and heritages (1881) £79,885, 12s. 6d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 17,489; of landward district, 11,988. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 14,153, (1861) 29,687, (1871) 30,587, (1881) 34,392, of whom 17,470 were within the burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Abbey, a burn and a small headland in Renwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The burn rises near Doon Hill, and runs about 6 miles southward, past Dundrennan Abbey, to the Solway Firth, at the small harbour of Burnfoot. The headland flanks the W side of that harbour, 3½ miles E of the entrance of Kirkcudbright Bay.

Abbey, a hill in Abbey St Bathans parish, Berwickshire, 6 miles NNW of Dunse. It is one of the Lammermuirs, has a length of about 2 miles, rises to an altitude of 913 feet, and consists of two parts, called Inner and Outer.

Abbey Bathans. See ABBEY ST BATHANS.

Abbey Craig, an abrupt eminence in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, on the N side of the Forth, 1½ mile ENE of Stirling. It rises from a plain of carboniferous rocks; consists at first of sandstones, shales, clay, ironstone, and coarse limestone; afterwards becomes a mass of greenstone, similar to that of Stirling Castle and Craigforth Rocks; and culminates at a height of 362 feet above the level of the sea. Its limestone has drawn some attention; and its greenstone, in considerable quantity, has been worked into excellent mill-stones. Its form is picturesque; its surface is largely clothed with shrubbery, and traced with winding walks; and its summit commands a magnificent view of the basin of the Forth. It bears marks of an entrenchment formed by the Romans, and renewed by Cromwell; it yielded, about the year 1790, a number of bronze spear-heads; and it was the station of the victorious army of Sir William Wallace in the battle of Stirling, 11 Sept. 1297. A monument to Wallace now crowns a tabular spot adjacent to a precipitous stoop at its W end. It was founded 24 June 1861, but not completed till Sept. 1869, suffering interruption in its progress from deficiency of funds, and eventually costing about £18,000. Designed by J. T. Rothead of Glasgow, it has the form of a Scottish baronial tower, surmounted by an architectural crown, measures 36 feet square at the base, and, rising to the height of 220 feet from the ground, is more conspicuous than beautiful. The top may be gained, without any fee, by a winding staircase, and commands a noble bird's-eye view.

Abbeygreen, a small town in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the river Nethan, 3 furlongs W of Lesmahagow station, and 6 miles SW of Lanark. Beautifully situated in a pleasant vale, it takes its name from the priory of LESMAHAGOW, and is itself often called Lesmahagow. It stands nearly in the centre of that parish, and contains its post office, with

ABBEY WELL

money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, under Lanark. There are besides branches of the Royal Bank and British Linen Co. Bank, four insurance offices, the parish church (1804), a Free and a U. P. church. Two public schools, boys' and female industrial, with respective accommodation for 257 and 268 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 151 and 163, and grants of £52, 3s. 2d. and £165, 6s. 6d. Business fairs are held on the second or the third Wednesday in May and August, and on the first three Wednesdays of December, and hiring-fairs on the second Wednesday of March and October. Pop. (1861) 1136, (1871) 1448, (1881) 1297.

Abbeyhill, an old suburb of Edinburgh, adjacent to the N side of Holyrood gardens, and on the North British railway at the deflection of the northern branch from the main line, about 1 mile E of the centre of Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of the old street, containing one or two houses which may have been residences of the courtiers of Holyrood; and in 1732 it was the death-place of the first Duchess of Gordon. The railway passes it partly on viaducts and partly on embankments. The new thoroughfare from Holyrood to Regent Road, formed for giving better access to Edinburgh than by the old Canongate route, is spanned by one of the viaducts. A station of the name of Abbeyhill is on the northern branch of the railway, in the northern neighbourhood of the old suburb, adjacent to the new suburb on the line of London Road.

Abbey Land, the name borne by some houses in the town of Turriff, Aberdeenshire, that mark the site of an almshouse, founded in 1272 by Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and endowed in 1329 by King Robert Bruce. It maintained a warden, 6 chaplains, and 13 poor husbandmen of Buchan.

Abbey St Bathans, a hamlet and a parish in the Lammermuir district of Berwickshire, took its name partly from a Cistercian nunnery, partly from Baithene, Columba's cousin and successor at Iona. The hamlet lies in a pleasant haugh on the river Whitadder, here spanned by a suspension bridge, and is 4½ miles WSW of Grants House station, and 7 miles NNW of its post-town, Dunse. The nunnery of St Mary was founded towards the close of the 12th century by Ada, Countess of Dunbar, was a cell of South Berwick, and had an income of £47, but is now represented only by the E and W walls of its chapel, which, originally 58 by 26 feet, was greatly curtailed and modernised about the end of last century. In its altered condition it serves as the parish church, and contains 140 sittings. A school, with accommodation for 72 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 62, and a grant of £66, 12s.

The parish has an extreme length of nearly 6 miles and a breadth of 4, but is broken up by Longformacus and Cockburnspath into three sections of respectively 3045½, 1685, and 97½ acres. The surface includes Abbey Hill (913 feet), Barnside Hill (865), the Camp (803), and several other lower eminences, yet comprises a good aggregate of fertile and well-cultivated lowland; and while the upper grounds are mostly bare or heathy, the lower slopes are often finely wooded up to a considerable height. The prevailing rocks are Silurian, and a copper-mine was opened in 1828, but soon abandoned. The WHITADDER, winding from W to E, is here a beautiful stream, over 30 feet wide, and here it receives the Monynut Water and the Weir and Eller burns. All abound in trout, and Moor Cottage is a favourite anglers' haunt. Godscroft, on the Monynut, was the demesne of David Hume (1560-1630), historian of the house of Angus; while Abbey House is a modern erection, the property of John Turnbull, Esq., who owns in the shire 4842 acres, valued at £2526 per annum; and one other proprietor holds an annual value of over £500, two hold each between £100 and £500, and one holds less than £100. The parish is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviot; its minister's income is £195. Valuation (1881) £2634. Pop. (1801) 138, (1831) 122, (1871) 195, (1881) 250.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Abbeytown. See AIRTH.

Abbey Well, a fountain a little to the E of the parish

ABBOTRULE

church of URQUHART, Elginshire. It is the sole memorial of a Benedictine priory founded by David I. in 1124.

Abbotrule (Lat. *Regula Herevei*, 'Rule Hervey,' in 1165), a quondam parish of Roxburghshire, divided equally in 1777 between the parishes of Hobkirk and Southdean. It extended about 3 miles along the E bank of the upper part of Rule Water; and its church, annexed to Jedburgh by David I., still stands in ruins 2 miles NE of Hobkirk (*Orig. Paroch. Scot.*, i. 349). The estate of Abbotrule, comprising 2348 acres, was exposed to sale in 1818 at an upset price of £35,000, and now belongs to D. Henderson, Esq.

Abbotsford, the mansion erected by Sir Walter Scott in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire. It stands on the right side of the river Tweed, opposite Abbotsford-Ferry station, and 2 miles W of Melrose. Sir Walter purchased its site, together with about 100 surrounding acres, in 1811; he purchased an adjoining tract, up to Cauldsiels Loch, in 1813; and in 1817 he made his most extensive purchase, the lands of Toftfield. His original purchase was a plain, coarse, unimproved farm, called Cartley Hole; but it contained a reputed haunt of Thomas the Rhymer; contained also some memorials of the battle of Melrose, and commanded a view across the Tweed of a prominent extant portion of the Caledonian Catrail; and it therefore suited his antiquarian taste. His first care was to find a euphonious name for it, in room of Cartley Hole; and, with allusion to a shallow in the Tweed, which the abbots of Melrose had used for driving across their cattle, he called it Abbotsford. His next care was to build a residence; his next to improve the land. He first built a pretty cottage, and removed to it from Ashiesteel in May 1812; next, between 1817 and 1821, he built the present 'huge baronial pile,' whose internal fittings were not completed till 1824; and he, all the while, carried forward the improving and planting of the land. The mansion stands on a terrace of a steepish bank, between the Tweed and the public road from Melrose to Selkirk. The grounds comprise a tract of meadow at the bank foot, but are chiefly a broad, low hill upward to the southern boundary. Their present features of garden and park, of walk and wood, are much admired, and were all of Sir Walter's own creating. The mansion's precincts comprise umbrageous shrubberies, curious out-houses, a cast-iron balcony walk, a turreted wall, a screen wall of Gothic arched iron fretwork, a front court of about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in area, and a lofty arched entrance gateway. The mansion itself defies all the rules of architecture, and has singular features and extraordinary proportions, yet looks both beautiful and picturesque, and is truly 'a romance in stone and lime.' It presents bold gables, salient sections, projecting windows, hanging turrets, and surmounting towers, in such numbers and in such diversity of style and composition and ornature, as to bewilder the eye of any ordinary observer. Many of its designs and parts are copies of famous old architectural objects, as a gateway from Linlithgow Palace, a portal from Edinburgh Old Tolbooth, a roof from Roslin Chapel, a mantelpiece from Melrose Abbey, oak-work from Holyrood Palace, and sculptured stones from ancient houses in various parts of Scotland; so that they make the mansion also a sort of architectural museum. The entrance-hall is a magnificent apartment, about 40 feet long, floored with mosaic of black and white marble, panelled with richly-carved oak from Dunfermline Palace, and tastefully hung with pieces of ancient armour. A narrow arched room extends across the house, gives communication from the entrance-hall to the dining-room and the drawing-room, and contains a rich collection of ancient small weapons and defensive arms. The dining-room has a richly-carved black oak roof, a large projecting window, Gothic furniture, and a fine collection of pictures, and is the apartment in which Sir Walter died. The drawing-room is cased with cedar, and contains beautiful antique ebony chairs, presented by George IV., and several chastely-carved cabinets. The library is entered from the drawing-room; measures 60 feet by 50; is roofed with richly-carved oak, after ancient

ABBOTSHALL

models; and contains about 20,000 volumes in carved oak cases, an ebony writing-desk presented by George III., two carved elbow chairs presented by the Pope, a silver urn presented by Lord Byron, Chantrey's bust of Sir Walter, and a copy of the Stratford bust of Shakespeare. The study, in which Sir Walter wrote, is a small, plain, sombre room, entered from the library; and, after Sir Walter's death, was fitted up as an oratory. A closet is attached to the study, and contains, within a glass-case on a table, the clothes which Sir Walter wore as a member of the Celtic Society, the forest accoutrements which he used to carry in his strolls through his grounds, and the hat, coat, vest, and trousers which he wore immediately before his death.

'Ah! where are now the flashing eye
That fired at Flodden field,
That saw, in fancy, onsets fierce,
And clashing spear and shield,—
The eager and untiring step
That sought for Border lore,
To make old Scotland's heroes known
On every peopled shore,—
The graphic pen that drew at once
The traits so archly shown
In Bertram's faithful pedagogue,
And haughty Marmion,—
The hand that equally could paint,
With each proportion fair,
The stern, the wild Meg Merrilies,
And lovely Lady Clare,—
The glowing dreams of bright romance
That shot across his brow,—
Where is his daring chivalry,
Where are his visions now?'

The mansion passed to Mr J. Hope Scott, who married Sir Walter's granddaughter, and added a Roman Catholic domestic chapel; from him it passed, also by marriage, to the Hon. Jos. Constable Maxwell-Scott. See Lockhart's *Life of Scott* (1837-39); Washington Irving's *Abbotsford* (1835); Nathaniel Hawthorne's *English Note-Books* (1870); and Jas. F. Hummel's *Lands of Scott* (1871).

Abbotshall, a coast parish, S. Fifeshire, containing the Linktown or southern suburb of KIRKCALDY (incorporated with that burgh in 1876), and bounded W, NW, and N by Auchterderran, E by Kirkcaldy and for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile by the Firth of Forth, S by Kinghorn, and SW by Auchtertool. Irregular in outline, it has a varying length from E to W of 7 furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 3 miles, and an area of 4220 acres, of which nearly 60 are foreshore and 25 water. The surface, low and level near the coast, rises gently, westward and north-westward, to 283 feet beyond Balwearie, 400 near Raith House, 399 near Chapel, 500 near Torbain, and 484 beyond Lambswell, in the furthest west. Streams there are none of any size, only Tiel Burn, tracing the southern boundary, and another, its affluent, feeding the beautiful lake before Raith House, that, covering 21 acres, was formed in 1812. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly belong to the Limestone Carboniferous system; and sandstone and limestone, the latter abounding in fossils, are quarried extensively, but no coalpit was working in 1879. The soil towards the shore is fertile, though light, growing good turnips and barley; further inland is mostly dark or clay loam, well adapted for wheat and beans and other heavy crops; and further still is chiefly of inferior quality, on a cold, tilly subsoil. About four-fifths of the whole area are in tillage, and one-sixth more is under wood. BALWEARIE Tower is the principal antiquity, only a large yew tree marking the site of the hall or pleasure of the abbots of Dunfermline, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the church, from which the parish received its name. Raith Hill, too, crowned by a conspicuous square tower, has yielded some ancient urns and rude stone coffins. William Adam, architect (fl. 1728), and General Sir Ronald C. Ferguson (1773-1841), were natives, the Fergusons having held the Raith estate since 1707, and the Melvilles before them since 1296 and earlier. Raith House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Kirkcaldy, is a good old mansion, originally built by George, first Earl of Melville, in 1694, with modern Ionic portico and wings, and with finely-wooded grounds and park. The present proprietor owns 7135 acres in the shire,

ABBOTSHAUGH

valued at £13,919 (minerals, £1582) per annum; and Mr Davidson of Bogie House, a castellated mansion $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of the town, owns 398 acres, valued at £817. Five other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 65 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife, Abbotshall was disjoined from Kirkcaldy in 1620, but has itself given off a southern portion (with 1084 inhabitants in 1871) to the *quoad sacra* parish of INVERTIEL; its minister's income is £327. The parish church (rebuilt 1788; 825 sittings) stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Kirkcaldy, and there is also a Free church; whilst a public school at Chapel village, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW, with accommodation for 144 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 110, and a grant of £98, 8s. Valuation of landward portion (1881) £10,341. Total pop. (1821) 3267, (1851) 5030, (1871) 5785, 674 of them in landward portion; for 1881 see KIRKCALDY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Abbotshaugh, a quondam abbey, now quite obliterated, near Grangemouth, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. The grange or home farm of it gave name to the Grange Burn, and through that to Grangemouth.

Abbot's Isle, a small green island in the bay of Stonefield, on the S side, and towards the foot, of Loch Etive, Muckairn parish, Argyllshire.

Abbot'srule. See **ABBOTRULE**.

Abbot's Tower, an ancient ivy-clad square ruin, over 40 feet high, stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Sweetheart Abbey in Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Abbot's Walls, the ruins of a summer residence of the abbots of Arbroath, in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, on the haugh opposite Aberdeen.

Abb's Head, St, a bold rocky promontory in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles NNW of Eyemouth. It presents a wall-like front to the German Ocean nearly 200 feet high; rises to an extreme height of 310 feet; has three summits—Kirkhill on the E, Harelaw in the middle, Fowlis on the W; and is separated from the mainland by a vale or gully, anciently spanned by a bridge. The neighbouring rocks are Silurian, strangely contorted; but St Abb's itself is porphyritic trap, a portion of which, smoothed, grooved, and serrated by glacial action, was laid bare for the inspection of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1866, and has been left exposed. On Harelaw is a lighthouse, erected in 1861, and showing a flashing light every 10 seconds, visible at the distance of 21 nautical miles; and at Petticowick, its landing-place, where the precipice is 300 feet high, occurs a beautiful example of the junction of the trap and Silurian rocks. Numerous caves pierce the cliffs, are inaccessible by land, and can be approached by sea only at low water and in the calmest weather, and were formerly haunts of smugglers. This headland was named after St Ebba, daughter of King Ethelfrid, and half-sister of Oswald and Oswy, kings of Northumbria, who about the middle of the 7th century founded upon its 'nabs' the monastery of *Urbs Coludi* (Sax. *Coldingaham*), and as its abbess ruled until her death, 25 Aug. 683. It was a double monastery, containing distinct communities of men and women, who lived under her single government; and the neck of land on which it stood was cut off and rendered impregnable by a high wall and a deep trench; but the building itself was probably very humble, with walls of wood and clay, and thatch of straw. Hither St Cuthbert came in 661 on a visit to Ebba, and spent the best part of the night in prayer and vigils, entering the sea till the water reached to his arms and neck, while seals came nestling to his side. Here, too, in 671, Ethelreda, foundress of Ely, received the veil from St Wilfrid; and here the monk Adamnan foretold the impending doom of 'fire from heaven' that burned the house for its sins in 679. Rebuilt for women only, it was sacked by the Danes in 870, when the nuns, to preserve their honour, cut off their noses and lips. The trench and some grassy mounds are all that now mark its site, a ruined chapel on the Kirkhill dating only from the 14th century. See art. **EBBA** in vol. ii. of Smith's *Dict. Christ. Biog.* (Lond. 1880).

ABER

Abden, an estate, with a plain old mansion, in Kinghorn parish, Fife. It long was the property of the Crown, and had a royal residence, the remains of which were removed only in the present century. A rock opposite the mansion exhibits rapid gradual transition from sandstone to quartz.

Abdie (13th c. *Ebedyn*—i.e. *athen* or *abden*, 'abbey lands'), a parish of NE Fife, on the Firth of Tay, contains the Mount Pleasant suburb of NEWBURGH, its post-town and station, and also the villages of Lindores and Grange of Lindores. Till 1633 it included the present parish of Newburgh, by which and by Dunbog it is cut into three distinct portions. The middle and largest of these is 4 miles long by 3; the smallest, 3 furlongs to the W, and on the Perthshire border, measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; and the third, 1 mile to the E, has an equal length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Their total area is $6537\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1585\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 135 water. The surface is charmingly diversified by hills belonging to the Ochil range, the chief elevations from W to E being Lumbenny (889 feet), Golden Hill (600), Braeside (563), Woodmill Mains (656), the Mains of Lindores (580), and Norman's Law (558). Some of these hills are clothed or crowned with plantations, but much of the highest ground is mere hill-pasture, dotted with heath and gorse. On their ascents, a deep black soil alternates with a light and gravelly one of very inferior quality; along the Tay lies a rich alluvium, like that of the Carse of Gowrie, and fields have been here reclaimed from the Firth within the last 50 years. Devonian rocks form part of the basement, and include a limestone and red sandstone, which formerly were worked. Trap rocks also occur, and are quarried at three points for building and paving purposes. The largest sheet of water is Lindores Loch, near the centre of the parish, which, nearly 4 miles in circumference, is fed by the Priest's Burn, and sends off the Den rivulet to the Tay. The pike and perch, with which this loch abounded, were netted out in August 1880, with a view to stocking it with trout. At its foot is the site of a castle, called Macduff; and 'Wallace's Camp,' $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Firth, preserves the memory of the victory of Black Innsyde, said to have been gained over Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1298. Earlier antiquities than these are a barrow known as Watchman's Tower, the hill-fort of Dunmore on Norman's Law, and a stronghold on the picturesque craig of Clachard, whose six westward ramparts are from 5 to 6 feet high. The roofless church of St Magruidin, on the loch's western margin, was consecrated in 1242, and contains a 14th-century foliated tombstone; a female recumbent effigy; and, in the Denmiln Aisle (1661), some monuments of the Balfours of Denmiln Castle, which, now in ruins, was the seat of that family from 1452 to 1710. As such it was the birthplace of Sir James Balfour (1603-57), herald, annalist, and antiquary, and of his brother, Sir Andrew (1630-94), physician and founder of Edinburgh's first botanical garden. Modern mansions are Inchrye Abbey, a castellated building, and Lindores House; 4 proprietors holding each an annual value of £1000 and upwards, 1 of £500, 2 of £400, 2 of between £200 and £300, etc. The eastern portion of Abdie, with 107 inhabitants, is annexed for church, school, and registration purposes to Dunbog; the remainder constitutes an ecclesiastical parish, in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife. The church is a plain edifice, seating 550, and erected in 1827 at a cost of £1200; the minister's income is £404. There is also a Free church for Abdie and Newburgh jointly; and at Grange of Lindores is a school, which, with accommodation for 152 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 87, and a grant of £72, 2s. Valuation (1881) £10,439, 5s. 2d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 725, (1841) 1508, (1871) 1164; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 1057, (1881) 862. See Alex. Laing, *Lindores Abbey and Newburgh* (Edinb. 1876).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Aber, a hamlet in Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, on the SE shore of Loch Lomond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Kilmarnock station. An islet in the loch, 1 mile N of the hamlet, bears the same name.

ABERARDER

Aberarder, a hamlet and an estate in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, on the river Nairn, 15 miles S by W of Inverness, under which it has a post office.

Aberarder, a glen on the left side of the valley of the Dee, in Aberdeenshire, between Crathie and Invercauld. It strikes laterally from the Dee Valley, and affords a fine vista view to Benavon (3843 feet), a conspicuous summit of the Cairngorm mountains.

Aberargie or **Aberdargie**, a village in the W of Abernethy parish, Perthshire, at the mouth of Glenfarg, 4 miles ESE of Bridge of Earn, under which it has a post office.

Aberbrothwick. See **ARBROATH**.

Abercairney, the seat of Charles Home Drummond Moray, Esq., in Fowls-Wester parish, Perthshire, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of a station of its own name on the Caledonian, which station is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Crieff. The present mansion—a splendid Gothic edifice—was building in 1842, when on 12 Sept. the Queen 'got out a moment to look at it;' and it was enlarged in 1873. The surrounding estate has belonged to the Morays since 1299, when Sir John Moray de Drumsargard wedded Mary, sole daughter of Malise, Earl of Stratherne; its present holder owns 24,980 acres in the shire, of £14,311, 9s. annual value. Conspicuous in the beautiful grounds are a Spanish chestnut, a sycamore, and a bare gaunt ash tree, 90 feet high, and girthing 20 at 3 feet from the ground.

Aberchalder, a locality on the Caledonian Canal, in Inverness-shire, and on the river Oich, 5 miles SW of Fort Augustus. A regulating lock is on the canal here, to secure adjacent navigable minimum depth of 20 feet. Aberchalder House was the place where Prince Charles Edward mustered 2000 men (26 Aug. 1745) before commencing his march toward the low country.

Aberchalder Wester, an estate conjoint with Aberarder, in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire.

Aberchirder (Gael. *abhìr-chìar-dur*, 'confluence of the dark brown water'), a village in Marnoch parish, Banffshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Cornhill station, 7 W by N of Turriff, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Banff. It has a post office under the last with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, and an hotel; and contains, besides, an Established mission church (200 attendants; minister's salary £51), a handsome Free church (built on occasion of the Disruption contest in Marnoch), a U.P. church, a Baptist chapel, St Marnan's Episcopal church (1824; enlarged and restored, 1875-76; 130 attendants), and a Roman Catholic station, served monthly from Portsoy. A public and an Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 400 and 74 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 207 and 68, and grants of £132, 13s. 2d. and £25, 4s. The name Aberchirder, originally borne by the whole parish, referred probably to the moss-burn of Auchintoul's confluence with the Deveron. Pop. (1861) 1273, (1871) 1312, (1881) 1358.

Abercorn, a village and a coast parish of Linlithgowshire. Lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, near the confluence of the Cornie and Midhope Burns, the village,—a pretty little place, nestling among trees and gardens on the verge of a high bank,—is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of its post-town South Queensferry, and 3 NNW of Winchburgh station. Here stood most probably the monastery of Aebbercornig or Eoriercorn, founded about 675 under St Wilfrid as a central point for the administration of the northern part of his diocese, which included the province of the Picts, held in subjection by the Angles of Northumbria. Trumuini made this monastery the seat of his bishopric, the earliest in Scotland, from 681 to 685, when the Picts' victory at Dunnichen forced him to flee to Whitby (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, i. 262-268, and ii. 224). And here still stands the ancient parish church, refitted in 1579, and thoroughly repaired in 1838, with a Norman doorway turned into a window, a broken cross, and a stone coffin lid, but minus a carved pew-back that found its way to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum in 1876.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Philipston, $2\frac{1}{2}$

ABERCROMBIE

miles SW of Abercorn village, and Society, on the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N. It is bounded N for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles by the Firth of Forth (here $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide), E by Dalmeny, SE by Kirkliston, S by the Auldcaithie portion of Dalmeny by Ecclesmachan, SW by Linlithgow, and W by Carriden, from which it is parted by the Black Burn. It has a length from E to W of from $3\frac{1}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of 5265 acres, of which $29\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Low swelling hills diversify the surface, but nowhere rise much above 300 feet; the streams are small, even for rivulets. Yet 'the scenery,' says Mr Thomas Farrall, 'is strikingly picturesque, the seaboard being richly wooded, the fields highly cultivated and of great fertility. The castellated mansion of Hopetoun enjoys a commanding prospect, having on one side the blue sea, and on the other green fields, with the Pentland Hills in the background. The soil in this quarter is variable but fertile; the substratum is still more changeable, consisting of patches of till, gravel, sand, limestone, and sandstone. So early as the 17th century wheat was grown, rents being paid in considerable part by this commodity. What draining was required was mainly accomplished before 1800, and a large extent of land was planted and ornamented with clumps and belts of trees' (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877). To this need only be added that sandstone, whinstone, and limestone are extensively worked, but that a small colliery is now disused. The Anglo-Norman knight, Sir William de Graham, ancestor of the Dukes of Montrose, received from David I. (1124-53) the lands of Abercorn, which came by marriage to Sir Reginald Mure, chamberlain of Scotland in 1329. In 1454 the Castle was taken by James II. from the ninth and last Earl of Douglas, and its only vestige is a low green mound, fronting the church and manse; whereas Midhope Tower, bearing a coronet and the initials J. L. [Livingstone], stands almost perfect, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW. At present there are titularly connected with this parish Sir Bruce Maxwell Seton of Abercorn, eighth baronet since 1663, and the Duke of Abercorn, eldest surviving male heir of the Hamilton line, who takes from it his title of Baron (1603) and Earl (1606) in the peerage of Scotland, of Marquess (1790) in that of Great Britain, and of Duke (1868) in that of Ireland. The mansions are HOPETOUN House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the village, and BINNS House, 2 miles WSW; the property is divided between the Earl of Hopetoun and Sir Robert-Alexander-Osborne Dalrymple. Abercorn is traversed in the south for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the North British railway, and for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile by the Union Canal. It is in the presbytery of Linlithgowshire and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's income is £392. There is also a Free church; and a public and a girls' school (Gen. As.), with respective accommodation for 197 and 63 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 80 and 41, and grants of £71, 14s. and £36, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £8164, 15s. Pop. (1801) 814, (1821) 1044, (1871) 933, (1881) 865.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Abercrombie (Gael. 'curved confluence'), or **St Monans**, a coast parish of SE Fife, containing the hamlet of Abercrombie, and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE, the fishing village and burgh of barony of St Monans. The latter has a station on the North British, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Anstruther, and 16 E by N of Thornton junction, and a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. It contains, besides, the parish church, a Free church, gas-works, and a town-hall; and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 9 councillors. A good harbour, partly natural, and partly formed by a strong pier constructed in 1865, accommodates three or four trading vessels, and about 100 large fishing-boats belonging to the port, but is seldom frequented by strangers; and the herring fishery, a principal employment of the villagers, is now restricted to the neighbouring waters, no longer extending to the Caithness coast. Pop. (1851) 1241, (1871) 1648, (1881) 1918.

The parish is bounded W, NW, and NE by Carnbee, E by Pittenweem, SE by the Firth of Forth (here $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, to North Berwick Links), and SW by Elie

and Kilconquhar. It has an extreme length from NNW to SSE of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, a width of from 1 to $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile, and an area of 1282 acres, of which 79 are foreshore. Rising abruptly from a low rocky beach, the surface shows some diversities, but on the whole is flat, and nowhere much exceeds 100 feet of elevation. DREEL Burn traces the north-eastern boundary, and Inweary or St Monans Burn follows the south-western, to within 5 furlongs of its influx to the Firth at the western extremity of St Monans village. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, and coal, limestone, and ironstone have all been worked; the soil is chiefly a light friable loam, with very little clay, and of great fertility. BALCASKIE Park extends over the NE corner of the parish, and in it stands the ruined church of Abercrombie, disused for upwards of two centuries, but still the Anstruthers' burying-place. On the coast, at the SW angle, is the ruinous mansion of Newark, where General David Leslie, first Lord Newark, resided till his death in 1682; and another family connected with the parish was that of the Sandilands, Lords Abercrombie from 1647 to 1681. At present 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 22 of from £20 to £50. Including the barony of St Monans since 1646, Abercrombie is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; its minister's income is £271. According to the legend of St Adrian (given under Isle of MAY), Monanus, born in Pannonia, a province of Hungary, preached the gospel at Inverry or Abercrombie, and after his martyrdom was there enshrined. Skene, however, identifying Monanus with Moineen, Bishop of Clonfert (d. 571), holds that his relics were brought about 845 from Ireland to Fife, and deposited in a church erected to his honour (*Celt. Scot.*, ii. 311-317). Legend again relates how David II., praying before St Monans' tomb, was freed miraculously of a barbed arrow, and for thanks-offering founded about 1362 the stately cruciform church, which a century later James III. bestowed on the Dominicans. Standing at the burn's mouth, and built in the Second Pointed style, this church was partly destroyed by the English in 1544, and now retains only its stunted central tower, crowned by a low octagonal spire, its transept, and its choir; the last measures 53 by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 'renovated and improved' in 1772 and 1828, serves as the parish church, being seated for 528 worshippers. Features of special interest are the sedilia, a good pointed doorway, and the reticulated pattern of some of the windows. Of a public and a General Assembly school, only the former was open in 1879, having then accommodation for 285 children, an average attendance of 251, and a grant of £191, 11s. Valuation (1881) £6073, 3s. Pop. (1801) 852, (1831) 1110, (1861) 1498, (1871) 1761, (1881) 2054. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Aberdalgie (*Abirdalgym* in 1150, Gael. *abhír-dail-chinn*, 'confluence at the end of the field'), a parish in the Strathearn district of Perthshire, whose SW angle is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Forteviot station, while its church stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Forgandenny station, immediately beyond its SE border, these stations on the Caledonian being respectively $6\frac{3}{4}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of its post-town, Perth. Including, since 1618, the ancient parish of DUPPLIN, it is bounded NW and N by Tibbermore, NE by East-Kirk, Perth, E by a detached portion of Forteviot, S by Forgandenny, and SW and W by Forteviot. It has an extreme length from N to S of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 4220 acres, of which 55 are water. The EARN, here a beautiful salmon river, roughly traces all the southern boundary; from it the surface rises to 438 feet near the middle of the parish, thence sinking again towards the Almond, but having elevations of 367 and 222 feet on the north-western, and of 362 feet near the north-eastern boundary. The rocks belong to the Devonian system, and freestone is worked in several quarries; the soil is cold and tilly in the N, in the S a rich loam or clay. The Earl of Kinnoull owns most of the property, and his park around Dupplin Castle occupies the south-western quar-

ter of the parish, plantations covering much of the remainder. Near the church, but on the opposite side of a rivulet, from whose confluence with the Earn the parish received its name, is Aberdalgie House, the only other mansion. This parish is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £221. The church was built in 1773, and a vault at its E end is the burying-place of the Kinnoull family. The public school, with accommodation for 49 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 23, and a grant of £45, 4s. 2d. Valuation (1881) £4656, 19s. 10d. Pop. (1831) 434, (1861) 295, (1871) 342, (1881) 297. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Aberdargie. See ABERARGIE.

Aberdeen, the 'Granite City,' capital of Aberdeenshire, seat of a university, and chief town and seaport in the North of Scotland, lies in lat. $57^{\circ} 9' N$, and long. $2^{\circ} 6' W$, on the left bank of the Dee, at its entrance into the German Ocean. It is both a royal and a parliamentary burgh, the latter comprising all the district between the rivers Dee and Don for 3 miles inland—viz., the whole of St Nicholas or City parish (794 acres), part of Old Machar parish (5115 acres), and part of Banchory-Devenish parish (33 acres), and thus having a total area of 5942 acres; whilst the royal burgh, occupying the SE angle of the parliamentary, includes, like it, the whole of St Nicholas, but only 376 acres of Old Machar, and measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from N to S by $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from E to W; has a total area of 1170 acres. Aberdeen is 98 miles NNE of Edinburgh as the crow flies, 111 by road, and $115\frac{1}{4}$ by rail (*via* Tay Bridge); $135\frac{1}{4}$ *via* Perth and Stirling). By the North British or the Caledonian it further is 42 miles N by E of Montrose, $73\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Dundee, $89\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Perth, $152\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Glasgow, 513 NNW of London; by the Great North of Scotland it is $43\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Ballater, $29\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Alford, $44\frac{1}{4}$ S by W of Peterhead, $47\frac{1}{2}$ S of Fraserburgh, $53\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Keith, $80\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Elgin, $108\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Inverness, and $202\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Thurso. By sea it has regular steam communication southwards with Dundee, Edinburgh, Newcastle, Stockton, Hull, and London, northwards with Wick, Thurso, Orkney, Shetland, the Hebrides, and Liverpool.

The city proper stands on four eminences—Castle Hill (80 feet), School Hill (65), Woolman Hill (58), and Port Hill (100), and the highest points within the parliamentary burgh are Cairnry (446 feet), Woodhill (340), and Stocket Hill (320). Naturally bleak and tame, its environs have little of the picturesqueness that distinguishes those of Inverness, Perth, Stirling, and Edinburgh; but they contain a few good features which have been highly improved by art. The approach by sea lies along a bleak, sandy coast, with low rocks and long reefs in the foreground, and a tame unfeatured surface in the rear, and becomes interesting only at the point of sudden ingress among the crowded shipping of the harbour. The land approach from the south is singularly repulsive, traversing a broad, low, moorish outskirts of the Grampians, till it bursts at once on a near view of the Dee and the city. The contrast, by either of these approaches, between the near and distant scenes, is very striking, and never fails to make a strong impression upon strangers. Both the city and its surroundings, as first beheld, are very beautiful. Nor do the main thoroughfares, when entered, disappoint the first impression, but rather confirm and deepen it. Union Street especially, with its continuation Castle Street, appears enchanting; and every travelled visitor will readily say with the author of *The Land We Live In*, that 'it possesses all the stability, cleanliness, and architectural beauties of the London west end streets, with the gaiety and brilliancy of the Parisian atmosphere.' Walks, in various directions, through the city, disclose great diversity of structure and character, and three walks of 4 or 5 miles each among the environs are highly interesting. The first of the three goes to Old Aberdeen, up the Don past Grandholm, and through Woodside, and returns to the city by the Inverness road; the second leads by the Lunatic Asylum to

Stocket Hill, where the best general view of the city and the surrounding country is obtained, proceeds thence to the great granite quarries of Rubislaw, and returns by the Skene turnpike road; and the third goes south-westward to the Old Bridge of Dee, passes down the right bank of the river to Girdleness Lighthouse, and crosses by the ferry to Footdee.

The city's alignment, structure, and extent are greatly different now from what they were of old. It now has noble streets in all directions, specially a main one from E to W, two others from S to N, and numerous fine parallel or intersecting ones, together with spacious and imposing outlets; but, till near the end of last century, Aberdeen was all an assemblage of narrow, ill-built, badly arranged thoroughfares, without any good openings into the country. It probably began with a few rude huts, near the spot where Trinity Church now stands; it next seems to have occupied the neighbourhood of the Castle and the Green, and gradually extended in the direction of Shiprow, Exchequer Row, and the S side of Castlegate. But in 1336 it was almost totally destroyed by an English army under Edward III.; and it then rose from its ruins, like a phoenix from the flames, and spread over the eminences of Castle Hill, Port Hill, St Catherine's Hill, and Woolman Hill. Then it was that the city took the name of New Aberdeen, as it is still sometimes called; but it took it, not in contradistinction to the kirk town of Old Machar, now called Old Aberdeen, but to its own old town destroyed by the English. Yet even the new town, with the exception of its public buildings, was rude, irregularly arranged, and unsubstantial. Stone houses, so late as 1545, were possessed exclusively by greeandes; and even down to 1741 wooden houses formed the W side of Broadgate. A large fenny marsh, the Loch, occupied, till the latter part of last century, much of the site to the W of Gallowgate, and the very best streets, till then, were narrow, uneven, and paved with cobblestones; the parts most favourable to drainage and ventilation were crowded with buildings, and abominably filthy; and the thoroughfares leading to the Dee and to the North, were steep, rough, narrow, and malodorous. But about the end of last century, a great change began, that rapidly gave the city grand new features, and at the same time set its finest old ones in advantageous lights. First, a street was opened from Broad Street to North Street, so as to form an improved outlet to the North. Next, Marischal Street was opened from Castle Street to the Quay; and, though rather inconveniently steep, it is interesting, both as still a great thoroughfare from the heart of the city to the harbour, and as the first Aberdeen street that was paved with dressed stones. Next, a new and important exit to the NW was formed by opening George Street through the middle of the Loch, to communicate with a new turnpike road to Inverury. Next, two grand new exits were made, from the middle of the town at Castle Street by respectively Union Street to the W, and King Street to the N, and these were estimated by the engineer to cost the Town Council about £42,000, but soon actually cost them £171,280, and then involved them in bankruptcy. And both contemporaneously with these improvements and subsequently to them, onward till 1881, other great improvements, of various kinds and aggregately very costly, have been made, and will be mentioned in our notices of public buildings, public works, and the harbour. Yet the very improvements, or at least the openings for the new streets, and the clearing for some public buildings together with the forming of railways, have produced the evils of placing grandeur and meanness side by side, and of greatly augmenting the density of the poorer population. No fewer than some 60 narrow lanes and about 168 courts or closes, of an average breadth of at most 7 feet, still exist; are mostly situated in the immediate or near vicinity of fine new streets; and occasion the average distribution of the inhabitants of St Nicholas to stand at so high a ratio as 16·8 to each house, and of the royal burgh as 14·8. Some closes, such as Smith's and Peacock's, adjacent to the east end

of Union Street, exhibit the lower grades of civilisation only a few steps apart from the higher; and other places, such as the courts branching from Gallowgate, are about the dingiest and most unwholesome to be found anywhere in a British town. Nevertheless, the death-rate per 1000 diminished from 22·5 during 1867-72, to 21·7 during 1873-78, being thus below the average of the other large Scotch towns; and in 1879 it further sank to 20·9, whilst in zymotic diseases the deaths averaged 31 per 10,000, the lowest figures since the Registration Act came into force. The mean temperature is 45° 8', the average yearly rainfall 31·65 inches.

The city extends about 2 miles southward, from Kittybrewster to Ferryhill, and about 2½ miles westward from Footdee to Skene Road; and measures about 7½ miles in circumference; but it is thoroughly compact over only about 1 by 1½ mile. The modern streets run so nearly in parallels or at right angles to one another, as to show readily the incongruities at their junctions with the old thoroughfares, and some of them have been constructed in a way of incongruity with themselves, a poor street being placed between two rich ones, as Gordon Street between Dee and Bon Accord Streets. The general appearance, however, is redeemed, partly by the character of the building material, partly by the large aggregate of gardens, and chiefly by the spaciousness and elegance of the main streets. The edifices, both public and private, are for the most part constructed of a very fine granite from the neighbouring quarries; and those of the principal modern streets are so clean, so massive, so uniformly surfaced, and reflect the light so clearly from the glittering mica of the granite, as to look, on a sunny day, as if they had just been hewn and polished from the rocks upon which they stand. Gardens are attached to many of the houses even in the compacter parts of the city, and to almost all in the suburbs, so that, even in the absence of any such spacious gardens as intersect the New Town of Edinburgh, they produce an effect of airiness and well-being. The view along Union Street, westward, is one of the finest in any city in the world, suggesting to the imagination the tombs of Thebes, the Cyclopean walls, or the marble temples of ancient Greece, and at the same time having beauties of its own. This street is 1077 yards long, or, with its eastward and westward continuations—Castle Street and Union Place—1516 yards, with a breadth of 70 feet. Spacious, straight, and lined on both sides with elegant buildings, public and private, it runs on a higher level than the portions of the town on its southern flank, so as to command a pleasant prospect over them to the S side of the Dee. By Union Bridge it is carried over two of the old streets, as well as over the ravine of the Den Burn, which formerly caused vast inconvenience to traffic. A main line of streets, 1597 yards long, and called successively St Nicholas Street, George Street, and North Broadford, strikes northward to the country from Union Street, at a point 320 yards E of the bridge, and, for the most part, is finely edified. Market Street strikes southward, at a point nearly opposite St Nicholas Street; is 200 yards long, spacious, and moderately steep; leads direct to the station and the harbour; and, since 1864, has been considerably re-edified with houses of a superior character. Broad Street (425 yards) runs nearly parallel to St Nicholas Street, striking off at the mergeance of Union Street into Castle Street; is adorned by Marischal College; and passes, at its N end, into line with Gallowgate (600 yards). Castle Street expands from the E end of Union Street, forms a quadrangle about 203 yards long and 43 wide, takes its name from an ancient fortress which stood on a rising ground at its E end, is rich in public ornamental structures, and forms one of the most striking market-places and centres of business in the world. King Street goes northward from the eastern part of Castle Street; is 1186 yards long, and spacious; contains several handsome public buildings; and presents, on the whole, an aspect little inferior to that of Union Street. Rubislaw Terrace, one of several new streets in the extreme W, is much superior to anything of its class in the aristocratic

quarter of almost any town in Scotland; and the other modern streets, whilst challenging no special notice, may be described in the aggregate as equal at least to the second and third class streets of most stone-built towns in Britain. Few houses, or parts of houses, remain to show the Aberdeen style of domestic architecture in former centuries; yet enough are standing to interest both the architect and the antiquary. The vestige of a tower, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars, stands in Bothwell Court, adjacent to Justice Street. A house with projecting circular staircase and antique lintel, said to have been the parsonage of St Nicholas, stands in School Hill. A building, called Wallace Tower, having in a niche a rude and very ancient effigy of Wallace, and said to have been occupied as an hostelry, stands in Nether Kirkgate; and another old tenement, known as Mar's Castle, with a diminutive crow-stepped and corbelled gable, circular staircase, and small square openings for windows, stands in Gallowgate, and bears date 1494. The four have strong generic likeness to one another, and challenge more attention from antiquaries than many old buildings elsewhere of higher note. Every remaining specimen of the domestic architecture of the later part of last century is entirely commonplace, but No. 64 Broad Street possesses interest as the place where Lord Byron passed his earliest boyhood (1790-98) under his mother's care; Thackeray visited it when lecturing in Aberdeen on *The Four Georges*.

The plain old town-house was built in 1730, and the court-house adjoining in 1818; but in 1865 it was resolved to occupy their site with a new suite of county and municipal buildings, which, commenced in 1867 at an estimated cost of £69,000, were completed at a cost of £80,000 and upwards. Designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinneir, of Edinburgh, in the Scottish Baronial style of the 16th century, with French and Belgian features, they form a four-storied, Kemnay granite pile 64 feet high, presenting one frontage to Castile Street of 225, and one to Broad Street of 109 feet; along both façades runs a basement arcade of columns, at 12 feet intervals, supporting elliptical arches, and surmounted by a second and smaller arcaded range. At the streets' junction stands the magnificent clock-tower, 28 feet square and 72 feet high, with corner pepper-box turrets 36 feet more; and, over all, a lantern gablet, culminating in a vane at the height of 190 feet. In June 1880 it was decided to hang a fine peal of bells in this tower, which almost dwarfs an older one to the E—sole relic of the former town-house—although its lead-covered spire has a height of 120 feet. Within are the vestibule and the grand staircase (35 feet square); the Great Hall (74 by 35 feet, and 50 high), with five lofty traceried windows, oak panelling, and open timber roof; the richly-decorated town-hall, in the clock-tower (41 by 25½ feet, and 15 high), with three old crystal lustres; the court-house behind (50½ by 37 feet, and 36½ high), etc.: special adornments are Provost Davidson's armour, Steell's marble statue of the late Provost Blaikie, a marble bust of John Phillip, and portraits by him of the Queen and Prince Consort, of Queen Anne by Kneller, of Provost Hadden, the late Earl of Aberdeen, and others.—The new Post Office, at the foot of Market Street, was erected (1873-76) at a cost of £16,000, and is a simple but effective edifice of Kemnay granite, 100 feet square and 40 high, in the Renaissance style.—The Market Hall, Market Street, was built by a joint-stock company (1840-42), at a cost of £28,000. It is divided into a basement story and a galleryed main floor, which, 315 feet long, 106 broad, and 45 high, has a Gothic roof of open timber-work, and itself is divided by two ranges of massive pillars into three alleys, like the nave and aisles of a church. On 29 April 1882 (the fortieth anniversary of its opening) it was completely destroyed by fire, but has risen anew from its ashes very slightly altered from its former self.—The neighbouring Corn Exchange, in Hadden Street, measuring 70 by 40 feet, and 30 high, with open roof, was built for £1000 in 1854, and except on Fridays serves as a public newsroom.—Close to the SE corner of Union Bridge is the Trades Hall, a fine Elizabethan

granite structure, erected in 1847 at a cost exceeding £7000, and containing an antique set of carved oak chairs (1574), portraits by Jameson, and the shields of the seven incorporated trades—hammermen (1519), bakers (1398), wrights and coopers (1527), tailors (1511), shoemakers (1484 and 1520), weavers (1449), and fleshers (1534)—whose curious inscriptions form the subject of a monograph (1863) by Mr Lewis Smith.—The Society of Advocates, chartered in 1774, 1799, and 1862, and numbering 124 members, has a handsome new hall, behind and connected with the County Buildings; in it is the valuable law library of 5000 volumes, established in 1786.—The Medico-Chirurgical Society (1789), with 30 members, has also its hall, in King Street, which, built (1818-20) at a cost of £2000, is entered by an Ionic portico, and contains a large meeting-room, laboratory, library of 4000 volumes, portraits by Vandyke and T. Miles, etc.—Westward of Union Bridge, the Music Hall Buildings, owned by a limited company (1858), comprise the assembly rooms, erected in 1820 at a cost of £14,500, with portico of six Ionic columns, 30 feet high, and ball, supper, billiard, and other saloons, to which, at a cost of £5000, was added the music hall behind, opened by the Prince Consort on 12th September 1859, with a very fine organ and accommodation for 2000 persons.—The new Theatre and Opera House, in Guild Street, was built in 1872 at a cost of £8400, seats 1650 spectators, and has a frontage of 75, a mean depth of 90, and a height of 50 feet.—The Masonic Hall (1871-76), in Exchange Street, cost £2806, and has a lodge-room, 50 by 32 feet, and 20 high, with three stained windows; the St Katherine's Halls, with an organ, were opened in 1880, in connection with Shiprow Café.—The Public Baths and Swimming Pond (1851-69) are in Crooked Lane; and at the junction of Bridge Place and Windmill Brae is the five-storied Hydropathic and Turkish Bath establishment (1880), with a tower 80 feet high, six plunge baths, and a café. Of 39 inns and hotels, 5 of them temperance, the chief are the Imperial, Palace, Douglas, Lemon-tree, City, Forsyth's, Adelphi, Waverley, and Duffus' Temperance; clubs are the Royal Northern (1854), the City, the Aberdeen Club (1862), and the New Club (1867).

Aberdeen has two native Banks, the Town and County (1825), and the North of Scotland (1836). The former in October 1880 had 1021 partners, 51 branches, a paid-up capital of £252,000, a reserve fund of £126,000, and deposits and credit balances amounting to £1,912,603; the latter, with 2136 partners and 60 branches, had £394,500 of paid-up capital, £203,441 of reserve fund, and £2,678,172 of deposits and credit balances. The Town and County has splendid new premises (1863) near the junction of Union and St Nicholas Streets, which, Roman Classic in style, cost £14,000; as also did the North of Scotland Bank (1839), at the corner of Castle and King Streets, whose Corinthian capitols exhibit a delicate minuteness never before attained in granite. There are, besides, the National Security Savings' Bank of Aberdeen (1845), and branches of the following banks, with dates of their establishment:—The Bank of Scotland (1780), the Commercial Bank (1811), the National Bank (1833), the British Linen Co. (1833), the Royal Bank (1862), and the Union Bank (1849), with which was incorporated the Aberdeen Bank (1767). The Scottish Provincial and Northern Assurance Companies were further established here in 1825 and 1836, the one with 20,000 £50 shares, the other with 30,000 £100 shares; and there are 4 navigation companies and about 80 insurance agencies.

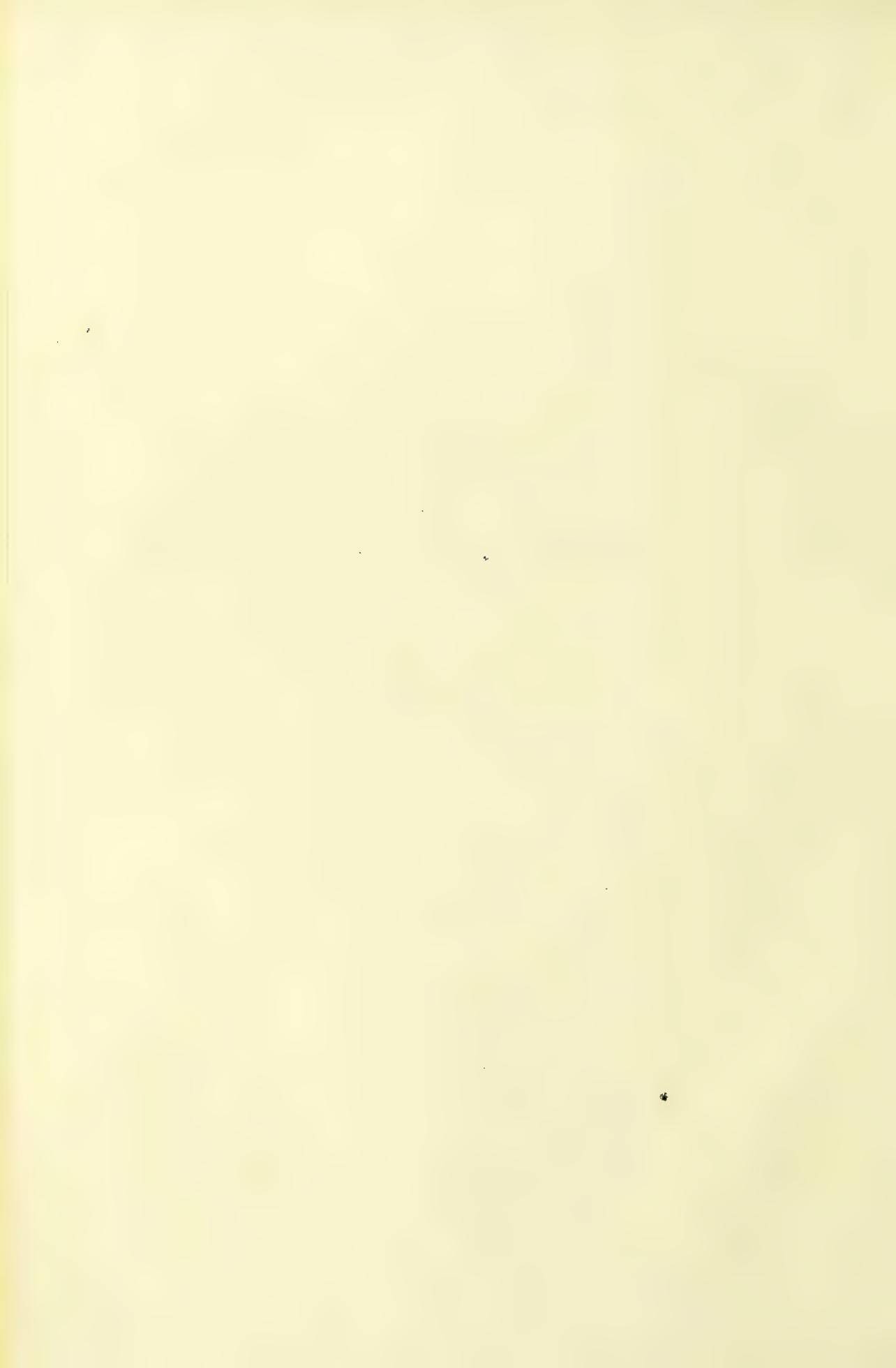
The Royal Infirmary, on the western slope of Woolman Hill, was founded in 1740, enlarged in 1753, 1760, and 1820, and wholly rebuilt (1833-40) at a cost of £17,000. A Grecian three-storied edifice, with domed centre and two projecting wings, it is 166 feet long, 112 broad, and 50 high, and, containing 20 large lofty wards with 11 smaller apartments, can accommodate 300 patients. Epidemic wards were built on the links in 1872 at a cost of £2500, and Loch-head House, with 3 acres of ground, was purchased in 1873 for £2250, to serve as a convalescent hospital. In 1879 the total



Old Aberdeen in the 17th century. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ* (1693).



Alloway Mill, Ayrshire (Robert Burns' first School).



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number of patients treated was 1713 at the infirmary, and 172 at the convalescent hospital, besides 2981 out-patients; and the income for 1880 was £6263, the expenditure £6288. The managing committee is elected from a body composed at present of 21 *ex officio* and 202 life managers, 16 managers by annual subscription, and 46 from presbyteries and churches. Under the same management, but with a separate account, the Royal Lunatic Asylum stands amid grounds of 45 acres, well wooded and tastefully laid out, 1 mile NNW of the corner of Union and St Nicholas Streets. The original building of 1800 cost £3480, and that of 1819 £13,135, of which £10,000 was bequeathed by John Forbes of Newe. Additions have been made from time to time, the latest in 1880; but the most important was the erection in 1862 of Elmhill House for higher-class patients at a cost of £10,866, this being a handsome building in the Italian villa style, designed by William Ramage, whilst the architect of both asylum and infirmary was Archibald Simpson. During 1800-80 the asylum admitted 5682 patients, of whom 1040 died, and 4103 were dismissed as either cured or incurable; and on 31 Dec. 1880 the number of pauper inmates was 361, of private inmates 173, the income for the year ending with the preceding March being £18,391, the expenditure £15,861.—St Nicholas Poorhouse, Nelson Street, with 382 inmates in April 1881, is a Tudor structure, built in 1849 at a cost of £9300, and enlarged in 1869 at a cost of £3350 more.—Other benevolent establishments are the Dispensary, Lying-in, and Vaccine Institution, Guestraw (1823; enlarged and refitted, 1881), which in 1880 dealt with 3327 cases; the Blind Asylum, Huntly Street (1843); the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belmont Street (1819); the Sick Children's Hospital, Castle Terrace (1877); the Hospital for Orphan and Destitute Female Children, Huntly Street (1849); the Female Orphan Asylum, Albyn Place (1840); the House of Refuge and Night Shelter, George Street (1836); a Magdalene Asylum, Seabank (1864); a Hospital for Incurables, etc. Returns under the Endowed Institutions Act (1869) showed that the city's endowed charities in Sept. 1870 had a total value of £115,068, including upwards of £46,000 belonging to the Guildry, and yielding an annual revenue of £4289.

The East Prison, immediately behind the court-house, is the only gaol of Aberdeen, the West Prison having been discontinued since 1863; and the East itself is shortly to be transferred to a different site. Built in 1831, and enlarged in 1868, it contains 95 cells, and was described as 'bad in situation, with small dark cells, imperfect ventilation, and insufficient accommodation,' in the Inspector's Report for the year ending 31 March 1879. In the twelvemonth following, 1426 criminal and 58 civil prisoners were confined within it, and its gross expenditure was £1564.—During the same year Oldmill Reformatory (1857), 2½ miles W of the town, was occupied on an average by 148 boys, and Mount Street Reformatory (1862) by 25 girls, their respective receipts being £2645 and £578.—The Infantry Barracks, on the crest of the Castle Hill, stand on the site of a castle erected as early as 1264, and, as built in 1796 at a cost of £16,000, formed a plain winged oblong of three stories, but were greatly enlarged by the block added (1880-81) at a further cost of £11,000, with a frontage to Justice Street of 133½ feet.—The King Street Militia Barracks were erected in 1863 at a cost of £10,000 in the old Scottish Castellated style; the Rifle and the Artillery Volunteers have drill-halls in Blackfriars and Queen Streets.

Aberdeen has 62 places of worship, belonging to 14 different denominations. Its parishes—East, West, North, South, Greyfriars, and St Clement's—formed, up to 1823, the single parish of St Nicholas, and still in certain secular respects are one. There are also 8 *quoad sacra* parishes; and the churches of all 14, with pop. for 1881, communicants for 1878, and ministers' stipends, those marked with asterisks being largely supplemented by the congregations, are:—East (Union Street, 4207, 1629, £300*), West (Union Street, 6323, 928, £300*),

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North (King Street, 8855, 2346, £300), South (Belmont Street, 2895, 1572, £250*), Greyfriars (Broad Street, 6387, 1185, £250), St Clement's (Footdee, 7693, 1893, £250), Gilcomston (Summer Street, 12,616, 1456, £400), John Knox's (Mounthooly, 6656, 850, £327), Holburn (Wellington Place, 12,634, 972, £380), Ferryhill (4941, 242, £250), Rubislaw (Queen's Cross, 3194, £508), Trinity (Marischal Street, 3090, 213, £250), Rosemount (Caroline Place, 8263, 322, £425), and St George's-in-the-West (John Street, 4452, £200).—The East and West Churches stand in a graveyard of nearly 2 acres, which is separated from Union Street by an Ionic façade, erected (1830) at a cost of £1460, and measuring 147½ feet in length by 32½ in height, with 12 granite columns, each consisting of a single block, and with a central archway. These churches occupy the site of the collegiate St Nicholas, which, as built between 1200 and 1507, had a nine-bayed nave (117 feet by 66), a transept (100 by 20), and a seven-bayed choir (81 by 64), with a trigonal apse over the crypt of Our Lady of Pity. At the crossing a tower rose, with its oaken spire, octagonal and picturesque, to a height of 120 feet; and in it hung three great harmonious bells, of which one, 'Lowrie,' bore date 1352, and was recast in Flanders about 1633. After the Reformation the roodscreen gave place to a wall, and St Nicholas thus was divided into two churches, the western consisting of the former nave, the eastern of the choir, and the Romanesque transept between (known as Drum's and Collison's aisles) serving as vestibule. The West Church, having become dilapidated, was rebuilt (1751-55) from designs by James Gibbs, architect of the Radcliffe Library at Oxford and of the Cambridge Senate House; 'but as if,' says Hill Burton, 'emphatically to show that the fruits of his genius were entirely to be withdrawn from his own countrymen, the only building in Scotland known to have been planned by him, this church in his native city, combines whatever could be derived of gloomy and cumbrous from the character of the Gothic architecture, with whatever could be found of cold and rigid in the details of the Classic.' The East Church, too, was barbarously demolished, and rebuilt (1834-37) in Gothic style; but on 9 Oct. 1874, its roof and interior were destroyed by fire, along with the spire and its peal of bells, increased by 5 in 1859. The total loss was estimated at £30,000, the West Church also being much damaged by water; but all has been since restored, and at a cost of £8500 a fine granite tower and spire erected (1878-80), 190 feet high. The churchyard contains the graves of Principal Guild, Blackwell, Beattie, and Campbell; in the West Church are marble monuments by Bacon and Westmacott, the effigy of Provost Davidson, who fell at Harlaw in 1411, a curious brass portrait-panel of Dr Duncan Liddel, executed at Antwerp in 1622, from a drawing by Jameson probably, and the tombstone of Provost Menzies (d. 1641); whilst, in the southern transept, a small brass to Sir Alexander Irvine of Drum is dated 1400 (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1876, p. 450).—The North Church, built in 1826 at a cost of £10,500, is a Grecian edifice, modelled apparently after St Pancras in London, measures 120 by 64 feet, and has an imposing Ionic portico, 32 feet high, and a circular tower of 150 feet.—South Church, Gothic, with massive gables and a tower, was built in 1831.—Greyfriars or College Church formed part of St Mary's Observantine friary (1450-1560), and, consisting of a plain old Gothic hall with a modern E aisle, is interesting as the only pre-Reformation church within the municipal burgh; Jameson, the painter, is buried in its churchyard.—St Clement's, founded about 1498 for Footdee fisher-folk, was repaired in 1631, and since has been twice rebuilt, in 1787 and 1828, on the last occasion 'in the Gothic style, with an elegant belfry, 45 feet high;' an organ was placed in it in 1874.—Trinity Church was built in 1822; John Knox's in 1833; Rubislaw, an ornate freestone edifice, in 1876; Rosemount in 1878; St George's in 1879, etc.

At the Disruption in 1843 every Aberdeen minister and 10,000 lay adherents went out from the Establishment; and now within the burgh there are the following

Free churches, with their communicants in 1880, and ministers' incomes:—Bon Accord (Union Terrace, 710, £314), East (Belmont Street, 791, £481), Ferryhill (Rotunda Place, 210, £362), Gaelic (Gaelic Lane, 159, £190 and manse), Gallowgate (202, £182), Gilcomston (Union Street, 742, £502), Greyfriars (George Street, 480), High (Belmont Street, 674, £417), Holburn (Hardgate, 534, £306), John Knox's (Gerrard Street, 798), Mariners' (Commerce Street, 239), Melville (Correction Wynd, 618, £312), North (West North Street, 551), Rutherford (Loanhead Terrace, 432), Ruthrieston (176, £203 and manse), St Clement's (Prince Regent Street, 591, £384), South (Belmont Street, 1197, £532 and manse), Trinity (Crown Street, 733, £445), Union (Shiprow, 342, £210), West (Union Street, 958, £532 and manse), and Causewayend. Of these 21 churches, Melville, the Gaelic, and Union were built for the Establishment in 1772, 1795, and 1822; East, South, and High (1844) form an imposing cruciform pile, Lancet Gothic in style, with a fine brick spire 174 feet high; and the West Church (1869), a Gothic structure in Morayshire sandstone, has a spire of 175 feet, and cost £12,856. Gilcomston Church has also a handsome spire; and another, 150 feet high, adorns a new Free church, built at Queen's Cross (1880-81) at a cost of £7000.

Six U.P. churches, with members in 1879 and ministers' incomes, are—Belmont Street (466, £350), Charlotte Street (597, £300), George Street (437, £310), Nelson Street (137, £199), St Nicholas Lane (374, £300), and St Paul Street (403, £290). For the George Street congregation a new church has been built (1880-81) in Carden Place at a cost of £11,500. There are also 5 Congregational churches, in Belmont Street, Blackfriars Street, Frederick Street, Park Street, and Shiprow (1878); an Associate Synod church, in Skene Terrace; 2 Evangelical Union churches, in John and St Paul Streets; 2 Baptist churches, English in Crown Terrace, Scotch in Academy Street; a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, in Crown Terrace; a Free Methodist chapel, in Dee Street; a Unitarian chapel (1840), in George Street; and a Quakers' meeting-house, in Diamond Street.

The English Episcopalians have had a chapel here since 1721, transferred to St James's, King Street, in 1866; and the Scottish Episcopalians possess 5 churches, with aggregate congregations of some 3000 souls. St Andrew's, King Street, Perpendicular in style, as built in 1817, consisted of an aisled nave (90 by 65 feet), with a marble statue by Flaxman of Bishop John Skinner; in 1880 a beautiful chancel (40 by 28 feet, and 45 high) was added at a cost of over £3000, from designs by Mr G. E. Street, R.A.—St John's (1849-51), in St John's Place, is an Early Middle Pointed structure, comprising chancel, four-bayed nave, and S aisle.—St Mary's (1862), in Carden Place, is Germanised Early First Pointed in style, with strong Romanesque features, and consists of nave (69 by 36 feet, and 60 high) and chancel (51 by 22 feet, and 53 high), with trigonal apse, organ chamber, sacristy, crypt, and a flèche 112 feet high.—St Paul's (1865), in Gallowgate, is Second Pointed, and measures 120 by 60 feet; St Margaret's, Seamount Place, was opened as a mission church in 1870, and consecrated in 1879. There are two Episcopal sisterhoods—St Margaret's (1864) and the Society of Reparation (1870), the latter with orphanage attached; and three Episcopal schools, St Andrew's, St John's, and St Margaret's, with total accommodation for 708 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 548, and grants amounting to £336, 15s. 6d.

The Catholic cathedral of St Mary's of the Assumption, Huntly Street, was built of white granite in 1860 in Second Pointed style, has 1200 sittings, and consists of an aisled nave (156 by 73 feet, and 72 high), into which in 1879 were introduced a chancel arch and a rood-screen, with colossal Crucifix and figures of the Virgin and St John, whilst along the nave are canopied life-size statues of the Twelve Apostles. A large rose window over the new High Altar (1881) is filled, like all the other windows, with rich stained glass; at the W end is a very

fine painting of the 'Visitation;' and the Baptistry contains a beautiful font of polished granite. By 1880 about £15,000 had been already expended on the cathedral and its graceful spire, which, completed in 1877, is 200 feet high, and contains a peal of 9 good bells, the largest of them over 30 cwt. Attached to St Mary's is a Franciscan convent, the nuns having charge of a day and boarding school with 80, and of St Joseph's and St Peter's schools in Constitution Street, with 336 scholars in June 1880, as also of two small orphanages; Nazareth House, on the W side of the city, is a home for the aged and infirm, and for sick and abandoned children, and had then 150 inmates.

Marischal College stands in a court, entered by an old arched gateway from the E side of Broad Street, near its murgence into Gallowgate. The original buildings were those of a Franciscan friary, suppressed at the Reformation. A new edifice, retaining the portions of the old buildings that were not destroyed by fire in 1639, was erected in 1676, and an extension superseding those portions was built in 1740-41. But the whole was unsubstantial and in constant need of repair; and in 1837-41 it was replaced on the same site by a very extensive and most imposing pile, designed by Archibald Simpson, and erected at a cost of £30,000, including a royal grant of £15,000. The new structure, consisting of durable white granite, and in a bold but simple style of collegiate Gothic, forms three sides of a quadrangle (117 by 105 feet), rises to the height of two lofty stories, and presents uniform and striking ranges of mullioned windows. A square tower springs from the side of the quadrangle, and terminates in four ornamental turrets, at a height of 100 feet from the ground; and open arcades, 48 feet long and 16 wide, extend from both sides of the principal entrance. The public school, 74 feet long and 34 wide, is on the ground floor; whilst the hall, 71 feet long, 34 wide, and 32 high, and the library and the museum, each 73 feet long, 34 wide, and 32 high, are all on the upper floor, have ornamental ceilings painted in imitation of oak, and are reached by a lofty staircase, with a massive stone balustrade and a groined ceiling. The public hall contains portraits of the fifth Earl Marischal, Bishop Burnet, Dr Arthur Johnston, Sir Paul Menzies, Andrew Cant, Sir Robert Gordon, and other worthies, several of them by the celebrated Jameson. There are 17 class rooms, and a number of other apartments. A granite obelisk, to the memory of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., was erected (1860) in the centre of the quadrangle, and consists of base 16 feet square and 6 high, pedestal 9 feet square and 11 high, plinth 7 feet square and 3 high, and shaft from 5 to 3½ feet square and 52 high, having thus a total height of 72 feet. But both this monument and the dinginess of the approach from Broad Street mar the effect of the college buildings. The college was founded in 1593, by George Keith, fifth Earl Marischal. His charter endowed it with the ground and property of the Franciscan, Dominican, and Carmelite friars of Aberdeen, and appointed it to have a principal, 3 regents, 6 alumni, an economist, and a cook. The principal was to be an adept in sacred literature, and to be able to give anatomical and physiological prelections; and the first regent was to teach ethics and mathematics, the second logic, and the third Latin and Greek. The candidates for the chairs were to be nominated by the earl himself and his heirs, and to be examined and admitted by the faculty of King's College, and by the ministers of Aberdeen, Deer, and Fetteresso. The constitution was confirmed immediately by the General Assembly, and a few months afterwards by Parliament. A new charter was given in 1623, by William, Earl Marischal, and a new confirmation made in 1661 by Charles II. All the deeds declared that the masters, members, students, and bursars should be subject to the jurisdiction of the burgh magistrates. An additional regent was appointed within a few years of the foundation: a professorship of mathematics was founded in 1613, a professorship of divinity was added in 1616, and 7 other professorships

were founded at different subsequent periods. The senatus, in 1753, directed that the students, after passing through the Latin and Greek classes, should be instructed first, in natural and civil history, geography, chronology, and the elements of mathematics; next, in natural philosophy; and afterwards, in moral philosophy. A few alterations were subsequently made, and these adjusted the aggregate classes into the four faculties of arts, divinity, law, and medicine. But the college, under the University Act of 1858, was united with King's College into one university, with a new constitution, and now it is devoted entirely to the law and medicine classes of the united university. The library, in 1827, contained 11,000 volumes; and, subsequently to that year, received the valuable classical collection of the late Dr James Melvin, and was otherwise considerably enriched.

The Free Church College (1843) occupies a handsome Tudor edifice, with a square tower and an octagonal turret, erected in Alford Place in 1850, at a cost of £2025; possesses 11 scholarships and a library of 17,000 volumes; and in 1880 had a principal, 3 other professors, a lecturer, and 30 students.—The Church of Scotland and Free Church Female Training Colleges, in 1879, had respectively 72 and 68 students, and incomes of £2796 and £2087; for the former, new buildings were opened in George Street in 1878; for the latter, in Charlotte Street, in 1880.—The Mechanics' Institution, founded in 1824, and reorganised ten years later, has a hall, with class rooms and a library of 14,000 volumes, in a building erected in Market Street in 1846 for £3500; and schools of science and art have been conjoined therewith since 1853.

The Grammar School, dating from about 1262, shows a list of 26 rectors from 1418 to 1881 and of other classical masters from 1628. The representative secondary school of the North of Scotland, it attracts advanced pupils from the best primary schools, and has close connection, by charter and constitution, with the university. Its teachers, till 1863, were only a rector and 3 classical masters, but number now a rector and 10 under-masters. The building, from 1757 till 1863, was a plain structure, on School Hill, erected at a cost of £400, on part of the grounds of the Dominican Friary, forming three sides of a square, and containing a public hall with four class rooms; and this building it was proposed, in 1880, to fit up as a permanent art gallery and museum. The present Grammar School Buildings, in Skene Street West, were erected in 1861-63 at a cost of £16,605, in the Scottish Baronial style, and contain a rector's room, 52 feet by 30, class rooms, each 40 feet by 28, with accommodation for 1215 boys, a public hall, a library, etc. They were vested in the magistrates and town council and in certain representatives of subscribers; but by the Education Act of 1872 passed to the supervision of the burgh school-board. The curriculum extends over five years, and the number of scholars was 350 at the end of 1880, when the endowment amounted to £668 per annum, including 33 bursaries, founded between 1629 and 1866, and ranging from £20 for four years to £3 for five years.

Gordon's Hospital, of similar character to Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, was founded in 1730 by the miser Robert Gordon (1665-1732), a Danzig merchant, who bequeathed it £10,300. Chartered in 1772, and further endowed by Alexander Simpson of Collyhill in 1816, it maintains and educates sons or grandsons of deceased burghesses of guild and of indigent townfolk generally. It admits boys of from nine to eleven years of age, and, retaining them till fifteen, educates them in English, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geography, mathematics, natural philosophy, drawing, music, French, and Latin, afterwards apprenticing them to proper trades. It is governed by the magistrates, town council, and 4 ministers of Aberdeen; and had 11 masters and 200 pupils in the year ending with Oct. 1880, when its income was £6291, and its expenditure £6759. Its building, Grecian in style, stands in grounds stretch-

ing northward from School Hill, comprises a centre, erected in 1739 at a cost of £3300, and two wings, with neat connecting colonnades, erected in 1834 at a cost of £14,000 more; presents a frontage to the S, overlooking a lawn; and gives one of the finest views in the city. A marble statue of the founder surmounts the S entrance, and his full-length portrait hangs in the large hall.

The Boys' and Girls' Hospital, founded in 1739, and incorporated in 1852, was in 1871 transferred from Upper Kirkgate and Gallowgate to new buildings in King Street Road. Governed by the Lord Provost, 3 life trustees, and 12 trustees elected annually, it admits poor children of St Nicholas parish, from eight to eleven years of age, and keeping them till fourteen, teaches them reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, music, and drawing, as also, if girls, sewing, knitting, and household work. In 1880 it had 100 pupils, 60 of whom were boys; and its funds and property amounted at 31 Dec. 1879 to £55,712, the revenue for the year being £2218, and the expenditure £2122.

Composed of 13 members, the Burgh School-Board, in the year ending Whitsunday 1880, had an income of £19,029 (school fees, £6651; Government grants, £4846; school rate, £7101, etc.), and expended £18,777, including £12,451 for teachers' salaries. On 31 Oct. 1880, it reported 72 elementary schools, with gross accommodation for 16,595 and an average attendance of 13,087 children, viz., 12 hospital and industrial schools (accom. 2613; and attendance 994); 16 academies and ladies' schools (2274 and 1025); 15 private adventure or dame schools (558 and 549); 11 non-public but State-aided schools (3850 and 3450); and 18 public schools (6800 and 7069). The board's own schools, with average attendance, number of children examined, and Government grant in 1880, are—Albion Street (346, 279, £280, 17s.); Causewayend (759, 586, £692); Commerce Street (537, 404, £479, 6s.); Davidson's (170, 114, £149, 12s. 4d.); Dr Brown's (323, 255, £284, 10s.); Ferryhill (465, 352, £418, 15s.); Marywell Street (328, 242, £284, 19s.); Middle (744, 610, £693, 9s.); Northfield (435, 338, £379, 0s. 6d.); Port-Hill (579, 510, £397, 16s. 6d.); Princes Street (208, 148, £162, 13s.); St Andrew's Street (290, 220, £264, 17s.); St Clement Street (450, 337, £420, 3s.); St Paul Street (491, 367, £429, 12s. 6d.); Skene Street (409, 329, £376, 17s.); and Trinity (141, 97, £112, 8s.).

Aberdeen till lately had no public gardens, a want the more felt from the scarcity of any large open spaces within the city; but the Victoria Park in 1872, and the Union Terrace Gardens in 1879, were laid out at a cost respectively of £4248 and £5110. The former lying on the NW outskirts of the town, near the Lunatic Asylum, is 13 acres in extent, measuring some 400 by 225 yards, and at its centre has a handsome granite fountain, presented by the master masons and workers of Aberdeen; whilst Union Terrace Gardens, with well-grown elm and ash trees, planted in 1775, had served for some years as a convenient 'toom,' and extending northwards from Union Bridge along the W side of the Denburn Valley, here spanned now by another bridge leading to School Hill, have an utmost length and breadth of about 250 and 50 yards. In July 1880, too, it was intimated that Miss Duthie of Ruthrieston contemplated the formation of a carriage drive along the river, from the reclaimed ground to Bridge of Dee, as also, at a cost of £30,000, of a public park of 47 acres at Arthurseat, near Allenvale Cemetery, its first sod being cut on 27 Aug. 1881. Aberdeen's best recreation ground, however, will always remain the Links, a stretch of velvety sward and broken sandhills (the highest, Broad Hill, 94 feet), which, 410 acres in area, extends for 2 miles along the fine level sands. Here are the battery, lifeboat house, bathing station, and golf club house; and here, too, cricket and football are played, cattle shows and wapenshaws held, as well as the autumn horse races, revived in 1876.

The Cross, at the upper end of Castle Street, is a Renaissance, open-arched, hexagonal structure of freestone, adorned with medallions of the seven Jameses. From its centre springs a column with Corinthian

capitol, surmounted by a unicorn that bears an escutcheon charged with the Scottish lion, the basement being 21 feet in diameter and 18 high, the column 12½ feet more. The workmanship of John Montgomery, mason of Old Rayne, it first was erected, in 1686, before the Tolbooth, near the site of the Flesh and Fish Crosses, and was transferred to its present position in 1842.—The monument (1836) of George, fifth Duke of Gordon, Scott's 'Cock of the North,' stands 30 yards lower down, and consists of a granite statue and pedestal, the one 11½, the other 10½ feet high, and the latter flanked by two heavy pieces of ordnance, taken at Sebastopol in 1855.—At the NW corner of Union Bridge, in a circular recess, is Baron Marochetti's bronze seated statue of the Prince Consort, in field-marshal's uniform, the jack-boots very prominent. The figure is 6½ feet high, its pedestal of polished Peterhead granite 8; and it was unveiled in presence of Her Majesty, 13 Oct. 1863.—A statue of the Queen herself, by the late Alexander Brodie, of Aberdeen, was placed in 1866 at the junction of Union and St Nicholas Streets. Of white Sicilian marble, and 8½ feet high, it stands on a pedestal of polished Peterhead granite, 10½ feet more.—A colossal bronze statue of Sir William Wallace, 'returning defiant answer to the English ambassadors before the battle of Stirling Bridge,' is also soon to be erected, Castle Street having been chosen for its site in June 1880, and Mr John Steill, of Edinburgh, having left £4000 for the purpose.

The only noticeable bridge within the city is Telford's Union Bridge, in the line of Union Street, over the Denburn (now the railway) Valley. Besides three blind arches, one on the W and two on the E, it has an open arch of 132 feet span, with parapets 52 feet above the ground below, is 70 feet wide, with carriage-way of 21, and was constructed (1800-3) at a cost of £13,342.—Dee Bridge, 1½ mile SW of Union Place, was till recent time the only great thoroughfare over the Dee from Aberdeen to the south, and, though rurally situated, is connected with the city by a chain of suburbs, and is under the management of the town council. It originated in a bequest of £20,000, left by Bishop Elphinstone, to build a bridge across the Dee near Aberdeen. He died 25 Oct. 1514; and his successor, Bishop Gavin Dunbar, carried out the intention of the legacy, and finished the bridge in 1527. Consisting of 7 arches, each of 50 feet span, this bridge eventually fell into decay, was restored (1718-21) out of funds belonging to itself, and was widened (1841-42) from 14½ to 26 feet, and otherwise greatly improved, at a cost of £7250.—Wellington Suspension Bridge, spanning the Dee at Craiglug in the vicinity of Ferryhill, 1½ mile below Dee Bridge, was erected in 1831 at a cost of £10,000, and is 220 feet long by 22 wide.—The Railway Viaduct (1848), on the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian, crosses the Dee transversely, 3 furlongs above the Suspension Bridge, and designed by Messrs Locke & Errington, consists of 7 iron-girder arches, each about 50 feet in span, with two land arches at its northern end.—Victoria Bridge, over the Dee's new channel, in a line with Market Street and Cross Quay, is a granite five-arch structure, opened on 2 July 1881, having cost £25,000.—The Auld Brig o' Balgownie, built about 1320, either by Bishop Cheyne or by King Robert Bruce, crosses the Don, 2½ miles N by W of Castle Street. A single Gothic arch, narrow and steep, of 67 feet span and 34½ high above the black deep salmon pool below, it is commemorated by Byron in *Don Juan*, where a note records how a dread prediction made him pause to cross it, and yet lean over it with a childish delight. For he was his mother's only son, and the prophecy runs:—

'Brig o' Balgownie, black's your wa' (or, though wight be your wa'),
Wi' a wife's ae son, and a meer's ae foal,
Down ye shall fa'!

In 1605 Sir Alexander Hay left lands of a yearly value of £2, 8s. 5½d. to keep the Auld Brig in repair; its accumulated funds amounted (1872) to £23,153, though out of those funds in 1825 was built the new Bridge of Don, 500 yards lower down, for £17,100. With five

semicircular arches, each about 86 feet in span, this last is 26½ feet wide and 41 high.

The Aberdeen railway, amalgamated (1866) with the Caledonian, was opened for traffic up to Guild Street terminus in 1848; and the Great North of Scotland was opened from Huntly to Kittybrewster in 1854, and thence extended, two years afterwards, to Waterloo terminus. The break—700 yards of crowded quays—between these termini had proved a great hindrance to intercommunication, when, in 1864, the two companies were empowered to construct the Denburn Valley line, on a capital of £190,000, of which the Great North of Scotland subscribed £125,000. The junction railway runs 1½ mile north-north-westward from Guild Street to Kittybrewster, being carried beneath Union Bridge, and through two short tunnels under Woolman Hill and Maberley Street; and the Great North Company abandoned their Waterloo branch, except for goods traffic, on the opening (1867) of the new Joint Guild Street station, which, over 500 feet long by 100 wide, is one of the finest stations in Scotland, its lofty iron-girder roof being modelled after that of Victoria station, Pimlico.—Street tramways, 2 miles, 54 chains long, on the line of Union, King, St Nicholas, and George Streets, were opened in 1874, and extended to Mannofield in 1880, their aggregate cost of construction being £18,791, whilst, in the year ending June 1879, the passengers numbered 957,115, and the receipts amounted to £5080, the expenditure to £3959.

From a cistern, formed about 1766 at the head of Broad Street, and fed by the Fountainhall and other streams, 187,200 gallons of water were daily obtained; but this supply proving insufficient, the police commissioners resolved in 1830 to supplement it from the Dee. A pump-house was accordingly erected near the N end of the Bridge of Dee; but its two engines, each of 50 horse-power, could daily raise through a 15-inch main no more than 1,000,000 gallons to a granite reservoir at the W end of Union Street, which, with storage capacity of 94,728 gallons, stood 40 feet higher than the street itself, and 130 higher than the pumping-station. This fresh supply, too, proving quite inadequate, the commissioners next resolved, in 1862, to supersede pumping by gravitation, and to that end procured powers to abstract between 2,500,000 and 6,000,000 gallons daily from the Dee at Cairnton, 23 miles up the river, and 224 feet above the level of the sea. Similar to those of Glasgow, and rivalled in Scotland by them alone, the new Aberdeen waterworks were planned by the late James Simpson, C.E., of London. An aqueduct from Cairnton intake passes, by tunnel, through half a mile of rock, and thence goes half a mile further to Invercanny reservoir, in which 10,000,000 gallons can be stored, and from which the main aqueduct, 18 miles long, leads to the reservoir at Brae of Pitfodels. This, 1½ mile WSW of Union Place, and 162 feet above sea-level, can hold 6,000,000 gallons; and a high-service reservoir on Hillhead of Pitfodels (420 feet) contains about 500,000 more. Commenced in the spring of 1864, the waterworks were opened by the Queen on Oct. 16, 1866; their cost, which was estimated at £103,999, had reached £161,524 in 1872. During the three months April to June 1880, the daily water consumption was 4,378,780 gallons, 4,144,000 being from the low-service, and 234,780 from the high-service reservoir; while, for the twelvemonth ending with the September following, the water account showed an income of £13,023, and an outlay of £11,426.

Aberdeen has good natural drainage facilities, but has been slow to turn them to account. In 1865 there were but two or three common sewers in the new principal streets, besides the Denburn, the Holburn on the S, the Powis or Tyle Burn on the N, and a few tinier rills. Furnishing water-power to numerous works, these streams threw up the filth that they received; the Denburn, too, though often in summer almost dry, and though the outlet, within 600 yards, of between 40 and 50 minor sewers, was disposed in cascades, and carried along an ornamental channel. Small wonder to

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find it described as 'highly polluted,' as 'bringing down to its mouth at the harbour a thick and fetid slime that exhales, at low water, great volumes of poisonous gas;' nay, even in the best quarters of the city some houses were solely drained into back-garden cesspools. Much has been done since then; the Denburn in its lower course having been covered over, and £62,695 expended during 1867-72 on the purchase of old, and the construction of new, sewers within the municipal bounds. In 1875, however, these works were described by Mr Alexander Smith, C.E., as far from perfect, 'the main sewers having been laid in zones, almost on dead-level intercepting sewers with reversible outfalls, instead of being laid in a position to take advantage of the natural outfalls.' By one of the four main sewers 44 acres of the Spital lands were successfully irrigated in 1871; and in 1876 it was proposed thus to utilise all the sewage of the low-lying parts of the city, 624 acres being required for the purpose. Two schemes were laid before the town council, the cost of one being £31,221, of the other £29,540. In 1880 a surplus of £130 remained on the sewerage account, and of £336 on that of the public health.—The earliest Gas Light Company (1824) had their works near the present site of Guild Street station, whilst a new company (1840) had theirs at the Sandilands, just off the links; and on these companies' amalgamation, the former premises were sold to the Scottish North Eastern. In 1871 the Sandilands works themselves were acquired by the corporation at a total cost of £120,809.

For ages a mere expanse of open water, the harbour, so far back as the 14th century, seems to have been protected by a bulwark, repaired or rebuilt in 1484. A stone pier on the S side of the channel was formed between 1607 and 1610, in which latter year a great stone, called Knock Maitland or Craig Metellan, was removed from the harbour's entry 'by the renowned art and industrie of that ingenious and virtuous citizen, David Anderson of Finzeauch, from his skill in mechanics popularly known as *Davie do a' thing*.' The eastward extension of the wharf, whereby a fine meadow of ground was reclaimed, was carried on slowly (1623-59), and before 1661 a shipbuilding dock had been constructed at Foot-dee; but, all improvements notwithstanding, navigation continued difficult and perilous, owing to a bar of sand, on which at low tide was scarcely 2 feet of water. To remedy this evil, the magistrates in 1770 procured a plan from Smeaton, in accordance wherewith the new N pier was built (1775-81) at a cost of £18,000. Curving slightly northwards, it had a length of 1200 feet, a height of from 16 to 30 feet, and a breadth of from 20 to 36 feet at the base, of from 12 to 24 at the top, its dimensions increasing seawards. By Telford this pier was extended (1810-16) to a further length of almost 900 feet, at a cost of £66,000; and to protect it, a southern breakwater, nearly 800 feet long, was finished in 1815, at a cost of £14,000 more. The next great undertaking was the construction (1840-48) of the Victoria Dock, 28 acres in extent— $7\frac{1}{2}$ above Regent Bridge,—with 2053 yards of wharfage, and tide-locks 80 feet wide, the depth of water on whose sill is 21 feet at ordinary spring tides. This left about 18 acres of tidal harbour, and so things stood till Dec. 1869, when was commenced the southward diversion of the Dee from the Suspension Bridge downwards. The new channel, curving a little over a mile, and at its bottom 170 feet wide, was completed at a cost of £51,585 in 1872, the total sum expended on harbour improvements up to that date since 1810 amounting to £1,509,638. Other works under the Act of 1868 have been the building of a new S breakwater of concrete, 1050 feet long and 47 high, at a cost of £76,443 (1870-73); a further extension of the N pier by 500 feet, at a cost of £44,000 (1874-77); and the filling up of the Dee's old bed, on which, in a line with the dock-gates, it is now (1881) proposed to form a graving-dock, 559 by 74 feet, as also gradually to rearrange the docks at a total cost of £72,000, by building a new end to the Victoria Dock, with bridge and railway across, removing Regent Bridge and approaches,

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lowering the dock-sill, providing a caisson bridge, etc. Girdleness Lighthouse, with two fixed lights, 115 and 185 feet above mean tide, was built in 1833 to the S of the harbour entrance, which, widened now to 400 yards, leads out of Aberdeen Bay, a safe enough anchorage this with offshore winds, though not with a NE, E, or SE wind. Valued at £13,874 in 1881, the harbour is managed by 19 commissioners chosen from the town council, and by 12 other elected commissioners. The aggregate tonnage registered as belonging to the port was 310 in 1656, 4964 in 1788, 17,131 in 1810, 34,235 in 1821, 30,460 in 1831, 38,979 in 1841, 50,985 in 1851, 74,232 in 1861, 99,936 in 1871, 119,184 in 1879, and 118,182 on 31 Dec. 1880, viz.,—158 sailing vessels of 92,217, and 53 steamships of 25,965 tons. The harbour revenue, again, was £7215 in 1811, £9161 in 1821, £12,239 in 1831, £18,657 in 1841, £20,190 in 1851, £28,436 in 1861, £32,292 in 1871, and £43,645 in 1879, when the expenditure was £36,634. Both lists show almost constant growth; as likewise does the following table, giving the aggregate tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign ports and coastwise, in cargoes, and also—for the three last years—in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	For'gn.	Total.	British.	For'gn.	Total.
1845	269,731	8,781	278,512	211,117	3,639	214,756
1856	283,831	10,072	293,903	209,956	2,286	212,242
1869	339,299	32,815	372,114	202,630	13,512	216,142
1874	431,110	45,908	477,018	433,781	42,971	476,752
1879	486,581	34,566	521,147	479,218	33,175	512,393
1880	482,132	51,907	534,039	471,044	48,419	519,463

Of the total, 2325 vessels of 534,039 tons, that entered in 1880, 1203 of 368,355 tons were steamers, 134 of 12,825 tons were in ballast, and 1969 of 439,451 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 2122 of 512,393 tons, of those that cleared included 1177 steamers of 357,777 tons, 1066 vessels in ballast of 222,419 tons, and 2078 coasters of 467,306 tons. The trade is mainly, then, a coasting, and more an import than an export one; and coal is a chief article of import, 277,356 tons having been received coastwise here in 1879. Other imports are lime, flax, hemp, jute, wool, timber, oats, wheat, maize, flour, salt, iron, bones, guano, etc.; exports are flax and cotton fabrics, woollen cloths, grain, oatmeal, cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, pork, butter, eggs, salmon, preserved meats, granite, and Scotch pine timber. The amount of customs in 1862 was £92,963; in 1868, £80,415; in 1869, £77,447; in 1879, £98,632.

Shipbuilding was carried on as early as the 15th century, and in the days of wooden ships, the Aberdeen 'clipper bow,' of Messrs Hall's invention, won for itself a wide repute. Its fame endures, but iron since 1839 has by degrees been superseding wood, in spite of remoteness from coal and iron fields. During 1832-36 there were built here 38 vessels of 6016 tons, and during 1875-79 48 of 28,817 tons, of which 22 of 9595 tons were steamers; in 1880 the number was 7 of 5849 tons, all of them iron steamships. Aberdeen is head of the fishery district between Montrose and Peterhead, in which, during 1878, there were cured 93,344 barrels of white herrings, besides 51,800 cod, ling, and hake, taken by 374 boats of 3158 tons, the persons employed being 1006 fishermen and boys, 53 fish-curers, 194 coopers, and 3970 others; and the aggregate value of boats, nets, and lines, being estimated at £34,261. For 1880 the herring catch was returned as 77,975 crans, against 76,125 in 1877, 68,740 in 1878, and 36,000 in 1879.

The manufactures of Aberdeen are at once extensive and varied, its industrial establishments in 1881 including 3 comb, 1 cotton, 3 linen, 10 woollen and wincey, 1 carpet, 2 tape, 3 soap and candle, 3 tobacco and snuff, and 3 pipe factories; 2 paper mills; the Rubislaw bleachfields; 8 breweries; 4 distilleries; 4 chemical works; 16 engineering, iron-founding, boiler, and agri-

cultural implement works; 4 saw, 2 file, 6 gun, and 4 brush factories; 25 mills and meal stores; 5 tanning or currying works; 12 rope, twine, and sail factories; 2 brickfields, etc., with—last but not least—the yards of 53 granite polishers and 6 stone merchants.—The hosiery trade of Scotland began in Aberdeen, with which the African Company (1695) contracted for woollen stockings; and at the time when Pennant wrote (1771), 69,333 dozen pairs of stockings were yearly produced here, these being worth about 30s. per dozen, and being chiefly exported to Holland, for dispersion thence through Germany. But the trade has since dwindled into insignificance.—The linen manufacture, introduced about 1745, soon grew so large as to pay some £5000 a-year in wages; and now, in the articles of thread, sailcloth, osnaburghs, brown linens, and sacking, employs between 2000 and 3000 hands. The thread manufacture was introduced at a later date than the spinning; was soon carried to great perfection; and employed 600 men, 2000 women, and 100 boys in 1795, when the sailcloth manufacture was commenced.—Several large flax-spinning factories were established on the Don, near Old Aberdeen, about 1800.—The woollen manufacture, in the beginning of last century, comprised chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and fingroms. These were made by the farmers and cottagers from the wool of their own sheep, by the citizens from wool supplied by country hill-farms, and were mostly exported to Hamburg. Woollen factories were established in the city about 1748; are still there of considerable extent; and belong to the same proprietors as factories at Garlogie and Don, with these consuming about 2,000,000 lbs. of wool per annum, and employing upwards of 1400 hands. The carpet manufacture has an annual value of about £50,000, the tweed manufacture (at Grandholm employing nearly 600 hands) of more than £120,000, and the winey manufacture of at least £250,000. The aggregate woollen trade employs at least 600 hand-loom, 230 power-loom, and 3000 or more persons; and annually produces upwards of 3,000,000 yards of fabrics.—Banner Mill is now the only cotton factory, but is so extensive as to employ above 650 hands.—The meat-preserving trade of Scotland was commenced at Aberdeen in 1822; made slow progress for a time, till it overcame prejudice and created a market; began by preserving salmon for exportation, and proceeded to the preserving of meats, game, soups, and vegetables; is now carried on in several establishments; employs upwards of 500 persons, produces preserved provisions to the annual value of about £221,000; supplies a large proportion of the meat stores to ships sailing from Glasgow, Liverpool, and London; and has extensive connection with India, China, and Australia. Salmon, caught chiefly in the Dee and Don, appears to have been exported from as early as 1281, and was shipped to the Continent towards the end of the 17th century, at the rate of about 360 barrels yearly, of 250 lbs. each. The quantity sent to London, during the seven years 1822-28, amounted to 42,654 boxes, and during the eight years 1829-36 to 65,260 boxes; but later years have witnessed a decline. Dried whittings and haddocks, sometimes called Aberdeen haddocks from their being shipped at Aberdeen, oftener called Findon or Finnan haddocks from a village about 6 miles to the S where they were originally dried for the market, are a considerable article of commerce coastwise as far as to London. Beef and mutton also are largely prepared for exportation; and, together with live stock, are forwarded to the southern markets to the value of about £1,000,000 a-year.—Steam-engines, anchors, chains, cables, and all kinds of machinery are manufactured in extensive ironworks at Ferryhill, Footdee, and other localities.—Rope-making, paper-making, soap-making, comb-making, and leather manufacture also are carried on.—The granite trade has been associated with Aberdeen for fully 300 years; and now it makes a very great figure. Effective quarrying was not begun till about 1750, nor the exporting till 1764; whilst the

use of machinery in quarrying dates only from about 1795, the dressing of the granite into regular cubes from 1800, and the polishing of granite for manufacture into monuments, columns, fountains, etc., from 1818. But now the trade in dressed blocks for paving, bridges, wharves, docks, and lighthouses, and so forth, is gigantic; while that in polished granite, or in numerous and diversified ornamental articles of polished granite, at once exercises remarkable artistic skill, and is considerably and increasingly extensive. Upwards of 80,000 tons of granite are quarried annually in Aberdeenshire and the contiguous parts of Kincardineshire, and more than half of the quantity quarried is exported. The quarrying employs upwards of 1000 hands; the transporting and the working employ a proportionally large number of hands, and the polishing and constructing into ornamental objects employ very many skilled workmen. The tons of granite exported from Aberdeen were 25,557 in 1840, 30,385 in 1850, 32,023 in 1865, 43,790 in 1867, and upwards of 50,000 in 1868.

A weekly grain market is held on Friday; a linen market, on the Green, is held on the last Wednesday of April; a wool market, also on the Green, is held on Thursday and Friday of the first week of June, and of the first and second weeks of July; and a market for wooden utensils, in Castle Street, is held on the last Wednesday of August; but none of these, except the weekly one, is now of importance. Hiring markets are held in Castle Street on several Fridays about Whitsunday and Martinmas.

A printing-press was started by Edward Raban in 1621, from which in 1626 the earliest Scottish almanac was issued, and in 1748 the *Aberdeen Journal*, the oldest newspaper N of the Forth. There now are 16 printing-offices, and 7 newspapers—the daily and Saturday *Conservative Journal* (1748), the Saturday *Liberal Herald* (1806), the *Liberal Daily Free Press* (1853), the *Tuesday Northern Advertiser* (1856), the *Saturday Liberal People's Journal* (1858), the *Saturday Weekly News* (1864), and the *Evening Express* (1879).—The Spalding Club was instituted in 1839, for printing historical, ecclesiastical, genealogical, topographical, and literary remains of the north-eastern counties of Scotland; and issued to its members nearly 40 volumes of great interest and value, including Dr Stewart's *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* and *The Book of Deer*; but it came to a close in 1870. See John Stuart's *Notices of the Spalding Club* (1871).

The Town Council consists of a Lord Provost, 6 bailies, 6 office-bearers, 12 councillors, and 8 others; and the municipal constituency numbered 1902 in 1841, 2261 in 1851, 2701 in 1861, 9347 in 1871, and 12,193 in 1881. The corporation revenue was £15,184 in 1832, £18,648 in 1840, £16,894 in 1854, £11,376 in 1864, £11,447 in 1870, £12,560 in 1874, and (including assessments and gas revenue) £122,328 in 1880, when for the twelvemonth ending with September, the revenue on the general purposes account was £28,699, the expenditure £25,450, and the outlay on capital account £73,044. By the Aberdeen Municipality Extension Act of 1871, the powers of the former commissioners of police were transferred to the town council, the business of the police department being thenceforth managed by separate committees. The watching force for city and harbour consists of a superintendent (salary £350), 2 lieutenants, 3 inspectors, 4 detectives, 9 sergeants, 87 constables, and a female turnkey, the total cost of that force being £6955, 10s. in 1878; and the number of persons arrested was 1959 in 1875, 2085 in 1876, 1939 in 1877, 1077 in 1878, 1873 in 1879, and 1988 in 1880, of which last number 1817 were tried, and 1755 convicted. The sheriff court for the county is held in the Court-House on Wednesdays and Fridays, the small debt court on Thursdays, the debts recovery court on Fridays, the commissary court on Wednesdays, and the general quarter sessions on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October.—The parliamentary constituency numbered 2024 in 1834,

3586 in 1861, and 14,146 in 1881, of whom 3037 belonged to the First Ward, 3842 to the Second, 3313 to the Third, 1997 to the Fourth, 522 to the Fifth or Ruthrieston, 849 to the Sixth or Woodside, and 586 to the Seventh or Old Aberdeen. The burgh returns one member to Parliament—always a Liberal since 1837, the present member polling 7505 votes in 1880 against his opponent's 3139.—The annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh, assessed at £101,613 in 1815, has risen since the passing of the Valuation Act from £178,168 in 1856, to £193,336 in 1861, £226,534 in 1866, £283,650 in 1871, £323,197 in 1876, and (exclusive of £14,403 for railways, tramways, and waterworks) £414,864, 4s. in 1881, this last sum being thus distributed:—East parish, £28,428, 4s. 11d.; West, £36,815, 17s. 2d.; North, £27,802, 3s. 10d.; South, £37,085, 15s. 1d.; Greyfriars, £23,298, 8s.; St Clement's, £48,744, 7s. 8d.; Old Machar, £212,410, 17s. 4d.; and Banchory-Devenick, £278, 10s.—The population is said to have numbered 2977 in 1396, 4000 in 1572, 5833 in 1581, 8750 in 1643, 5556 in 1708, and 15,730 in 1755, the last being that of the parliamentary burgh, which during the present century is shown by the Census thus to have increased—(1801) 26,992, (1811) 34,649, (1821) 43,821, (1831) 56,681, (1841) 63,288, (1851) 71,973, (1861) 73,805, (1871) 88,189, (1881) 105,003, of whom 399 belonged to the City Poorhouse, 247 to the Royal Infirmary, 165 to the shipping, 21 to the Naval Reserve, 50,525 (26,455 females) to St Nicholas, and 56,002 (31,140 females) to Old Machar, the subdivisions of these two last being given under the Churches, on p. 9.

OLD ABERDEEN, though falling within the parliamentary burgh, and though barely $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Castle Street, yet merits separate notice as an independent burgh of regality, as a quondam episcopal city, and as the seat of a university. Consisting chiefly of a single street, it commences at Spital, near the N end of Gallowgate, and thence extends a good mile northward to the immediate vicinity of the Don. With its gardens and orchards, it wears a quiet countryfied appearance, and, but for a few modern villas here and there, might almost be said to have remained three centuries unchanged. The northern end is strikingly picturesque, the Chanonry there, or ancient cathedral precinct, containing once cathedral, episcopal palace, deanery, prebends' lodgings, etc., and though now stripped of some of its features, presenting still in the massive form and short spiked steeples of the cathedral, amid a cluster of fine old trees on the crown of a bank sloping down to the Don, a scene of beauty hardly excelled by aught of the kind in Britain.

The Town-House stands about 300 yards S of the cathedral; was built in 1702, and renovated towards the end of the century; and contains a large hall, a council-room, and other official chambers.—The cross stood in front of the site of the Town-House, included a stepped pedestal, and a shaft surmounted by a figure of the Virgin; and was defaced at the Reformation, removed when the Town-House was rebuilt.—A well at the Town-House was formed in 1769, with a cistern in what had been called the Thief's Hole; and was provided with 625 yards of piping.—The entrance-gate to Powis' Garden fronts the College buildings, has a lofty round tower on either side, surmounted by gilded crescents, and forms a marked feature in the burghal landscape.—The Hermitage crowning an eminence in Powis' Garden is another picturesque object; and a conical mount, the Hill of Tillydrone, a little W of the cathedral, is said by some to have been artificially formed by Bruce's soldiers for a watchguard station; by others, to have served for beacon fires; by others, to have been the seat of ancient civil, criminal, or ecclesiastical courts.

The exact date of the erection of the see of Aberdeen is unknown, the legend of its original foundation by Malcolm II. at MORTLACH in Banffshire resting on five forged documents. Thence it is said to have been transferred by David I. (1124-53), but all that is certain

is that a charter granted by the Mormaer of Buchan for refounding the church of Deer early in David's reign was witnessed by 'Nectan, Bishop of Aberdeen,' whilst a bull by Pope Adrian IV. confirmed in 1157 to Edward, Bishop of Aberdeen, the church of Aberdeen and the church of St Machar, with the town of Old Aberdeen and other lands (Skene's *Celt. Scot.*, vol. ii., 1876, p. 378). Down to the Reformation, the see was held by 26 bishops, the twelfth of whom, Alexander Kininmonth II. (1356-80), laid the foundations of the present Cathedral of SS. Mary and Machar, preserving nothing of two earlier structures. The work was carried on by his successors, and in 1532 the cathedral presented a five-bayed nave, an aisleless choir, a transept, lady-chapel, and consistory, with two western octagonal steeples 113½ feet high, and a great central tower of freestone, rising 150 feet, in which hung 14 bells. Destruction soon succeeded to construction, for the Mearns rabble in 1560 spoiled the cathedral of all its costly ornaments, demolishing the choir; the transepts were crushed by the fall of the central tower in 1688. All that remains is the nave, now the parish church (126 by 67½ feet), a parvised S porch, the western towers, and fragments of the transept walls, containing the richly sculptured but mutilated tombs of Henry de Lichtoun (d. 1440), Gavin Dunbar (d. 1532), and a third unknown bishop. The only granite cathedral in the world, this, although dating from the Second Pointed age, has many survivals of the Norman style, notably its short massive rounded piers and plain un moulded 'storm' or clerestory windows; other features are the great western window, divided by six long shafts of stone, a low-browed doorway beneath it with heavy semicircular arch, and the finely carved pulpit, a relic of the wood-carvings, that else were hewn in pieces in 1649. The plainness of the whole is redeemed by the carving and gilding of a flat panelled oaken ceiling, emblazoned with the arms of 48 benefactors, and restored in 1869-71, when two galleries also were removed, and other improvements effected under the supervision of the late Sir G. G. Scott at a total cost of £4280. Five stained-glass windows, too, have been inserted (1871-74), the western to the Duke of Gordon's memory, another to that of the Aberdonian painters, Jameson, Phillip, and Dyce. (See Billings, vol. i., 1848; and Walcott's *Scotti-Monasticon*, 1874, with authorities cited there).—E of the cathedral the bishop's palace (c. 1470), with a large fair court and 4 high towers, stood near the site of the present residence of the Divinity Professor; to the S stood the deanery, on ground now occupied by Old Machar Manse; and to the W was a hospital founded in 1532 by Bishop Gavin Dunbar for 12 poor bedesmen; its revenues now are distributed to 18 men in their own homes.—A church and a hospital, dedicated to St Peter, stood within Spital burying-ground, near the S end of the town; and another church, St Mary ad Nives, commonly called Snow Kirk, stood behind houses a little NW of the Spital burying-ground. Both churches, by an act of Parliament in 1583, were united to the cathedral church. The western portion of Spital burying-ground is very ancient, but the eastern is recent; the Snow Kirk burying-ground is now the Roman Catholic cemetery.—The Free church, the only place of worship now in Old Aberdeen besides the cathedral, stands about midway between it and King's College, and is a neat edifice, renovated in 1880.

King's College stands on the E side of the main street, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the cathedral. It was begun in 1500, and now exhibits a mixture of architecture, mediæval and modern. Its original form, a complete quadrangle, with three towers, is depicted in a curious painting of the 17th century, preserved within the college; but one of these towers has perished, another is only a fragment. The third, 100 feet high, was rebuilt about 1636 at the NW corner, and is a massive structure, buttressed nearly to the top, and bearing aloft a lantern of crossed rib arches, surmounted by a beautiful imperial crown, with finial cross. Lantern and crown somewhat resemble those of St Giles', Edinburgh, and St Nicholas',

Newcastle-on-Tyne; but they have much less of the spire about them, and are far more in keeping with the spirit of Gothic architecture. The adjoining western or street front is a reconstruction of 1826, and, Perpendicular in style, is out of harmony with the tower. The entire original college appears to have been executed in a mixture of the Scottish and the French Gothic styles; and was specially distinguished by the retention of the semicircular arch, at a time long subsequent to the general use of the pointed arch throughout England. Much of that pile still stands, preserving all its original features, and serving as one of the best extant specimens of the Scottish architecture of its period. The W side of the quadrangle is disposed in class-rooms; the S side consists of plain building, with a piazza; and the E side contains the common hall, 62 by 22½ feet, enriched with portraits and with Jameson's famous paintings of the Ten Sibyls. The N side contains the chapel and the library, and for interior character is deeply interesting. The chapel is the choir of the original college church, and has canopied stalls of beautifully carved black oak, with screens of the same material, 'which,' says Hill Burton, 'for beauty of Gothic design and practical finish, are perhaps the finest piece of carved work existing in the British Empire.' The tomb of Bishop Elphinstone is in the middle of the chapel, and was once highly ornamented, but is now covered with an unscrubbed slab of black marble. The library is the former nave, measures 58 feet by 29, retains the original W window of the church, and is separated from the chapel by a partition wall. The university library possesses more than 90,000 volumes, and there are also museums of natural history, medicine, archaeology, etc.

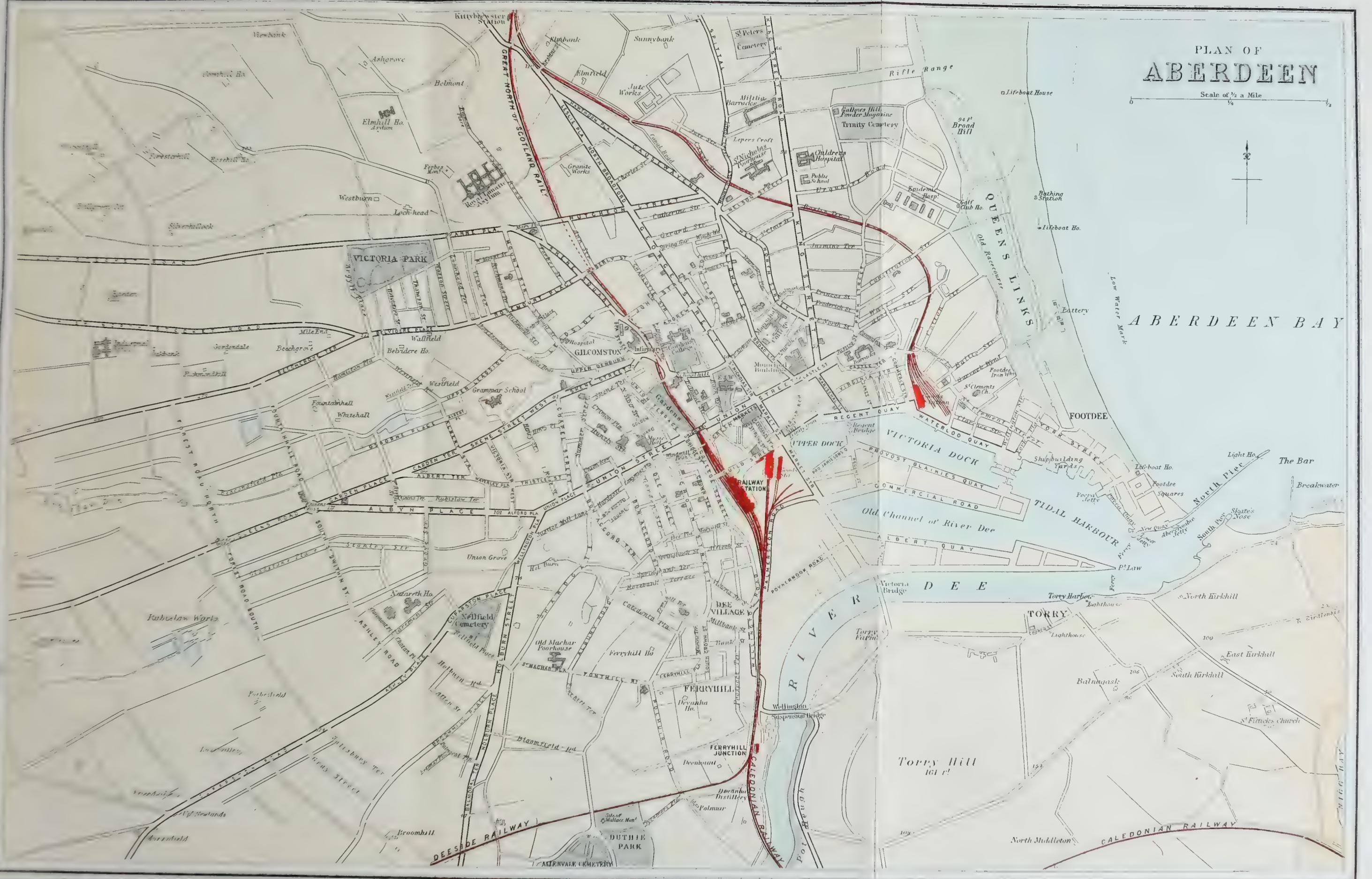
A scholastic institution, serving as a germ of the college, existed from the time of Malcolm IV. The college itself originated in a bull of Pope Alexander VI., obtained by application of James IV., on supplication of Bishop Elphinstone, for a university to teach theology, canon and civil law, medicine, and the liberal arts, and to grant degrees. The bull was issued in 1494, but did not take effect till 1505. The college was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary, but being placed under the immediate protection of the king came to be known as King's College. James IV. and Bishop Elphinstone endowed it with large revenues. Six teachers for life and five for a certain number of years, were to carry on its tuition. The primus was styled principal, and was to be a master of theology; the second, third, and fourth were the doctors of canon and civil law and of medicine; the fifth was styled regent and sub-principal, and was to be a master of arts; the sixth was to teach literature, and to be also a master of arts; the five not holding their positions for life were likewise to be masters of arts; and all eleven, except the doctor of medicine, were to be ecclesiastics. A faithful model of the University of Paris, King's College, with its four 'nations' of Mar, Buchan, Moray, and Angus, partook partly of a monastic, partly of an eleemosynary, character; but, as it progressed, it underwent change, at once in its practical working, in the staff of its professors, and in the amount of its endowments. It became comparatively very wealthy towards the era of the Reformation, and had it been allowed to retain the wealth which it had then acquired it might at the present day have vied with the great colleges of England; but, through the grasping avarice of Queen Mary's courtiers, it was deprived of much of its property. It, however, received some new possessions from Charles I.; it had, in 1836, an income of £2363 from endowments and crown grants; and it acquired £11,000 from a bequest by Dr Simpson, of Worcester, in 1840, when its bursaries numbered 128, of the aggregate yearly value of £1643. In 1838, the University Commissioners had recommended that King's College here, and Marischal College in Aberdeen, should be united into one university, to be called the University of Aberdeen, with its seat at Old Aberdeen, and that recommendation was adopted in the Universities Act of 1858, and carried into effect on Sept. 15, 1860. Holding the funds of

both colleges, and ranking from the year 1494, the date of King's College, the university has 250 bursaries, of which 223 are attached to the faculty of arts, and 27 to that of theology. They vary from £5 to £50, and average fully £20 apiece, their aggregate value being £5179; there are also eight scholarships of from £70 to £100 per annum. The classes for arts and divinity are now held in King's College, and those for law and medicine in Marischal College. The session, in arts and divinity, extends from the beginning of November to the first Friday of April; in law, from the first Monday of November to the end of March; and in medicine, for winter, from last Wednesday of October to the end of April, for summer, from the first Monday of May to the end of July. The general council meets twice a year—on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of April, and on the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of October. The chief officers are a chancellor, elected by the general council; a vice-chancellor, appointed by the chancellor; a lord rector, elected by the matriculated students; a principal, appointed by the Crown; and four assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the rector, the general council, and the senatus academicus. The university court consists of the rector, the principal, and the four assessors; and the senatus academicus consists of the principal and the professors. The chairs, with the dates of their establishment and their emoluments, including estimated amounts from fees, are—Greek (1505, £607); humanity (1505, £578); mathematics (1505, £536); natural philosophy (1505, £524); moral philosophy (1505, £492); natural history (1593, £468); logic (1860, £492); divinity and church history (1616, £486); systematic theology (1620, £566); Oriental languages (1674, £439); divinity and biblical criticism (1860, £130); law (1505, £303); chemistry (1505, £531); practice of medicine (1700, £254); anatomy (1839, £600); surgery (1839, £266); medical logic and medical jurisprudence (1857, £222); institutes of medicine (1860, £272); materia medica (1860, £242); midwifery (1860, £223); and botany (1860, £377). The Crown appoints to 16 of the chairs, the university court to 5, and a composite body of 20 members to the chair of systematic theology. There are also three lectureships—one called the Murray Sunday Lecture (1821), one on practical religion (1825), and one on agriculture (1840); as well as assistantships to the Greek, humanity, mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, anatomy, materia medica, and medical logic and jurisprudence chairs, all instituted in 1860. The Act of 1858 awarded compensation, to the aggregate amount of £3500 a-year, to such professors and others as were displaced by new arrangements, authorised the erection of new buildings at King's College, and repairs and alterations in Marischal College, at an estimated cost of respectively £17,936 and £800, and fixed a new scale of emoluments, allotting £599 a-year to the principal, and to professors as given above. The number of members of the general council in 1880 was 2649; of matriculated students in the winter session (1879-80) 701, and in the summer session (1880) 233. The graduates in 1880 were—M.A., 65; M.D., 25; M.B., 51; C.M., 48; D.D., 3; and B.D., 1. The University of Aberdeen unites with that of Glasgow under the Reform Act of 1867, in sending a member to Parliament; they have always returned a Conservative since 1869, the present member in 1880 polling 2520 against his opponent's 2139 votes.

The Grammar School stands E of the Town-House; is a very modest building, with a small playground; has accommodation for 91 scholars; and is chiefly engaged in preparing boys for university bursaries. It dates from time immemorial; but, strictly speaking, is only a sessional school, connected with the kirk-session of Old Machar. The Gymnasium, or Chanony School, is private property, but has some characteristics of an important public school; was opened in 1848, with design to prepare boys for the university; has accommodation for boarders, 9 class-rooms with capacity for at least 150 boys, and 2 playgrounds; and is conducted by

PLAN OF ABERDEEN

Scale of 1/2 a Mile
1/4





the proprietor, a rector, and 7 masters. There are also a public school and a Bell's school, which, with respective accommodation for 200 and 353 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 235 and 280, and grants of £209, 7s. and £267, 19s. Mitchell's Hospital stands in the south-western vicinity of the cathedral, is a one-story edifice, forming three sides of a square, with garden attached, and was founded in 1801 for lodging, clothing, and maintaining 5 widows and 5 unmarried daughters of burgesses of Old Aberdeen.

The magistrates, from the abolition of Episcopacy till 1723, were appointed by the Crown, and from 1723 till the passing of the Municipal Act, were elected by their own predecessors. The town council consists now of a provost, 4 bailies, 8 merchant councillors, trades councillors, and a treasurer. The magistrates are trustees of £2792 3 per cent. consols as endowment of Dr Bell's school; and some of them share in the management of Mitchell's Hospital. The burgh is ill-defined as to limits, has little property, and no debts. There are 7 incorporated trades, but no guildry. Pop. (1851) 1490, (1861) 1785, (1871) 1857, (1881) 2186.

Colonel Robertson maintains, in his *Gaelic Topography* (1869), that by old writers New Aberdeen was always discriminated from Old Aberdeen; the former he derives from the Gaelic *abhair-reidh-an* ('smooth river confluence'), the latter from *abhair-domhain* ('deep confluence'). Such discrimination, however, exists in his imagination only, the name of both kirktown and seaport being written indifferently *Aberdeen*, *Aberdon*, *Aberdin*, *Aberdene*, etc., and in Latin oftenest appearing as *Aberdonia*; so that one may take it to mean the ford or mouth of either Don or Dee, according as one assigns the priority of foundation to Old or New Aberdeen. And history fails us here, save only that, whilst Old Aberdeen was possibly the seat of a Columban monastery, New Aberdeen is certainly not identical with Devana, a town of the Taexali in the 2d century A.D., Ptolemy placing this fully 30 miles inland, near the Pass of Bal-later, and close to Loch Daven. The earliest mention, then, of Aberdeen is also the earliest mention of its see, already referred to on p. 15; next in Snorro's Icelandic *Heimskringla*, we read, under date 1153, how Eysteinn, a Norwegian kinglet, set forth on a freebooting voyage, and, touching at Orkney, thence spread his sails southwards, and 'steering along the eastern shores of Scotland, brought his ships to the town of Apardion, where he killed many people, and wasted the city.' Again, the *Orkneyinga Saga* records how Swein Asleif's son went over to Caithness and up through Scotland, and in Apardion was well entertained for a month by Malcolm IV., 'who then was nine winters old,' which places this visit in 1162. Of authentic charters, the oldest was granted about 1179 by William the Lyon at Perth, and confirmed to his burgesses of Aberdeen the free-trade privilege enjoyed by their forefathers under his grandsire David I. (1124-53); and William here established an exchequer with a mint, and built a palace, which he bestowed in 1211 on monks of the Holy Trinity. Alexander II. kept Yule in Aberdeen (1222), founded its Blackfriars or Dominican priory, and allowed its burgesses to hold a Sunday market; during his reign the town was accidentally destroyed by fire (1224). Under Alexander III. (1249-85) the Castle was built, the burgh common seal is mentioned (1271), and we first hear of a provost or alderman (1284). On 14th July 1296, Edward I., in his progress through the realm, came unto Aberdeen, 'a fair castell and a good town vpon the see, and tarayed there v. days;' a little later Wallace is said by Blind Harry to have burned 100 English vessels in the haven. Bruce, from his rout at Methven (1306), took refuge in Aberdeen; and to this period belongs the legend how the citizens, waxing hot in his cause, rose suddenly by night in a well-planned insurrection, captured the castle, razed it to the ground, and put to the sword its English garrison. 'In honour,' adds Bailie Skene, 'of that resolute act,' they got their Ensignes-Armoriall, which to this day they bear—*Gules*, three Towers triple, towered on a *double-Tressure* counter-

flowered *Argent*, supported by two Leopards proper; the *Motto*, in an *Escroll* above, their watchword *BON ACCORD.*' The legend is solely due to Hector Boece's inventive genius, but the garrison was really driven out, and in 1319 King Robert conveyed to the community the royal forest of Stocket and the valuable fishings of the Dee and Don, with various other privileges and immunities, his 'being the Great Charter of the city, from which it dates its political constitution.' In 1333, Edward III.



Seal of Aberdeen.

having sent a fleet to harry the eastern coast, a body of English attacked by night the town of Aberdeen, which they burned and destroyed; in 1336, Edward himself having marched as far north as Inverness, the citizens stoutly encountered at the W end of the Green an English force which had landed at Dumnottar, and slew their leader, Sir Thomas Roslyne. In vengeance whereof Edward, returning, once more burned the town, which, being rebuilt on an extended scale, with material aid from King David Bruce, received the title of 'New Aberdeen.' That monarch resided some time in the city, and erected a mint and held a parliament at it, whilst confirming all his predecessors' grants; Robert III., too, struck coins at Aberdeen. During the captivity of James I. and the minority of James II., the citizens bore arms for their own protection, built walls around the town, kept the gates care-fully shut by night, and by day maintained an armed patrol of their own number. In 1411, when the Earl of Mar collected forces to oppose an inroad of Donald of the Isles upon the north-west of the shire, Sir Robert Davidson, Provost of Aberdeen, led a band of the citizens to swell the earl's forces, and fell at their head in the battle of HARLAW. In 1462 the magistrates entered into a ten years' bond with the Earl of Huntly, to protect them in their freedom and property, whilst, saving their allegiance to the Crown, they should at any time receive him and his followers into the city. In 1497 a blockhouse was erected at the entrance of the harbour as a protection against the English. James IV. paid several visits to Aberdeen; and once, in 1507, he rode in a single day from Stirling, through Perth and Aberdeen, to Elgin. Margaret his queen was sumptuously entertained (1511), as also were James V. (1537) and Mary of Guise (1556). In 1525 the citizens were attacked, and 80 of them killed or wounded by a foraging party under three country lairds; and in consequence the town was put into a better state of defence. The plague raged here in 1401, 1498, 1506, 1514, 1530, 1538, 1546, 1549, 1608, and 1647; and on the last occasion carried off 1760 persons, or more than a fifth of the whole population. In 1547 a body of Aberdonians fought with great gallantry at the disastrous battle of Pinkie; in the early part of 1560 the city firmly received the doctrines of the Reformation, and for 'first minister of the true word of God' had Adam Heriott, who died in 1574. In 1562, during the conflict between the Earl of Huntly's and Queen Mary's forces, Aberdeen seems to have been awed equally by both parties; but it succumbed to the queen after her victory at Corrichie, and at it she witnessed the execution of Sir John Gordon, Huntly's second son. On 20 Nov. 1571, the Gordons and Forbeses met at the Craibstone between the city and the Bridge of Dee; and in a half-hour's fight the Forbeses were routed, with a loss of 300 men to themselves, of 30 to the Gordons. James VI. paid visits to Aberdeen in 1582, 1589, 1592, 1594, and 1600; on these occasions entailing much expense on the citizens, both in entertainments and in money-gifts. The witch

persecution here about this time resulted in the death from torture of many persons in prison, and in the burning, within the two years 1596-97, of 22 women and 1 man on the Castle Hill (Chambers' *Dom. Annals*, i. 278-285). In 1605 a General Assembly was convened at Aberdeen by Melville and others of the High Presbyterian party, but only 9 attended, who for their pains were 5 of them banished the realm, the others summoned to the English Court; in 1616 another General Assembly resolved that 'a liturgy be made and form of divine service.' A Cavalier stronghold, Aberdeen and the country around it rejected the Covenant, so in 1638 a committee of ministers—Henderson, Dixon, and Andrew Cant—was sent, with the Earl of Montrose at their head, to compel the people to sign. Their mission was thwarted by the famous 'Aberdeen Doctors;' but Montrose next year twice occupied and taxed the city, on the second occasion winning admittance by the trifling skirmish of the Bridge of Dee, 19 June 1639. In the following May, too, Monro with his thousand deboshed Covenanters, subjected the townsfolk to grievous oppression; and continued harassment had at last subdued them to the Covenanting cause, when, on 13 Sept. 1644, Montrose, as Royalist, re-entered Aberdeen, having routed the Covenanters between the Craibstone and the Justice Mills. 'In the fight,' says Spalding, 'there was little slaughter; but horrible the slaughter in the flight, the lieutenant's men hewing down all they could overtake within and about the town.' So that, as Dr Hill Burton observes, Montrose 'in his two first visits chastised the community into conformity with the Covenant, and now made compensation by chastising them for having yielded to his inflictions.' Charles II. lodged (7 July 1650) in a merchant's house just opposite the Tolbooth, on which was fastened one of Montrose's hands; on 7 Sept. 1651, General Monk led a Commonwealth army into the city, where it continued several years. The Restoration was hailed by the Aberdonians with as great delight as the Revolution was looked on with disfavour; yet scant enthusiasm was roused in Sept. 1715 by the Earl Marischal's proclamation at the Cross of James VIII., who himself on 24 Dec. passed *incognito* through the city, on his way from Peterhead to Fetteresso, where the Episcopal clergy and the new Jacobite magistrates of Aberdeen offered him homage. In the '45 Cope's force encamped on the site of Union Terrace, and embarked from Aberdeen for Dunbar; the Duke of Gordon's chamberlain again proclaimed James VIII.; Lord Lewis Gordon next occupied the city; and lastly the Duke of Cumberland lodged for 6 weeks in Guestrow. Two or three years before, between 500 and 600 persons of either sex had been kidnapped in Aberdeen for transportation to the American plantations; one of them, Peter Williamson, returning in 1765, and issuing the narrative of his bondage, was imprisoned and banished for defamation of the magistrates, but eventually obtained from them £285 damages (*Blackwood's Mag.*, May 1848). In a riot on the King's birthday (1802) 4 of the populace were shot by the military; 42 of the *Oscar's* crew were drowned in the Grayhope (1813); and out of 260 persons attacked by cholera (1832) 105 died. The Queen and Prince Albert visited Aberdeen on their way to Balmoral (7 Sept. 1848), and the latter presided at the British Association (14 Sept. 1859); whilst Her Majesty unveiled the Prince Consort Memorial (13 Oct. 1863), and opened the waterworks (16 Oct. 1866), then making her first public speech since her bereavement. Aberdeen has been the meeting-place of the British Association (1859), of the Social Science Congress (1877), and of the Highland and Agricultural Society (1840, '47, '58, '68, and '76).

The 'brave town' gives title of Earl of Aberdeen (cre. 1632) in the peerage of Scotland, of Viscount Gordon of Aberdeen (cre. 1814) in that of the United Kingdom, to a branch of the Gordon family, whose seat is HADDO HOUSE. Its illustrious natives are—Jn. Abercrombie, M.D. (1780-1844); Alex. Anderson (flo. 1615), mathematician; Prof. Alex. Bain (b. 1818), logician; Jn.

Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen from 1857 to 1895, and author of the *Brus*; And. Baxter (1686-1750), metaphysician; Thos. Blackwell (1701-57), scholar; his brother Alexander, the botanist (beheaded at Stockholm, 1747); Alex. Brodie (1830-67), sculptor; Jn. Burnet (1729-84), merchant and benefactor; Jn. Burnett (1764-1810), legal writer; Jn. Hill Burton, LL.D. (1809-81), historian; Geo. Campbell, D.D. (1719-96), divine and grammarian; Alex. Chalmers (1759-1834), biographer and miscellaneous writer; Alex. Cruden (1701-70), author of the *Concordance*; Geo. Dalgarno (1626-87), inventor of a universal language; Jn. Dick, D.D. (1764-1833), Secession divine; Jas. Donaldson, LL.D. (b. 1831), rector of Edinburgh High School; Walter Donaldson, 17th century scholar; Jas. Matthews Duncan, M.D. (b. 1826); Wm. Duncan (1717-60), translator; Wm. Dyce, R.A. (1806-64); Wm. Forbes (1585-1634), Bishop of Edinburgh; Jn. Forbes Robertson (b. 1822), art-critic; Dav. Fordyce (1711-51), professor of philosophy in Marischal College; his brothers, James Fordyce, D.D. (1720-96), and Sir Wm. Fordyce (1724-92), an eminent physician; Jas. Gibbs (1688-1754), architect; Gilbert Gerard (1760-1815), divine; his son, Alexander (d. 1839), explorer; Thos. Gray (d. 1876), artist; Dav. Gregory (1661-1710), geometrician; Jn. Gregory, M.D. (1724-73), and his son, James Gregory, M.D. (1753-1821); Wm. Guild, D.D. (1586-1657), principal of King's College; Gilbert Jack (1578-1628), metaphysician; Alex. Jaffray (1614-73), diarist, provost, and Quaker; George Jameson (1586-1644), the 'Scottish Vandyke'; Geo. Keith (c. 1650-1715), Quaker and anti-Quaker; Sir Jas. M'Grigor, Bart. (1771-1858), head of the army medical department; Prof. Dav. Masson (b. 1822), littérateur; Major Jas. Mercer (1734-1803); Colin Milne, LL.D. (1744-1815), botanist; Rt. Morison, M.D. (1620-83), botanist; Thos. Morison (flo. 1594), physician and anti-papist; Jn. Ogilvie, D.D. (1733-1814), minor poet; Jas. Perry (1756-1821), journalist; Jn. Phillip, R.A. (1817-67); And. Robertson (1777-1865), miniaturist; Rev. Jas. Craigie Robertson (b. 1813), ecclesiastical historian; Jos. Robertson, LL.D. (1810-66), antiquary; Alex. Ross (1590-1654), voluminous writer of Hudibrastic fame; Wm. Skinner, D.D. (1778-1857), Bishop of Aberdeen from 1816; Sir John Steell, R.S.A. (b. 1801), sculptor; Wm. Thom (1799-1848), weaver-poet; and Dav. Wedderburn (c. 1570-1650), Latin poet.—Chief among many illustrious residents are Alexander Arbuthnott (1538-83), principal of King's College from 1569; the wit Jn. Arbuthnot (1667-1735), educated at Marischal Col.; Neil Arnott, M.D. (1788-1874), ed. at Grammar School and Marischal Col.; Wm. Barclay (1546-1605), the learned civilian, student; Peter Bayne (b. 1830), journalist, M.A. of Marischal Col.; the 'Minstrel,' Jas. Beattie LL.D. (1735-1803), bursar of Marischal Col. 1749, master of Grammar School 1758, and professor of moral philosophy and logic at Marischal Col. 1760; Jn. Stuart Blackie (b. 1809), son of Aberdeen banker, there educated, and professor of Latin literature in Marischal Col. 1841-52; Hector Boece (1465-1536), historian, and first principal of King's Col.; Rt. Brown, D.C.L. (1773-1858), botanist, educated at Marischal Col.; its principal, Wm. Lawrence Brown, D.D. (1755-1830); Dav. Buchanan (1745-1812), publisher, M.A. of Aberdeen; Gilbert Burnet, D.D. (1643-1715), Bishop of Salisbury, student at Marischal Col. 1653-56; Jas. Burnet, Lord Monboddo (1714-99), student *ib.*; Chas. Burney (1757-1817), scholar, M.A. of King's Col.; Lord Byron (1788-1824), resident 1790-98; Andrew Cant, minister in Aberdeen in 1640; Donald Cargill (1610-81), Covenanting preacher, student at Aberdeen; Fred. Carmichael (1708-51), divine, student of Marischal Col.; Jas. Cassie, R.S.A. (1819-79); Dav. Chalmers, Lord Ormond (1530-92), student; Geo. Chalmers (1742-1825), historian, student at King's Col.; Geo. Chapman, LL.D. (1723-1806), bursar *ib.*; Jas. Cheyne (d. 1602), head of Douay seminary, student; And. Clark (b. 1826), M.D. of Aberdeen in 1854; Pat. Copland, LL.D. (1749-1822), student and professor of natural philosophy and of mathematics at Marischal Col.; the Banffshire

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naturalist, Thos. Edward (b. 1814); Rt. Mackenzie Daniel (1814-47), the 'Scottish Boz,' student at Marischal Col.; Thos. Dempster (1579-1625), historian, student; Archibald Forbes (b. 1838), journalist, student; Jn. Forbes (1593-1648), divine, student at King's Col., and minister of St Nicholas; Pat. Forbes (1564-1635), Bishop of Aberdeen from 1618; Wm. Forsyth (d. 1879), poet and journalist; Sir Alexander Fraser (d. 1681), physician to Charles II., student; Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat (1667-1747), student at King's Col.; Al. Gerard, D.D. (1728-95), educated at Grammar School, student at Marischal Col., and professor there of nat. philos. 1752, of divinity 1760, minister of Greyfriars 1759, and prof. of theology at King's Col. 1771; Walter Goodal (1706-66), antiquary, student at King's Col.; Rt. Gordon (1580-1661), geographer and historian, student at Marischal Col.; Sir Wm. Grant (1754-1822), solicitor-general and master of the rolls, student at King's Col.; Gilbert Gray (d. 1614), second principal of Marischal Col., from 1598; Dav. Gregory (1627-1720), mechanic; his brother, James (1638-75), student at Marischal Col., the famous astronomer; Wm. Guthrie (1701-70), historical and miscellaneous writer, student at King's Col.; Rt. Hall (1764-1831), dissenting divine, student *ib.*; Rt. Hamilton, LL.D. (1743-1829), prof. at Marischal Col. of nat. phil. 1779, of math. 1780-1814; Jos. Hume (1777-1855), medical student, and M.P. for Aberdeen 1818; Wm. Hunter (1777-1815), naturalist, student at Marischal Col.; Arthur Johnston (1587-1641), Latin poet, student and rector of King's Col.; Jn. Johnston (1570-1612), Latin poet, student *ib.*; Rev. Alex. Keith, D.D. (b. 1791), student at Marischal Col.; Geo. Keith, fifth Earl Marischal (1553-1623), student of King's, and founder of Marischal Col. in 1593; Bishop Rt. Keith (1681-1757), student at Marischal Col.; John Leslie, Bishop of Ross (1526-96), vicar-general of Aberdeen 1558; Jn. Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe (d. 1671), student; David Low, Bishop of Ross (1768-1855), student and LL.D. of Marischal Col.; Geo. Low (1746-95), naturalist, student; Geo. Macdonald (b. 1824), poet and novelist, student at King's Col.; Wm. Macgillivray, LL.D. (d. 1852), prof. of nat. hist. in Marischal Col. from 1841; Sir Geo. Mackenzie (1636-92), legal antiquary, student; Ewen Maclachlan (1775-1822), Gaelic poet, bursar of King's Col., and head-master of Grammar School 1819; Colin Maclaurin (1698-1746), math. prof. in Marischal Col. 1717-25; Jn. Maclean, Bishop of Saskatchewan (b. 1828), student; Jas. Macpherson (1738-96), of Ossian celebrity, student at King's Col. 1752; David Mallet (1700-65), poet, educated at Aberdeen; Jas. Marr (1700-61), M.A. of King's Col. 1721, master of Poor's Hospital 1742; Jas. Clerk Maxwell (1831-79), prof. of nat. philos. in Marischal Col. 1856-60; Wm. Meston (1688-1745), burlesque poet, student at Marischal Col., and teacher in Grammar School; Jn. Pringle Nichol (1804-59), astronomer, student at King's Col.; Alexander Nicoll (1793-1828), orientalist, educated at Grammar School and Marischal Col.; Sir Jas. Outram (1805-63), Indian general, student at Marischal Col.; Wm. Robinson Pirie, D.D. (b. 1804), divinity professor 1843, principal 1877; Jas. Ramsay (1733-89), philanthropist, bursar of King's Col.; Thos. Reid (1710-96), metaphysician, student and librarian of Marischal Col., prof. of philos. in King's Col. 1752-63; Sir Jn. Rose, Bart. (b. 1820), student at King's Col.; Alex. Ross (1699-1784), poet, M.A. of Marischal Col. 1718; Thos. Ruddiman (1674-1757), Latin grammarian, bursar of King's Col. 1690-94; Helenus Scott, M.D. (d. 1821), student; Hy. Scougal (1650-78), prof. of philos. in King's Col. 1669-73; Jas. Sharpe, Archbishop of St Andrews (1613-79), student at Marischal Col.; Bailie Alex. Skene (fl. 1670), historian of Aberdeen; Rev. Jn. Skinner (1721-1807), poet, bursar of Marischal Col.; his son, Jn. Skinner (1743-1816), student at Marischal Col., and Bishop of Aberdeen from 1784; Jn. Spalding (fl. 1624-45), commissary clerk and diarist; and John Stuart, LL.D. (1813-77), antiquary, student. It may be added that about 1715 Rob Roy was staying with his kinsman, Dr Jas. Gregory, prof. of medicine in King's Col.; that

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in 1773 Dr Samuel Johnson and Boswell put up at the New Inn; and that Burns came to 'Aberdeen, a lazy town,' 7 Sept 1787.

The Synod of Aberdeen, generally meeting there, but sometimes at Banff, comprises the presbyteries of Aberdeen, Kincardine O'Neil, Alford, Garioch, Ellon, Deer, Turriff, and Fordyce. Pop. (1871) 285,417, of whom, according to a parliamentary return (1st May 1879) 73,852 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The sums raised by its 143 congregations on behalf of Christian liberality amounted to £28,836 in 1880, when there were 210 Sabbath schools within it, with 19,956 scholars. The presbytery of Aberdeen comprises 34 congregations, viz., the 14 Aberdeen churches, and Ruthrieston, Old Machar, University, Woodside, Banchory-Devenick, Craigiebuckler, Belhelvie, Drum-oak, Durris, Dyce, Fintray, Kinnellar, Maryculter, Newhills, New Machar, Nigg, Peterculter, Portlethen, Skene, and Stoneywood. Pop. (1871) 111,807, the communicants numbering 22,687 in 1878, and the sums raised for Christian liberality amounting to £13,836 in 1880.—The Free Church synod, whose presbyteries are identical with those of the Established synod, in 1880 had 107 churches, with 28,734 communicants; its presbytery included 37 congregations with 14,378 communicants—the 21 Aberdeen churches, and Banchory-Devenick, Belhelvie, Blackburn, Cults, Drum-oak, Durris, Dyce, Kingswell, Maryculter, Newhills, Old Machar, Peterculter, Skene, Torry, Woodside, and Bourtreebush.—The U.P. presbytery of Aberdeen in 1880 had 3283 members and 16 congregations—the 6 Aberdeen churches, and Banchory, Craigmadam, Ellon, Lumsden, Lynturk, Midmar, Old Meldrum, Shiels, Stonehaven, and Woodside—Since 1577 there have been 17 Protestant bishops of Aberdeen, to which the revived diocese of Orkney was added in 1864. In 1880 the congregations of the 37 churches within the united diocese numbered 10,759, the communicants 5316, and the children attending Episcopal schools 2388.—After having been vacant for 301 years, the Catholic see of Aberdeen was re-established in 1878; and in its diocese in 1880 there were 49 priests, 33 missions, 53 churches, chapels, and stations, 2 colleges, 7 convents, and 20 congregational schools.

See, besides works cited under ABERDEENSHIRE, Bailie Alex. Skene's *Succinct Survey of the famous City of Aberdeen* (1685), W. Thom's *History of Aberdeen* (2 vols., 1811), Wm. Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen* (2 vols., 1818), Joseph Robertson's *Book of Bon-Accord* (1839), James Bruce's *Lives of Eminent Men of Aberdeen* (1841), vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1845), Cosmo Innes' *Sketches of Early Scottish History* (1861), *Aberdeen Fifty Years Ago* (1868), Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiae* (1693; new ed. 1874), an excellent series of articles in the *Builder* (1865-66, 1877); and, published by the Spalding Club, the Rev. Jas. Gordon's *Description of Bothe Towns of Aberdeen*, 1661, ed. by Cosmo Innes (1842), *Extracts from the Council Register of the Burgh of Aberdeen*, 1398-1625, ed. by Jn. Stuart (2 vols., 1844-49), his edition of Spalding's *Memorials of the Troubles in Scotland and England*, 1624-45 (2 vols., 1850-51), his *Selections from the Records of the Kirk-Session, Presbytery, and Synod of Aberdeen*, 1562-1681 (1846), and C. Innes' *Registrum Episcopatus Aberdonensis* (2 vols., 1845), and *Selections from the Records of the University and King's College, Aberdeen*, 1494-1854 (1854). Besides the Ordnance 6-inch and $\frac{3}{16}$ maps, there are the Ordnance 1-inch map, sh. 77 (1873), Keith and Gibb's $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch Map of the Environs (Ab. 1878), and Gibb & Hay's 9-inch Map of the City (Ab. 1880).

Aberdeen and Banff Railway, a section of the Great North of Scotland railway, starts from the main line at Inveramsay, 20½ miles NW of Aberdeen. The southern part of it to Turriff (18 miles) was authorised on 15 June 1855, under the title of the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Junction; was then designed to be prolonged northward to Banff and Macduff; was opened to Turriff, on 5 Sept. 1857; and took the name of the Aberdeen and Turriff Railway on 19 April 1859. The part from

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Turriff to Banff (11½ miles), authorised on 27 July 1857, under the name of the Banff, Macduff, and Turriff Extension, was opened on 4 June 1860, and was extended from Banff to Macduff (¼ mile) in 1872. The entire system has a total length of 29¾ miles, with 10 stations and summit levels of 405 and 374 feet; was incorporated with the Great North of Scotland on 30 July 1866; and is brought into a circle with it by the Banffshire Railway, extending south-westward from Banff harbour to Grange Junction.

Aberdeen Railway, a railway from Aberdeen, south-south-westward to the centre of Forfarshire. It was authorised on 31 July 1845, and opened on 30 March 1850. It cost very much more per mile than had been estimated, yet a good deal less than either the Scottish Central, the Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee, the North British, or the Caledonian. It commences at Guild Street, adjacent to the upper dock and to the foot of Market Street; crosses the Dee at Polmuir, by the viaduct noticed on p. 12; proceeds by the stations of Cove, Portlethen, Newtonhill, and Muchalls, to Stonehaven; goes thence through the fertile district of the Mearns, by the stations of Drumlithie, Fordoun, Laurencekirk, Marykirk, and Craigo, to the northern border of Forfarshire; sends off at Dubton Junction a branch 3 miles and 160 yards eastward to Montrose; sends off again at Bridge-of-Dun Junction a branch of 3 miles and 862 yards westward to Brechin; proceeds by the station of Farnell Road to Guthrie Junction, and makes also a junction with the Arbroath and Forfar railway at Friockheim. That railway, previously formed, was leased to it in 1848, and ultimately incorporated with it. The Aberdeen itself and the Scottish Midland Junction were amalgamated in 1856, under the name of the Scottish North-Eastern; and the Scottish North-Eastern, in turn, was amalgamated with the Caledonian, in 1866; so that the Aberdeen is now the northern part of the Caledonian system. The length of the Aberdeen proper, exclusive of branches, is 49 miles, and inclusive of branches and of the Arbroath and Forfar, is 72 miles.

Aberdeenshire, a maritime county, forming the extreme NE of Scotland, lies between 56° 52' and 57° 42' N lat., and between 1° 48' and 3° 46' W long. It is bounded N and E by the German Ocean, S by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth, and W by those of Inverness and Banff. Its outline is very irregular; but roughly describes an oblong extending from NE to SW, broadest near the middle and narrowing towards the SW. The greatest length, from Cairnbulg Head, on the E side of Fraserburgh Bay, to Cairn Ealer, at the meeting-point with Perth and Inverness shires, is 85½ miles; the greatest breadth, from the mouth of the river Dee to the head-springs of the river Don, is 47 miles; and the circuit line measures some 280 miles, 62 of which are sea-coast. Fifth in size of the Scottish counties, Aberdeenshire has an area of 1970 square miles or 1,260,625 acres. It was anciently divided into Buchan in the N, Formartine, Strathbogie, and Garioch in the middle, and Mar in the SW; it is now divided into the districts of Deer, Turriff, Huntly, Garioch, Alford, Ellon, Aberdeen, and Kincardine O'Neil.

The surface, in a general view, consists largely of tame levels or uninteresting tumulations, but includes the long splendid valleys of the Don and Dee, and ascends to the grand Grampian knot of the Cairngorm Mountains. The coast is mostly bold and rugged, occasionally rising into precipices, 100 to 150 feet high, and pierced with extensive caverns, but in the southern part, adjacent to Aberdeen, sinks into broad sandy flats. About two-thirds of the entire surface are either moss, moor, hill, or mountain. Much of the scenery is bleak and cheerless, but around some of the larger towns, and along the courses of the principal rivers, it abounds with features of beauty or grandeur. In the SW the Cairngorm and the Grampian Mountains combine, with corries, glens, and valleys among or near them, to form magnificent landscapes; throughout the shire, from N to S, and crosswise from W to E, the following are the chief summits, those marked with asterisks culminating

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on the boundary:—Hill of Fishrie (749 feet), Mormond Hill (769), Hill of Shenwall (957), *Meikle Balloch (1199), Clashmach Hill (1229), Corseglie (619), Dudwick (572), Top of Noth (1851), Hill of Foudland (1509), Core Hill (804), Buck of Cabrach (2368), *Carn Mor (2636), Correen Hills (1699), Caillievar (1747), Benachie (1698), Hill of Fare (1545), Brimmond Hill (870), Brown Cow Hill (2721), Morven Hill (2862), *Ben Avon (3843), *Braeriach (4248), Cairntoul (4241), Ben Macdhui (4296), Beinn Bhrotain (3795), *An Sgarsoch (3300), *Beinn a' Chaoruinn (3553), *Beinn a' Bhuirid (3924), Carn Eas (3556), *Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), *Cairn na Glasha (3484), Lochnagar (3786), Mount Keen (3077), and Cock Cairn (2387). The principal rivers are the Deveron, rising in the north-west and soon passing into Banffshire; the Bogie, running to the Deveron, about ¼ mile below Huntly; the Ugie, running south-eastward to the sea, about a mile N of Peterhead; the Cruden, running eastward to the sea at Cruden Bay; the Ythan, running 33½ miles north-eastward and south-eastward to the sea, a little below Newburgh; the Urie, going south-eastward to the Don, at Inverurie; the Don, rising at an altitude of 1980 feet, adjacent to the county's western boundary, and making a sinuous run eastward of about 82½ miles, all within the county, to the sea in the vicinity of Old Aberdeen; and the Dee, rising on Cairntoul, at 4066 feet above sea-level, and making a sinuous run of about 87 miles, partly through Braemar, partly through the Aberdeen portions of Deeside, and partly along the boundary with Kincardineshire to the sea at Aberdeen. The chief lakes are Lochs Dhu, Muick, Callater, Brothacan, Kin-Ord, Drum, and Strathbeg, but are all small. Granite is the prevailing rock; occurs of various kinds or qualities; forms the great mass of the mountains together with extensive tracts eastward to the sea; has, for about 300 years, been extensively worked; and in recent times, up to 1881, has been in rapidly increasing demand as an article of export. The quantities shipped at ABERDEEN alone are remarkably great. The quarries of it at Kemnay employ about 250 workmen, with the aid of steam power, all the year round, and since 1858, have raised Kemnay from the status of a rural hamlet to that of a small town. Other notable quarries are those of Rubislaw, Scattie, Dancing Cairn, Persley, Cairngall, and Stirling-Hill, near Peterhead. The Kemnay granite has a light colour and a close texture, and owes to these properties its high acceptance in the market. The Rubislaw granite is of a fine dark-blue colour, and was the material used in the construction of great part of Union Street in Aberdeen. The Cairngall granite is small grained, of fine texture, and admirably suited for polishing and for ornamental work; it furnished the sarcophagus for the remains of the late Prince Consort. The Stirling-Hill or Peterhead granite is of a red colour, and of much larger grain than the other granites; it is much used for mural tablets, monumental stones, and ornate pillar shafts. The granites are sometimes associated with gneiss, with Silurian rocks, or with greenstone, basalt, or other traps; and, viewed in connection with these, they form fully eight-ninths of the substrata of the entire county. Devonian rocks occur in the north, underlie the wide level moors and mosses of Buchan, and have yielded millstones in the parish of Aberdour. Blue slate, two beds of limestone, and a large vein of ironstone occur in Culsalmond parish, forming parts of strata which have been much tilted and deranged; and both the slate and the limestone have been worked. Limestone abounds also in other localities; but, owing to the scarcity of coal, except near a seaport, it cannot be advantageously worked. Beautiful green serpentine, with white and grey spots, occurs in Leslie parish, and is easily wrought into snuff-boxes and ornamental objects. Plumbago and indications of metallic ores have been found in Huntly parish. Gold, in small quantities, has been found in Braemar, and on parts of the coast near Aberdeen. Amethysts, beryls, emeralds, and other precious stones, particularly the species of rock crystal called cairngorms, are found in the moun-

tains of Braemar. Agates, of a fine polish and beautiful variety, have been got on the shore near Peterhead. Asbestos, talc, syenite, and mica also have been found. Mineral springs of celebrated character are at Peterhead and Pannanich.

The surface of the mountains for the most part is either bare rock or such thin poor soil as admits of little or no profitable improvement even for the purposes of hill pasture; that of the moorlands and the mosses comprises many tracts which might be thoroughly reclaimed, and not a few which have, in recent times, been greatly improved; and that of the lowland districts has a very various soil,—most of it naturally poor or churlish, a great deal now transmuted by judicious cultivation into fine fertile mould, and some naturally good diluvium or rich alluvium, now in very productive arable condition. Spongy humus and coarse stiff clays are common in the higher districts; and light sands and finer clays prevail in the valleys and on the seaboard. So great an area as nearly 200,000 acres in Braemar and Crathie is incapable of tillage. Only about 5000 acres in Strathdon parish, containing 47,737 acres, are arable. Nearly 16,000 acres, in a tract of about 40,000 acres between the Dee and the Don, midway between the sources and the mouths of these rivers, are under the plough. The principal arable lands lie between the Don and the Ythan, in Formartine and Garioch, in Strathbogie, and between the Ugie and the sea. Much improvement arose early from the impulse given by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland; and has been vigorously carried forward under impulse of the Garioch Farmer Club (instituted 1808), the Buchan Agricultural Society (1829), the Formartine Agricultural Association (1829), the Vale of Alford Agricultural Association (1831), the Ythanside Farmer Club (1841), the Royal Northern Agricultural Society (1843), the Mar Agricultural Association, the Inverurie Agricultural Association, and many of the greater landed proprietors, and of the most enterprising of the farmers. The recent improvements have comprised, not only extensive reclamation of waste lands, but also more economical methods of cropping, better tillage, better implements, better manuring, better farmyard management, better outhouse treatment of live-stock, and extensive sub-soil draining; and they have resulted in such vast increase of produce from both arable lands and pastures as has changed the county from a condition of constant loss in the balance of agricultural imports and exports, to a condition of constant considerable gain.

According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 1,255,138 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £1,118,849, were divided among 7472 landowners; one holding 139,829 acres (rental, £17,740), four together 300,827 (£86,296), five 120,882 (£35,959), fourteen 186,302 (£113,927), twenty-five 179,083 (£123,251), forty-six 158,214 (£131,751), sixty 87,466 (£109,805), fifty-eight 42,037 (£45,992), one hundred and twenty-six 30,441 (£69,691), thirty-eight 2658 (£18,880), one hundred and eighty-two 3822 (£37,745), four hundred and twenty-one 1333 (£50,662), and 6492 holding 2274 acres (£277,150).

Tenantry-at-will is now almost entirely unknown. Tenant-tenure is usually by lease for from 15 to 19 years. The tenant, in the management of his land, was formerly restricted to a 5 years' and a 7 years' course of rotation, but is now generally allowed the option also of a 6 years' course; and he is usually allowed 3 years, after entering on his farm, to determine which of the courses he shall adopt. The 7 years' course commonly gives 1 year to turnips, the next year to barley or oats with grass seeds, the next 3 years to grass fallow or pasture, and the last 2 years to successive crops of oats. That course and the 5 years' one are still the most commonly practised; but the 6 years' course has come into extensive and increasing favour, and is generally regarded as both the most suitable to the nature of the prevailing soil, and the most consonant with the principles of correct husbandry. Arable farms generally rent from

15s. to 30s. per acre; but some near Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Inverurie, rent much higher.

The acres under corn crops were 206,577 in 1866, 214,676 in 1873, and 212,767 in 1880; under green crops—102,744 in 1866, 106,003 in 1874, and 104,203 in 1880. Of the total 603,226 acres under crops and grass in 1880, 16,564 were oats, 114 wheat, 92,972 turnips, 259,645 clover, sanfoin, and grasses under rotation, 25,861 permanent pasture, etc. The number of cattle was 133,451 in 1866, 169,625 in 1875, and 152,106 in 1880. The cattle are of various breeds, and have on the whole been highly improved. The small Highland breed was formerly in much request, but has latterly dwindled to comparative insignificance. A few Ayrshire cows have been imported for dairy purposes; but no Ayrshires, and scarcely any Galloways, are bred in the county. One Hereford herd here is the only one in Scotland. The polled Angus or Aberdeen breed has had great attention from Mr M'Combie of Tillyfour; has won him 8 splendid cups, 20 gold medals, 50 silver medals, 7 bronze medals, and upwards of £2500 in money; and has produced some animals of such high qualities as to bring each from 100 to 200 guineas. The same breed was largely kept by Colonel Fraser of Castle Fraser (d. 1871), who won a prize for it in 1868 over Mr M'Combie, besides a remarkable number of other prizes. Other great breeders of it have been the late Mr Rt. Walker of Portlethen, Mr Geo. Brown of Westertown, Mr Jas. Skinner of Drumin, and Mr Al. Paterson of Mulben, who have found successors in Mr A. Bowie of Mains of Kelly, Sir Geo. Macpherson Grant of Ballindalloch, Mr Jas. Scott of Easter Tulloch, Mr Wm. Skinner of Drumin, etc. (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877, p. 299). The shorthorned breed is raised more numerously in Aberdeenshire than in any other Scottish county; was introduced about 1830, but did not obtain much attention till after 1850; comprises nine celebrated herds (the Sittyton, Kinellar, Kinaldie, Cairnbrogie, etc.), besides many smaller ones; and has sent off to the market, annually for several years, nearly 400 bull calves and about half as many young heifers. The number of sheep was 112,684 in 1856, 158,220 in 1869, 144,882 in 1873, 157,105 in 1874 and 137,693 in 1880. The breeding of sheep is carried on most extensively in the upland districts; and the feeding of them, in the middle and lower districts. The upland flocks move to the lowlands of Aberdeenshire and the adjoining counties about November, and do not return till April. Black-faced wethers, 2, 3, and even 4 years old, are, on some farms on the lower districts, fed with grass in summer, and with turnips and straw in winter. Blackfaced sheep constitute more than one-half of all the sheep in the uplands; and also are extensively bred in the inland districts of Braemar, Strathdon, Glenbucket, Corgaff, Cromar, Cabrach, and Rhyne, but not in the lower districts. Cross-breeds are not so numerous as the blackfaced, yet form extensive flocks, and are fed for the slaughter-market. Leicester have, for a number of years, been extensively bred, and they form fine flocks at Pitmedden, Fornot-Skene, Gowner, Old Meldrum, Strichen Mains, and some other places. There are no pure Cheviots, and few Southdowns. The number of horses was 22,274 in 1855, 24,458 in 1869, 23,202 in 1873, and 26,851 in 1880, of which 6506 were kept solely for breeding. They are partly Clydesdales, Lincolns, and crosses; and though not very heavy, may, for the most part, stand comparison with the average of horses throughout the best part of Scotland. The number of pigs was 14,763 in 1866, 7773 in 1869, 10,565 in 1874, and 7240 in 1880. The accommodation for farm servants is better than it was, but still not so good as could be desired. The farm-house kitchens are still the abodes of the majority of the servants; and homes for the families of the married men cannot, in many instances, be found nearer than 8, 10, and even 20 miles. Handsome cottages for servants have been built by the Duke of Richmond on several of his larger farms in the Strathbogie districts; and these, it is hoped, may serve as models for similar buildings on other estates.

ABERDEENSHIRE

Farm servants' wages are about double what they were 40 years before. Feeing markets, believed to have an injurious effect on the morals of the agricultural labourers, are being superseded by a well-organised system of local registration offices.

In 1879 orchards covered 29 acres, market gardens 439, nursery grounds 182; and in 1872 there were 93,339 acres of woods within the shire. About 175,000 acres are disposed in deer forests. A great deal of land in the upper part of the Dee Valley, previously under the plough, or used as sheep pasture, was converted, during the 40 years ending in 1881, into deer forest. Large portions of Braemar, Glentanner, and Mortlach are still covered with natural wood. 'The mountains there seem to be divided by a dark sea of firs, whose uniformity of hue and appearance affords inexpressible solemnity to the scene, and carries back the mind to those primeval ages, when the axe had not invaded the boundless region of the forest.' The Scotch pine is very generally distributed, and flourishes up to 1500 feet above sea-level, as also does the larch. Birch, alder, poplar, and other trees likewise abound (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874, pp. 264-303). Grouse, black game, the hedgehog, the otter, the badger, the stoat, the polecat, and the wild-cat are indigenous. Salmon used to be very plentiful in the Dee and the Don, but, of late years, have greatly decreased. About 20,000 salmon and 40,000 grilse, inclusive of those taken by stake nets, and at the beach adjacent to the river's mouth, are still in an average season captured in the Dee. The yellow trout of the Dee are both few and small. A small variety of salmon is got in Loch Callater, and excellent red trout in Loch Brothacan. So many as 3000 salmon and grilse were caught in a single week of July 1849 at the mouth of the river Don. Salmon, sea-trout, yellow trout, and a few pike are got in the Don. Pearls are found in the Ythan; and the large pearl in the crown of Scotland is believed to have been found at the influx of Kelly Water to the Ythan. Salmon, sea-trout, and finnocks, in considerable numbers, ascend the Ythan. Salmon ascend also the Ugie; finnocks abound near that river's mouth; and burn-trout are plentiful in its upper reaches and affluents. Tench, carp, and Loch Leven trout are in an artificial lake of about 50 acres at Pitfour. Red trout, yellow trout, and some perch are in Loch Strathbeg. Herrings, cod, ling, hake, whiting, haddock, halibut, turbot, sole, and skate abound in the sea along the coast; and are caught in great quantities by fishermen at and near the stations of Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Fraserburgh.

The manufactures of Aberdeenshire figure principally in Aberdeen and its immediate neighbourhood, but are shared by some other towns and by numerous villages. The woollen trade, in the various departments of tweeds, carpets, winceys, and shawls, has either risen, or is rising to great prominence; but is seated principally in Aberdeen and its near vicinity, and has been noticed in our article on Aberdeen. The linen trade, as to both yarn and cloth, has figured largely in the county since about 1745; and is seated chiefly at Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Huntly. The cotton trade employed 1448 hands in 1841, but has declined. Paper-making is carried on more extensively in Aberdeenshire than in any other Scottish county excepting that of Edinburgh. One firm alone has a very large mill for writing-paper at Stoneywood, another mill for envelopes at what is called the Union Paper-works, a third mill for coarse papers at Woodside; employ upwards of 2000 persons; and turn out between 60 and 70 tons of paper, cards, and cardboard, and about 6,000,000 envelopes every week. Rope-making, comb-making, boot and shoe making, iron-founding, machine-making, ship-building, and various other crafts, likewise employ very many hands. The leather trade proper makes little figure within the county, but elsewhere is largely upheld by constant supplies of hides to the Aberdeen market. The number of cattle killed for export of dead meat from Aberdeen is so great, that the hides sold annually there, taking the year 1867 for an average, amount to no fewer than 41,600. The commerce of the county is given under its two head ports, ABERDEEN and PETER-

ABERDEENSHIRE

HEAD. The tolls were abolished at Whitsunday 1866; the roads have since been managed by 8 trusts, in 1881 being kept in repair by means of an assessment of 6d. per pound. The railways are the Caledonian and the Great North of Scotland; and, with the sections of the latter, the Aberdeen and Banff, the Inverurie and Old Meldrum, the Alford Valley, the Formartine and Buchan, and the Deeside, they are separately noticed.

The royal burghs are Aberdeen, Inverurie, and Kintore; a principal town and parliamentary burgh is Peterhead; and other towns and principal villages are—Huntly, Fraserburgh, Turriff, Old Meldrum, Old Deer, Tarland, Stewartfield, St Combs, Boddam, Rosehearty, Inverloch, Cairnbulg, Ellon, Newburgh, Colliston, New Pit-sligo, Banchory, Aboyne, Ballater, Castleton of Braemar, Cuminestown, Newbyth, Fyvie, Insch, Rhynie, Lumsden, Alford, Kemnay, Auchmill, Bankhead, Burnhaven, Buchanhaven, Broadsea, Woodside, Garmond, Gordon Place, Longside, Mintlaw, Aberdour, New Deer, Strichen, and Woodend. The chief seats are—Balmoral Castle, Abergeldie Castle, Huntly Lodge, Aboyne Castle, Slains Castle, Keith Hall, Mar Lodge, Skene House, Dalgety Castle, Dunucht House, Haddo House, Philorth Castle, Castle-Forbes, Logie-Elphinstone, Westhall, Crimmongate, Newe, Edinglassie, Fintray House, Craigievar Castle, Monymusk, Hatton House, Pitmedden House, Finzean, Invercauld, Ballogie, Castle Fraser, Countesswells, Clunie, Learney, Drum, Grandholm, Haughton, Ward House, White Haugh, Leith Hall, Mount-Stuart, Rothie, Fyvie House, Rayne, Manar, Freefield, Warthill, Pitcaule, Meldrum, Auchnacoy, Ellon House, Brucklay Castle, Tillyfour, and Pitlurg.

The county is governed (1881) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 58 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, 2 sheriffs-substitute, 3 honorary sheriffs-substitute, and 334 magistrates; and is divided, for administration, into the districts of Braemar, Deeside, Aberdeen, Alford, Huntly, Turriff, Garioch, Ellon, Deer, and New Machar. Besides the courts held at ABERDEEN, a sheriff court is held at Peterhead on every Friday, and sheriff small debt circuit courts are held at Aboyne, Inverurie, Huntly, Turriff, and Fraserburgh, once every 3 months. The prisons are the East Prison of ABERDEEN, and the police cells of Peterhead, Huntly, and Fraserburgh, all three legalised in 1874 for periods not exceeding 3 days. The criminals, in the annual average of 1841-45, were 93; of 1846-50, 117; of 1851-55, 104; of 1856-60, 89; of 1861-65, 87; of 1864-68, 73; of 1869-73, 60; of 1875-79, 52. The police force in 1880, exclusive of that for Aberdeen burgh, comprised 70 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £350. The number of persons in 1879, exclusive of those in Aberdeen burgh, tried at the instance of the police, was 1450; the number of these convicted, 1395; the number committed for trial, 16; the number charged but not dealt with, 283. The annual value of real property in 1815 was £325,218; in 1843, £605,802; in 1881, £919,203, including £52,387 for railways, etc. The county, exclusive of the burghs, sent 1 member to parliament prior to the Reform Act of 1867; but by that Act, it was constituted into 2 divisions, eastern and western, each sending 1 member. The constituency in 1881, of the eastern division, was 4721; of the western division, 4139. The population in 1801 was 121,065; in 1811, 133,871; in 1821, 155,049; in 1831, 177,657; in 1841, 192,387; in 1851, 212,032; in 1861, 223,344; in 1871, 244,603; in 1881, 267,963, of whom 139,985 were women.

The registration county gives off parts of Banchory-Devenick and Banchory-Ternan parishes to Kincardineshire, takes in part of Drumoak from Kincardineshire, and parts of Cairney, Gartly, Glass, New Machar, and Old Deer from Banffshire; comprises 82 entire parishes; and had in 1861 a population of 223,344, in 1881 of 269,014. Five of the parishes in 1880 were unassessed for the poor; two, Aberdeen-St Nicholas and Old Machar, had each a poorhouse and a poor law administration for itself; and 10 forming Buchan combination, had a poorhouse dating from 1869. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 5616; of dependants

ABERDONA

on these, 3494; of unregistered or casual poor, 1474; of dependants on these, 1431. The receipts for the poor in that year were £61,882, 14s. 2d.; and the expenditure was £60,618, 8s. 1½d. The number of pauper lunatics was 704; and the expenditure on their account, £13,144, 4s. 11d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 14·5 in 1876, 13·3 in 1877, and 13·7 in 1879. The climate is far from unhealthy, and, while varying much in different parts, is on the whole mild. The temperature of the mountainous parts, indeed, is about the lowest in Scotland; and the rainfall in the aggregate of the entire area is rather above the mean. The winters are not so cold as in the southern counties, and the summers are not so warm or long. The mean temperature, noted from 13 years' observation, is 46·7 at Aberdeen, and 43·6 at Braemar, 1114 feet above sea-level.

Religious statistics have been already given under Aberdeen, p. 19; in 1879 the county had 236 public schools (accommodation, 35,848), 70 non-public but State-aided schools (10,046), 51 other efficient elementary schools (4151), 1 higher-class public school (600), and 44 higher-class non-public schools (3532)—in all, 402 schools, with accommodation for 54,177 children.

The territory now forming Aberdeenshire was anciently inhabited by the Caledonian Taexali. Many cairns and other antiquities, commonly assigned to the Caledonian times, are in the upland districts. A so-called Piet's house is at Aboyne; vitrified forts are at Insch and Rhyntie; and a notable standing-stone, the Maiden Stone, is in Chapel-of-Garioch. Old castles are at Abergeldie, Boddam, Corgarff, Coul, Dundargue, Dunideer, Fedderate, Lesmore, Slains, and other places. Chief sept, in times down almost to the present day, have been the Farquharsons, the Forbeses, and the Gordons. Principal events were the defeat of Comyn by Bruce, at the 'herschip of Buchan,' near Barrahill; the defeat of Donald of the Isles by the Earl of Mar, in 1411, at Harlaw; the lesser conflicts of Corrichie, Alford, and the Craibstone; and other incidents noticed under ABERDEEN. See Jos. Robertson's *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* (5 vols., Spalding Club, 1847-69), and Al. Smith's *New History of Aberdeenshire* (2 vols., 1875).

Aberdona, an estate, with a mansion, in Clackmannan parish, 5 miles ENE of Alloa.

Aberdour (Gael. *abhair-dur*, 'confluence of the stream'), a village and a parish of SW Fife. The village lies just to the W of Whitesands Bay, a curve of the Firth of Forth (here 4½ miles wide), and is 3 miles W by S of Burntisland station, and 7½ NW of Leith, with which in summer it holds steamboat communication from 3 to 6 times a day. Sheltered on the E by Hawkerraig cliff (270 feet), northward by Hillside and the Cullalo Hills, it nestles among finely wooded glades; commands a wide prospect of the Firth's southern shores, of Edinburgh, and of the Pentland range beyond; and by its good sea-bathing and mild climate draws many visitors, for whose further accommodation a terrace of superior villas was built (1880-81) along the Shore Road, on sites belonging to the Earl of Morton. The village proper, standing at the mouth of the Dour Burn, consists of 3 parts, regarded sometimes as distinct villages—Old Town to the NE, Aberdour in the middle, and New Town to the SW. It has a good tidal harbour with a picturesque old pier; was supplied with water in 1879 at a cost of £2000; contains the parish church (erected in 1790; and seating 579), the Free church, 2 inns, 3 insurance offices, a post office under Burntisland, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and a hospital for 4 widows, founded by Anne, countess of the second Earl of Moray. Here, too, were formerly St Martha's nunnery of St Claire (1474) and the hospital of SS. Mary and Peter (1487), and here, concealed by brushwood, still stand the ruins of St Fillan's Church (c. 1178), mixed Norman and Second Pointed in style, with a S aisle, a porch, and the grave of the Rev. Robert Blair (1583-1666), Charles I.'s chaplain, who, banished from St Andrews by Archbishop Sharp, died in this parish at Meikle Couston.

ABERDOUR

Steps lead from the churchyard to the broad southern terrace of Aberdour Castle, a ruinous mansion of the Earls of Morton and Barons Aberdour (1458), held by their ancestors since 1351, earlier by Viponts and by Mortimers. Its oldest portion, a massive keep tower, is chiefly of rough rubble work, with dressed quoins and windows; additions, bearing date 1632, and highly finished, mark the transition from Gothic forms to the unbroken lines of Italian composition that took place during the 17th century. Accidentally burned 150 years since, this splendid and extensive pile has formed a quarry to the entire neighbourhood (Billings, i., plate 12). An oyster-bed in Whitesands Bay employs, with whelk-picking and fishing, a few of the villagers; but the former industries of spade-making, ticking-weaving, and wood-sawing are quite extinct.

The parish, formed in 1640 by disjunction from Beath and Dalgety, contains also the village of Donibristle Colliery, and includes the island of INCHCOLM, lying 1¼ mile to the S, and Kilrie Yetts, a detached portion of 132½ acres, 1½ mile to the E. Its main body is bounded N by Beath, NE by Auchtertool, E by Kinghorn and Burntisland, S by the Firth of Forth, and W by Dalgety and Dunfermline. Its length from NW to SE is 4½ miles, its breadth varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and the total area is 6059½ acres, of which 85 are foreshore. The coast is nearly 2 miles long, but probably comprises twice that extent of shore line. The western part of it rises gently inland, and is feathered and flecked with plantations; the eastern is steep and rugged, with shaggy woods descending to the water's edge. From NE to SW the Cullalo Hills, 400 to 600 feet in height, intersect the parish; and the tract to the S to them is warm and genial, exhibiting a wealth of natural and artificial beauty, but that to the N lies high, and, with a cold sour soil, presents a bleak, forbidding aspect. Near the western border, from S to N, three summits rise to 499, 513, and 500 feet; on the south-eastern are two 574 and 540 feet high; and Moss Morran in the N, which is traversed by the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway, has elevations of 472 and 473 feet. About 1200 acres are either hill pasture or waste; some 1800 are occupied by woods, whose monarchs are 3 sycamores, 78, 74, and 78 feet high, with girths at 1 foot from the ground of 16½, 20½, and 13½ feet. The rocks are in some parts eruptive, in others carboniferous; and one colliery, the Donibristle, was at work in 1879, while fossiliferous limestone and sandstone are also extensively quarried. Mansions are Hillside, Whitehill, and Cottlehill; and the chief landowners are the Earls of Morton and Moray, each holding an annual value of over £2000. Five others hold each £500 and upwards, 5 from £100 to £500, 4 from £50 to £100, and 19 from £25 to £50. At Hillside 'Christopher North,' the Ettrick Shepherd, and others of the celebrated *Noctes*, met often round the board of Mr Stuart of Dunearn; at Humble Farm Carlyle wrote part of *Frederick the Great*. But (*pace* Sir Walter Scott) Aberdour's best title to fame rests on the grand old ballad of *Sir Patrick Spens*. A baron, it may be, of Wormieston in Crail, that skeely skipper conveyed in 1281 the Princess Margaret from Dunfermline to Norway, there to be wedded to King Eric; of his homeward voyage the ballad tells us how—

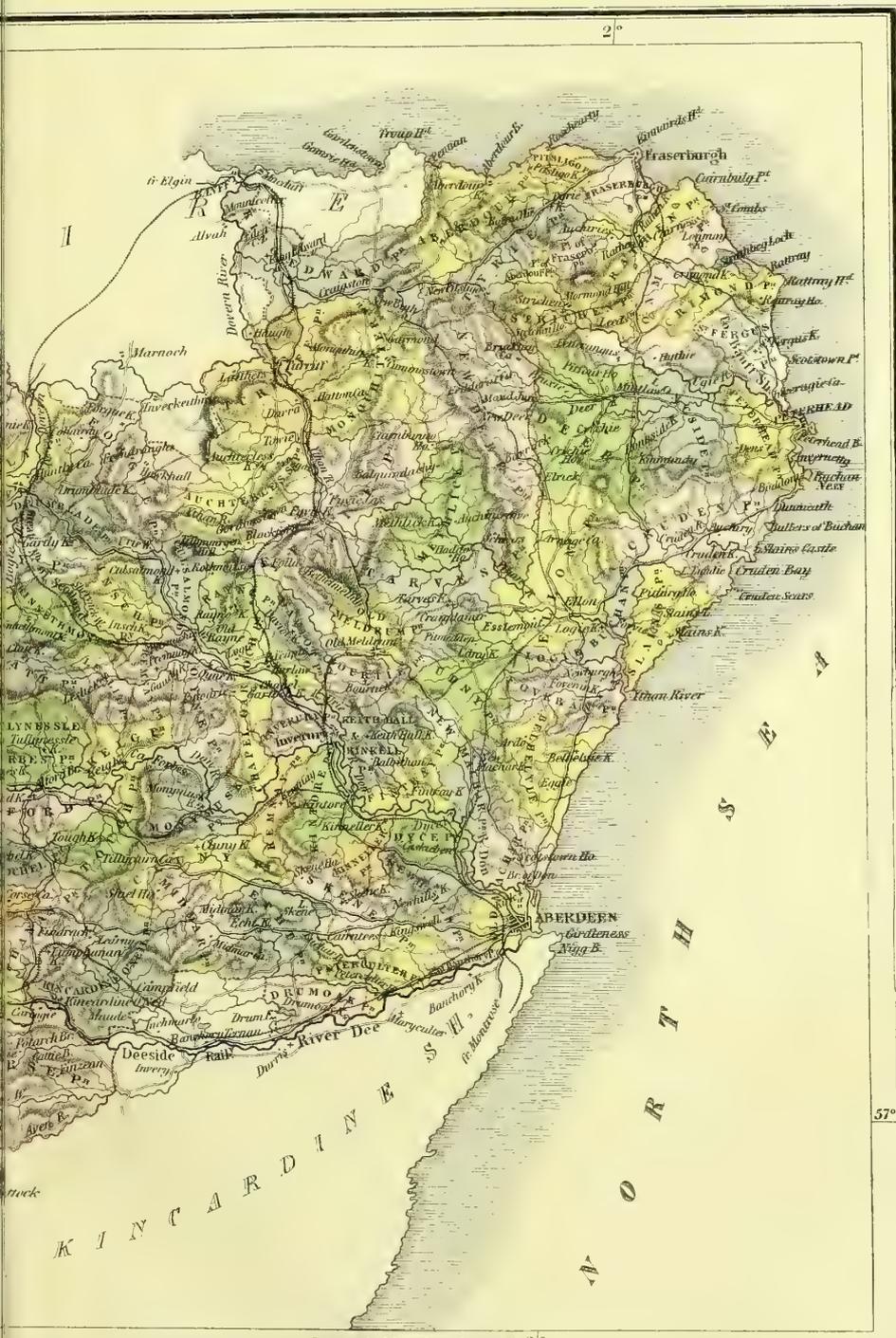
'Half owre, half owre to Aberdour
It's fifty fathoms deep,
And there lies good Sir Patrick Spens,
Wi' the Scots lords at his feet.'

This parish is now in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; anciently it belonged to Inchcolm Abbey, its western half having been granted by Alan de Mortimer, for leave of burial in the abbey church. The bargain was broken, for 'carrying his corpse in a coffin of lead by barge in the night-time, some wicked monks did throw the same in a great deep betwixt the land and the monastery, which to this day, by neighbouring fishermen and salters, is called *Mortimer's Deep*.' The minister's income is £435. There are 2 board-schools, at Aberdour and Donibristle, with respective ac-

ABERDEEN SHIRE.



2°



57°

Longitude West from Greenwich 2°

Eng^d on steel by W^H Lizars



ABERFOYLE

thorough drainage system and public waterworks. It has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Commercial Bank, and the Union Bank of Scotland, a first-class hotel, a Young Men's Christian Association hall (1831), a literary society, a choral union, curling, cricket, and bowling clubs, a dye work, 2 saw-mills, and a woollen factory. A sheriff small-debt court sits on the Monday following the first Saturday of April, August, and December; and cattle sales are held on alternate Thursdays, fairs on the first Thursday of January (old style), the Tuesday of March after Perth, the last Friday of July (old style), and the Thursday of October before Doune November Tryst. To a Free church (Gaelic, 800 sittings) in the presbytery of Breadalbane and synod of Perth and Stirling, a Congregational church (1817; 700 sittings), and a Baptist church (60 sittings), it was resolved, on 12 Oct. 1880, to add an Established church; and Aberfeldy has besides a Roman Catholic station, occasionally served from Ballechin; whilst at Weem, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW, is St David's Episcopal Church (1877). One public school, with accommodation for 319 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 186, and a grant of £155, 16s. Pop. (1841) 910, (1861) 1145, (1871) 1159—660 in Dull, 499 in Logierait, (1881) 1260. Pop. of registration district, including parts of Dull, Logierait, Fortingall, Kenmore, and Weem (1861) 2402, (1871) 2286, (1881) 2268.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Aberfoyle (Gael. *abhair-a-phuill*, 'confluence of the pool'), a hamlet and a parish on the SW border of Perthshire. The hamlet stands, towards the south-eastern corner of the parish, on the left bank of the Laggan, here crossed by a high and narrow three-arched bridge. It is 4 miles S by W of the Trossachs, and 7 NNW of Buchlyvie station, this being $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Stirling, and $14\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Balloch; by the Strathendrick and Aberfoyle Railway Bill (passed in the House of Lords, 15 June 1880) it is to be brought into direct connection with the railway system of Scotland. It has a post office under Stirling, with money order and savings' bank departments, an orphanage, and an excellent hotel, the 'Baillie Nicol Jarvie,' successor to the celebrated 'Clachan,' whose site, about 1 mile westward, is marked by only a few large stones. Across the bridge, 3 furlongs SSW, is the parish church (rebuilt 1744; repaired 1839; and seated for 250); and on this bridge, or its predecessor, a fray took place between a christening party of the Grahams of Duchray and the followers of the Earl of Airth and Monteith, 13 Feb. 1671 (*Chambers' Dom. An.*, ii. 309, 310). A cattle fair is held on the third Tuesday of April, a lamb fair on the Friday before the third Tuesday of August, and a cattle and hiring fair on the last Tuesday of October.

The parish is bounded, N by Loch Katrine, Achray Water, Loch Achray, Dubh Abhainn, and the head of Loch Venachar, which separate it from Callander; E by Loch Drunkie and Port of Monteith; and S, SW, and W by Stirlingshire, being parted for $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles by Duchray Water from Drymen and Buchanan parishes. The greatest length, from near Loch ARKLET at the north-western to Cobleland at the south-eastern angle, is $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width from NE to SW ranges between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 miles; and its area is 29,215 acres, of which 2405 are water. Twenty-two rivulets flow northward into Loch KATRINE, 2 into Achray Water, 2 into Loch ACHRAY, and 2 into Loch VENACHAR, while 3 more run eastward to Loch DRUNKIE; but the drainage generally is carried east-south-eastward, belonging to the basin of the two head-streams of the FORTH—the Avondu and Duchray Water. The former, rising close to the western boundary, has a course of about 9 miles, and traverses Lochs CHON and ARD; the latter, rising on the slopes of Ben Lomond (3192 feet) in Buchanan, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward through the interior of Aberfoyle, and joins the Avondu near the old Clachan. Thence, as the shallow Laggan, their united waters wind $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down the narrow Pass of Aberfoyle, beneath the precipices of Craigmore, to Cobleland, where they enter Port of Monteith. Loch

ABERGELDIE

Katrine lies 364 feet above sea-level; and the Inversnaid Road, leading up the valley of the Laggan and Avondu, has an altitude of 66 feet near the hamlet, of 112 feet towards the head of Loch Ard, of 299 at the foot of Loch Chon, and of 571 at 1 mile NNW of its head. A region of glens and mountains, of rivers, cascades, and lakes, of oak and birch woods, Aberfoyle is for ever associated with the scenes of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, *Waverley*, and *Rob Roy*; the last describes its little vale, its beautiful river, the bare yet romantic ranges of rock that hedge the landscape in on either side and form a magnificent background, while far to the eastward a glance is caught of the Loch of Monteith, and of Stirling Castle, dimly descried, along with the blue and distant line of the Ochils. From W to E rise Meall Meadhonach (893 feet), Caisteal Corrach (1075), Druim nan Càrn (1500), Sròn Lochie (1643), Beinn Bhreac (2295), 'huge' BEN VENUE (2393), Beinn an Fhogharaidh (2000), Craigmòre (1271), Dùn nam Muc (605), and Meall Ear (1091), to the N of the Avondu and Laggan; to the S are Beinn Uaimhe (1962) on the western border, Beinn Dubh (1675) and Mulan an't Sagairt (1398) on the south-western, Coire Eirigh (852), Innis Ard (566), Bad Dearg (533), and Arndrum (454). The rocks include trap, conglomerate, a fissile slate of excellent roofing quality, and hard, blue, white-veined limestone, of which the two last have long been regularly worked. The glens are so small—none more than 1 mile in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth—that the arable area is very limited, and what there is has mostly been reclaimed from heath, to which it would revert if let to lie fallow for a year or two. The lands of Aberfoyle, supposed to have anciently belonged to the neighbouring priory of Inchmahome, were disposed of by the second and last Earl of Airth (d. 1694) to James, third Marquis and first Duke of Montrose, whose great-great-grandson, the fifth duke, is owner of the entire parish. Among its ministers were, Robert Kirk (d. 1692), translator of the Psalms into Gaelic verse; William Fisher (d. 1732), the last Episcopal clergyman who held a benefice in Scotland; and Patrick Graham, author of *Sketches Descriptive of Picturesque Scenery on the Southern Confines of Perthshire* (1806); whilst natives were the Shakespearian critic, William Richardson (1743-1814), and the poet William Glen, writer of 'Wae's me for Prince Charlie.' Among its traditions is the defeat, in 1653, of Colonel Reid, a Cromwellian leader, by Graham of Duchray, at the Pass of Aberfoyle. The principal residences—Glashart, Lochard Lodge, Ledard, Bharhulachan, and Coligartan—lie all around Loch Ard. Aberfoyle is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £201. A public school at the hamlet and a Society's school at Kinlochard (5 miles W by N), with respective accommodation for 72 and 66 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 37 and 26, and grants of £35, 2s. and £36, 9s. Valuation (1881) £4579, 7s. 2d. Pop. (1831) 660, (1841) 549, (1861) 565, (1871) 432, (1881) 465.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Abergeldie (Gael. *abhair-gile*, 'confluence of the clear stream'), the Highland residence of the Prince of Wales, in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, stands, at an altitude of 840 feet, on the right bank of the Dee, 6 miles above Ballater, and 2 below Balmoral. Behind it rises Craig-na-Ban, a rounded granitic hill, 1736 feet high; and cairn-crowned Geallaig (2439 feet) fronts it across the river, which at this point is spanned by a curious 'rope-and-cradle' bridge. The Castle is a massive and imposing building, its oldest part a turreted square block-tower; the estate, extending 10 miles along Deeside, is finely planted with old Scotch firs, larch, and the natural birch, mixed in the private grounds with spruce, ash, pine, and sycamore. The Birks, indeed, of Abergeldie are celebrated in a time-honoured melody, though Burns capriciously transferred their fame to Aberfeldy, where (*teste* Dorothy Wordsworth) no birks were to be seen in 1803. Sir Alexander Gordon, son of the first Earl of Huntly, acquired the lands of Abergeldie in 1482; in 1848 the late Prince Consort purchased the lease of them for 40 years. The Duchess of Kent

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spent several autumns here between 1850 and 1861; and here the Empress Eugenie passed the October following the loss of the Prince Imperial (1879).

Aberiachan, a rivulet on the confines of the parishes of Inverness and Urquhart, Inverness-shire. It traverses romantic scenery; makes a succession of falls, from 10 to 30 feet in leap; and enters the lower part of Loch Ness, about 9 miles from Inverness. A spar cave adjacent to it, and to the road from Inverness to Fort Augustus, was discovered not many years ago; measures about 21 feet in length, from 6 to 12 feet in height, and from 3 to 6 feet in width, and makes an interesting display of stalactites and stalagmites.

Aberlady (anc. *Aberlefdi* = Gael. *abhir-liobh-aite*, 'confluence of the smooth place'), a village and a coast parish of NW Haddingtonshire. The village stands at the mouth of the sluggish Peffer Burn, 3 miles NE of Longniddry station, and 5½ NW of Haddington. Consisting chiefly of one long street of good appearance, it is an occasional resort of sea-bathers from Haddington; has a post office under Longniddry, with money order and savings' bank departments, an hotel, and some good shops; is lighted with gas; and, in 1871, had a population of 477.

The parish is bounded N by Dirleton, E and SE by Haddington, S by Gladsmuir, and W by the Firth of Forth. It has an equal extreme length and breadth of 3½ miles; its area is 4928 acres, of which 21½ are links, 581 foreshore, and 6 water. The surface rises very slowly from the shore, nowhere much exceeds 200 feet of elevation, and is mostly flat, yet has a pleasant aspect, abounding in artificial adornment, and commanding views of the Firth and its shores away to the Lomond hills, the Edinburgh heights, the Pentlands, and the Grampians. The coast is everywhere low, and has a great breadth of foreshore. Vessels of 60 or 70 tons can ascend the channel of the Peffer, at spring tides, to within a few hundred yards of the village, and lie tolerably secure; but they cannot easily go out during a westerly wind. The harbour or anchorage-ground belongs to Haddington, in capacity of a port; but it is practically of little or no value, as the trade is trivial. A belt of links, or low flat sandy downs, skirts much of the shore, and is tunnelled by rabbit-holes; the land thence inward, though now well cultivated and productive, appears to have been, at no very distant period, swampy and worthless. The soil there is light and sandy; further back is clay, not naturally fertile; and further inland to the eastern border, is of excellent quality. The Peffer is the only stream of any size; and water for the use of the inhabitants is chiefly obtained from wells, being good and abundant. The rocks are partly eruptive, but mainly of the Carboniferous formation. Limestone and sandstone abound, but are not worked; and coal, in connection with the great coalfield of Midlothian, is believed to extend under a considerable area, but not in conditions likely to compensate mining. Kilspindley fortalice, built in 1585 between the village and the shore, has wholly disappeared, as have two ancient hospitals at Ballencrieff and Gosford. The Red Friar Monastery of Luffness, said to have been founded by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, in 1286, is represented by the founder's effigy, and by the N walls of its First Pointed church, which measured 94 feet 10 inches by 19 feet; and Redhouse Castle, a large 16th-century mansion, near the Gladsmuir boundary, is now a complete ruin. **GOSFORD** (Earl of Wemyss), **BALLENCRIEFF** (Lord Elibank), and **LUFFNESS** (H. W. Hope, Esq.), are the principal seats; the property is divided among 3 landowners holding £500 and upwards, 1 between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 17 between £20 and £50. The Rev. Adam Dickson (d. 1776), author of *The Husbandry of the Ancients*, was a native of this parish, which is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian. Its church (1773) contains 525 sittings; the living is worth £503. There is also a U.P. church; and a public school here, with accommodation for 170 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 112, and a grant of £107, 11s. Valuation (1881)

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£11,270, 9s. Pop. (1831) 973, (1861) 1019, (1871) 1022, (1881) 1000.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Aberlady Bay, an encroachment of the Firth of Forth, on the coast of Haddington and Edinburgh shires, from Gullane Point to Leith, measures 12 miles along the chord, and 3½ thence to the inmost recess of the shore. The view over it, from Arthur's Seat, includes the coast towns of Portobello, Musselburgh, and Prestonpans; the fertile slopes of Haddingtonshire, with the Garleton Hills on the right, and the conical hill of North Berwick Law in the distant front, and is exquisitely beautiful. It was from Aberlady Bay, according to legend, that Thane, the virgin mother of St Kentigern, was cast adrift in a coracle.

Aberlemno (Gael. *abhir-leumnach*, 'confluence of the leaping stream'), a village and a parish of central Forfarshire. The village stands on the left bank of a rivulet, 3¼ miles N by W of Auldbar Road station on the Caledonian, and 6 NE of its post-town, Forfar. The present parish comprises the ancient parishes of Aberlemno and Auldbar; but the former is thought to have originally included the portion of Oathlaw through which the Lemno flows, and to have had its church where that stream enters the South Esk. It is bounded N by Careston and Brechin, E by Brechin and Guthrie, S and SW by Rescobie, W by Oathlaw, and NW by Tannadice. Of irregular outline, it measures 6½ miles from NE to SW, and 5 from NNW to SSE; its land area is 8914 acres. The **SOUTH ESK**, roughly tracing all the north-western and northern boundary, is the only considerable stream; the only loch, Balgavies, on the southern border, is ½ mile long by 1 furlong wide, contains pike and perch, and was formerly dredged for marl. The surface declines towards the South Esk, and from N to S attains an altitude of 452 feet at the Mote, of 323 at Blibberhill, of 663 in the eastern summit of the Hill of Finhaven, of 441 near the Wood of Kellockshaw, of 492 at Pitkenney, of 800 in fort-crowned Turin Hill on the south-western border, of 348 near Framedrum, and of 384 near Turin House. The lower grounds are for the most part fertile and well cultivated; the higher are often clothed with broom and heath. A greyish sandstone abounds in the SW, and is worked in several quarries both for building and for paving purposes. **MELGUND** and **Flemington Castles** are ruins; **AULDBAR Castle**, Balgavies, and **Carsegowrie** are interesting old buildings, still inhabited. Older than any of these are two sculptured stones, standing one in the churchyard, the other a little to the N. The former, about 6 feet high, represents a battle in which both horse and foot are engaged, and in which a bird attacks a helmeted man, vainly attempting to cover himself with a shield. Above are a mirror and less intelligible emblems; on the back is a finely ornamented cross, surrounded by quaint figures of animals. 'This monument,' says Worsaae, 'might have been reared after a victory, whether over the Danes remains uncertain. At all events, the stone is Scotch, not Scandinavian' (*Danes and Northmen*, pp. 210-213). A third and similar stone was brought to Auldbar Castle from the ruins of a neighbouring chapel. The Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund (cre. 1813) owns nearly one-half of the parish; and 7 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of between £20 and £50. Aberlemno is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns. The church is mainly a reconstruction of 1722, with some 450 sittings; its minister's income is £392. There is also a Free church, and under the board are the Aberlemno school and a subscription school at Pitkenney, which, with respective accommodation for 152 and 67 scholars, had (1879) an average attendance of 74 and 35, and grants of £63, 16s. and £31, 12s. 6d. Valuation of lands (1881) £10,210, 8s. 11d.; of railway, £664. Pop. (1831) 1079, (1871) 1007, (1881) 993.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Aberlour (Gael. *abhir-luath-ir*, 'confluence of the strong stream'), a village and a parish on the W border of Banffshire. The village of Aberlour or Charlestown of Aberlour stands on a haugh, at the influx of a burn of its own name to the Spey, and has a station on the

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Strathspey branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 2½ miles SW of Craigellachie Junction and 17 SW of Keith. Founded, in 1812, by Grant of Wester Elchies, it is a burgh of barony by Royal Charter, and consists of substantial slated houses ranged in a broad street ½ mile long, with a square to the W; it has a post office, with telegraph, money order, and savings' bank departments, branches of the Union and North of Scotland banks, 5 insurance offices, an excellent hotel, and an imposing distillery, with tower and spire (1880); fairs are held at it on the first Thursday of April, the Thursday before 26 May, and the second Thursday of November. The old church of St Drostan is now a roofless ruin; and a successor to it, erected in 1812, was destroyed by fire in 1861, when the present parish church was built, a good Romanesque structure, with 800 sittings and a tower 65 feet high. The Free church is also of recent construction; and St Margaret's Episcopal church (1875-77) consists at present of only a five-bayed nave, 60 by 36 feet, to which a chancel, 40 feet deep, and a spire, 85 feet high, are to be added, its total cost being estimated at £6000. In connection with it there are schools and an orphanage for 50 children, the latter established in 1875, and completed four years later at a cost of over £2000. Pop. (1871) 591.

The parish is bounded NW for 6 miles by the river Spey, separating it from Elginshire; NE for 1½ mile by the river Fiddich, separating it from Boharm; E and SE by Mortlach; and SW by Inveraven. Its greatest length, from N to SSW, is 9 miles; its breadth is from 1 to 5 miles; and its land area is 14,781 acres. The SPEY is here a deep and rapid river, which, in the great floods of 1829, rose 19½ feet above its ordinary level, and from this parish it receives the Carron and Aberlour Burns, the latter of which, 1 mile above its mouth, makes a beautiful cascade of 30 feet in leap—the Linn of Ruthlie. Most of the surface is hill or mountain, the chief elevations being, in the N, Blue Hill (1062 feet), Gownie (1005), and Wood of Allachie (909); near the eastern border, Edinville (1067), and on the western, Drum Wood (967); in the centre, Tom of Ruthrie (951 feet); and, in the S, BEN RINNES (2755), Roy's Hill (1754), Brausie Cree (1477), and Restocknach (1196). A considerable aggregate of upland has been reclaimed for the plough, and still more naturally good arable land exists in the form of narrow vales, or what are here called *daughes*, along the courses of the streams and around the bases of the hills, so that altogether about one-half of the entire area is under cultivation. The soil in some parts along the Spey is a rich, deep, alluvial loam; in other parts, further from the river, is a good mould, on a bed of rough gravel; in others, toward the foot of the hills, is prevalently argillaceous; and toward the base of Ben Rinnes, is reclaimed moss or coarse humus. The rocks include much granite and some limestone, but are nowhere quarried. The birch-clad rock of CRAIGELLACHIE figures picturesquely in the landscape, and thence the Strathspey railway goes up the Aberlour side of the river, past Aberlour village to Carron, where it crosses a magnificent iron viaduct. Aberlour House (Miss Grant) stands 1½ mile SSE of Craigellachie, is a good modern mansion, in the Grecian style, with pleasant grounds, and very fine gardens; on its lawn is a Doric column of Aberdeen granite, 84 feet high, surmounted by a large globe of polished granite. Kinermony eminence, to the SW of the village, was anciently the site of a house of the Knights Templars, and commands a fine view of part of the Spey's valley. Four landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £50 and £100, and 4 of between £20 and £50. This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, but part of it is annexed for school, registration, and ecclesiastical purposes to the *quoad sacra* parish of Glenrinn. The minister's income is £376. The board schools of Aberlour, Eden-ville, and Charlestown, with respective accommodation for 150, 130, and 148 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 168, 71, and 58, and grants of £163, 5s., £67, 10s. 6d., and £54, 19s. Pop. of civil parish (1831)

ABERNETHY

1276, (1861) 1665, (1871) 1776, (1881) 1913; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 1632, (1881) 1795.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

The presbytery of Aberlour comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Aberlour, Boharm, Inveraven, Knockando, and Rothes, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Glenlivet and Glenrinn. Pop. (1881) 9966, of whom 2222 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, when the sums raised by the above seven congregations in Christian liberality amounted to £901. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Aberlour, whose churches at Aberlour, Boharm, Inveraven, Knockando, Mortlach, and Rothes, had 908 communicants in 1880.

Aberluthnet, a rivulet of S Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk in the vicinity of Marykirk village. Aberluthnet (Gael. *abhír-uaith-ait*, 'confluence where the stream is swift') was anciently the name of Marykirk parish, and continued an alternative name of it down to the beginning of last century.

Abermele or Abermilk, an ancient parish in Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It was named from the confluence of the river Mele or Milk with the Annan; and, its church having been dedicated to St Kentigern or Mungo, it has, since the Reformation, been called ST MUNGO.

Abernethy, a Speyside parish of E Inverness-shire, till 1870 partly also in Elginshire. It contains the village of Nethybridge, which, standing on the right bank, and 1½ mile above the mouth of the Nethy, here spanned by a bridge 84 feet long, has a post office (Abernethy) under Grantown, an inn, and a station on the Great North of Scotland, 4½ miles SSW of Grantown, 28½ SW of Craigellachie, 96½ W by N of Aberdeen, 4¾ ENE of Boat of Garden, and 93¼ N by W of Perth.

The parish comprises the pre-Reformation parishes of Abernethy and Kincardine, the former mostly to the E, the latter wholly to the W of the Nethy. It is bounded NE by Cromdale in Elginshire and Kirkmichael in Banffshire, E and SE by Kirkmichael, SW by Rothiemurchus, and NW by Duthil and Cromdale, having an extreme length from NNE to SSW of 16½, and an extreme width from E to W of 14 miles. The SPEY, here 50 yards broad, flows 16 miles along all the north-western border, and glides on smooth and unruffled, throughout this course having only a fall from about 690 to 600 feet above sea-level. The Nethy rises on the eastern slope of Cairngorm, at an altitude of 2700 feet, and after a north-westerly course of 14 miles, falls into the Spey near Broomhill station. A brook in drought, it is subject to violent spates, the greatest on record being those of 1829 and June 1880, when it flooded great part of Nethybridge village, and changed all the level below into a lake. The Nethy itself receives the Dorback Burn (flowing 9½ miles WNW), and the Duack Burn (6¾ miles N); and 2 affluents of the Avon, the Water of Caiplich or Ailnack and the Burn of Brown, trace 7 miles of the south-eastern, and 4 of the eastern border. Besides many smaller tarns, Loch Garten (5 × 3 furlongs) lies at an altitude of 726 feet, 2¼ miles SW of Nethybridge; on the Rothiemurchus boundary are Loch Phitiulais (5 × 1½ furlongs, altitude 674 feet), and pine-girt Loch Morlich (8 × 5 furlongs, altitude 1046 feet). Save for the level strip along the Spey, from 3 furlongs to 2¼ miles in width, the surface everywhere is hilly or grandly mountainous, ascending southward to the Cairngorm Mountains, eastward to the Braes of Abernethy, north-eastward towards the hills of Cromdale. To the W of the Nethy the chief elevations are Tor Hill (1000 feet), Carn Rynettin (1549), Craig-gowie (2237), Creagan Gorm (2403), Meall a' Bhuachaille (2654), Mam Suim (2394), An t-Aonach (2117), Airgid-meall (2118), *Castle Hill (2366), *Creag na Leacainn (3448), and *CAIRNGORM (4084), where the asterisks mark the summits culminating on the boundary. E of the Nethy rise Carn na Leine (1505), Beinn an Fhuidair (1476), Carn Dearg (1378), *Tom Liath (1163), Carn Tuairneir (2250), Badoch (1863), Tom nan Damh Mora (1742), Tom an Fheannaige (1638), Carn an Fhir Odhair (2257), Carn a Chnuic (1658), Carn Sheilg (2040), Carn Bheur (2636), Beul Buidhe (2385), Geal Charn (2692), Geal Charn Beag (2484), Tamh-dhruim (2463), *Caiplich

(3574), and *A Choinneach (3215). Planted or natural pine-forest covers a vast extent, far up the Nethy, around Loch Garten, and in GLENMORE on the border of Rothiemurchus; and, whilst loch and river abound in trout and salmon, the glens and mountains teem with all kinds of game, the Earl of Seafield's Abernethy deer-forest letting for £1800 in 1881. The felling, too, of timber on the uplands, thence to be floated down the Nethy to the Spey, forms a great source of wealth, first opened up in 1728 by Aaron Hill, ex-manager of Drury Lane (Chambers' *Dom. Ann.*, iii. 547). The rocks are chiefly granitic and unworked; what arable soil there is—by nature fertile—has been greatly improved by liming; and within the last 30 years many acres of pasture have been brought under the plough, many good farm-buildings erected. In the NE a Roman road is thought to have run from Bridge of Brown to Lynemore, and on towards Cromdale station; Castle Roy, near the church, a reputed stronghold of the Comyns, is 90 feet long, 60 broad, and 30 high, with no roof or loopholes, and but a single entrance. John Stuart, the Gaelic poet, best known as 'John Roy Stuart,' was born at Knock of Kincardine in 1700. The Earl of Seafield and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon are chief proprietors in Abernethy, which gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Moray. The living is worth £384; the parish church (1000 sittings) stands 7 furlongs NNE of Nethybridge, and is a well-built modern edifice, as also are a Free church and an Established mission church (600 sittings) at Kincardine, 6½ miles SW, on the Spey. Three public schools—Abernethy, Dorback, and Tullock—with respective accommodation for 198, 40, and 80 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 88, 15, and 35, and grants of £95, 8s., £32, 9s., and £44, 13s. Valuation (1881) £8141, 9s. 7d., of which £6552, 9s. 4d. belongs to the Earl of Seafield. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking (1831) 2092, (1871) 1752, (1881) 1530.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 1877.

The presbytery of Abernethy, meeting at Grantown, comprehends the civil parishes of Abernethy, Alvie, Cromdale, Duthil, Kingussie, and Kirkmichael, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Inch, Inverallan, Rothiemurchus, and Tomintoul. Pop. (1871) 11,700, of whom 1144 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by the above 10 congregations in that year amounting to £526. There is also a Free Church presbytery of Abernethy, having churches at Abernethy, Alvie, Cromdale, Duthil, Kingussie, Kirkmichael, and Laggan, with 2051 members and adherents in 1880.

Abernethy, a small police burgh of SE Perthshire, and a parish partly also in Fife. The town has a station on the Ladybank and Perth branch of the North British railway, 8½ miles SE of Perth, and 1¼ mile SSW of the influx of the Earn to the Tay. It stands on the right bank of the Nethy rivulet, and thence most probably received its name (Celt. 'ford of the Nethy'), which Colonel Robertson, however, derives from *Obair Nethan* or *Nectan* ('Nectan's work'). His objection to the former etymology is, that at Abernethy there is no confluence, the stream not joining the Earn till 1¼ mile below the town, and ¼ mile below Innernethy, a former seat of the Freers, now owned by Sir Robert Drummond Moncrieffe (*Gael. Topog.*, 76-79). But, then, Skene says that '*Aber* and *Inver* were both used by the southern Picts, though not quite in the same way, *Inver* being generally at the mouth of a river, *Aber* at the ford usually some distance from the mouth' (*Celt. Scot.*, i. 220-222); anyhow, Isaac Taylor is certainly wrong in stating that 'Abernethy became Invernethy, though the old name is now restored' (*Words and Places*, 258-260). Orrea, a town of the Vernicomes, mentioned by Ptolemy, the Alexandrian geographer of the 2d century A.D., must have stood at or near Abernethy; and at Abernethy, according to the Pictish chronicle, Nectan Morbet, third of the shadowy line of early Pictish kings, founded a church in honour of St Bridget of Kildare about 462—a legend inconsistent with the known date of St Bridget's death (525). Under the influence of Columba's teaching, Gartnaidh, 'supreme king of the Tay,' founded or re-founded here a church for Columban monks, dedicated,

like its alleged predecessor, to St Bridget, some time between 584 and 596, Abernethy being then the chief seat of the Pictish government. It was most probably in the neighbouring low-lying plain that the Picts, revolting from the Anglie yoke, were routed by Egfrid, with dreadful slaughter, in 672; thirteen years later Egfrid's own rout and death at Dunnichen restored to them their independence. In 717 the Columban monks were doubtless expelled from Abernethy by Nectan III. for nonconformity to Rome; but in 865 we find it once more occupied by Irish clergy, as in that year it seems to have been visited and reorganised by Cellach, abbot both of Iona and of the mother church of Kildare. From that year, too, on to 908, Abernethy was at once the episcopal and the royal capital of the whole Pictish kingdom, Constantin, son of Kenneth mac Alpin, having translated the sole bishopric hither from Dunkeld. Three bishops held the see, whose transference to St Andrews under Constantin, King of Alban, stripped Abernethy of much of its former importance, the single epoch in its after-history being the homage paid at it in 1072 to the Conqueror by Malcolm Ceanmmor, 'who came and made peace with King William, and gave hostages, and became his man; and the king went home with all his forces.' Culdees are first heard of at Abernethy during the reign of Eadgar (1097-1107), but it does not appear how long they had been introduced. They were holding the possessions of the ancient nunnery between 1189 and 1198; but the church and its pertinents had been granted by William the Lyon to Arbroath Abbey, to whose monks the lay Abbot of Abernethy now conveyed his abbatial rights, while retaining his lands, becoming thus a secular baron and founder of the house of Abernethy. A dispute in the succeeding century between Arbroath and these Culdees was decided by the Bishop of Dunblane against the latter, who in 1272 were converted into a priory of Canons Regular of St Augustine, valued at its dissolution at £706, 11s. 2d.

Thus Abernethy disappeared from history, yet still it retains a monument of bygone greatness in its tapering round tower, like though inferior to that of BRECHIN. Standing by itself in the centre of the town, at an angle of the churchyard near the entrance-gate, it is 73 feet high, and has an interior diameter of 8¼ feet at its base, where the wall is 2½ feet thick, while at the top the diameter is 5½ feet, and the wall's thickness 2. It is built of stone, dressed to the curve and laid in 64 courses, the material up to the twelfth of these being a hard grey sandstone, which has resisted the weather; above, a buff-coloured freestone, much weather-worn, especially at the joints. Without, it presents a continuous plane; within, it is divided by string courses into six stories, the sixth terminating a little short of the summit in a platform roof, which is gained by a staircase of modern construction. The two lowest stories are pierced by a doorway only, which, fronting the N, stands 2½ feet above the present level of the ground, is 8 feet high by 3 wide, and has inclined jamb-posts, going right through and projecting externally a little from the wall, with a semicircular head, hewn from one solid stone. In each of the three next stories is a single diminutive aperture; the uppermost is lighted by four round-headed windows, facing the four points of the compass, each 5½ feet high by 2½ feet wide, and each with inclined jambs. Such is the famous Abernethy tower, agreeing generally with that of Brechin, and with that only on the Scottish mainland. In Ireland, however, there still stand 76 round towers, presenting the characteristics of this pair; 'therefore,' says Mr Anderson, 'these two are stragglers from a great typical group, which has its habitat in Ireland, and all questions as to the origin, progress, and period of the type must be discussed with reference to the evidence derived from the principal group.' Concerning the origin of the Irish towers imagination formerly ran riot. Buddhists, Druids, Baal worshippers, Brehon lawgivers, pillar-saints, Freemasons, Danes, or Phœnicians had reared them; they were minarets, phallic emblems, celestial indices, penitentiaries, monumental tombs, or what not else besides. Now, archæologists

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are fairly agreed that one and all were built in connection with churches, not as belfries (though afterwards employed as such), since large bells were not cast till after 1200, and not till then were campaniles erected. They were due to the Norsemen's raids, being meant, as Ruskin says of church towers generally, 'for defence and faithfulness of watch.' More than this, they admit of classification into four groups, marking the transition from the flat lintelled style of ecclesiastical architecture to the round-arched and decorated Irish Romanesque—a transition accomplished between the end of the 9th and the beginning of the 12th century. To which of these groups, then, does our tower belong? To none, according to Dr Petrie, who refers its erection to 712-727, believing it to have been built by certain Northumbrian architects of Jarrow monastery, summoned by Nectan III. to build him a church in the Roman style, which should be dedicated to St Peter (note appended to Sir J. Simpson's *Archæol. Essays*, i. 134). Skene objecting to this that no church at Abernethy was ever dedicated to St Peter, and that this tower has no peculiarity so marked as thus to remove it wholly from the class of similar structures, yet holds that it is 'undoubtedly older than that of Brechin,' and assigns it to 865, the year of Abbot Cellach's visit to Abernethy (*Celt. Scot.*, 1877, ii. 309, 310). Muir, on the other hand, discovered features in the Abernethy tower which 'place it somewhat lower in the scale of time than that of Brechin, e.g., the decidedly Norman type of the belfry windows, and the stones of the general building, which approach very nearly to the small cubical form of those we constantly find in Romanesque masonry' (*Old Church Arch.*, 1861). And Mr Anderson so far agrees with Muir, that while he decidedly ascribes the Brechin tower to the third of the four groups, i.e., to a period later than 950, this Abernethy tower he connects with either the third or fourth, 'though the difference between it and the Brechin one cannot be very great' (*Scotland in Early Christian Times*, 1881). See also vol. ii. of Lord Dunraven's *Irish Archæology*, edited by Miss Stokes (Lond. 1877). Besides its ancient tower, rising grey and melancholy over the red-tiled houses, the town has nothing of much interest, being a mean-looking place, with irregular streets, but with several good cottages built to accommodate summer visitors. It is a burgh of barony under charter granted (23 Aug. 1476) by Archibald 'Bell-the-Cat,' fifth Earl of Angus, and confirmed (29 Nov. 1628) by William, eleventh earl, to whose descendant, the Duke of Hamilton, it gives the title of Baron (cre. 1633). It is lighted with gas, has a post office under Newburgh, with money order and savings' bank departments, and holds a cattle fair on the second Thursday in November. The former parish church, one of the oldest in Scotland, was demolished in 1802, when the present plain edifice, containing 600 sittings, was built on a neighbouring site. There are also a Free church, a U.P. church, and a public school, with accommodation for 300 scholars, an average attendance (1879) of 174, and a grant of £162. Weaving is the chief winter employment of the inhabitants, many of whom in summer are engaged in salmon-fishing on the Tay. Pop. (1841) 827, (1861) 984, (1871) 953.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Glenfoot and Aberargie, 1 and $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the town. It is bounded N by the river Earn, dividing it from Rhynd, and by the Tay, dividing it from St Madoes; E by Newburgh and a detached portion of Abdie, S by Auchtermuchty and Strathmiglo, and W by Arngask, Dron, and Dunbarney. Irregular in outline, it measures from N to S between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, from E to W between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; and its area within Perthshire is 7872½ acres (112 foreshore and 183½ water), within Fifeshire 1967 acres. To the S of the town the surface is broken by hills, belonging to the Ochils, and rising in the middle of the parish to 815, 906, and 923 feet, in its southern portion to 879 and 629 feet. Northward the low ground lying along the EARN and TAY, and traversed by the little FARG, forms an oblong some 4 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and is not exceeded in beauty, fer-

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tility, and cultivation by any tract of equal extent in Scotland. Its soil and sub-soil, down to a depth of 25 feet, consist of strata of clay and sand, overlying a stratum of moss, from 1 foot to 3 feet thick, which comprises remains of oak, alder, hazel, and birch. Fine rich haughs, protected by embankments from inundation, extend along the windings of the Earn and Tay; the latter is here from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, and is divided into the North and the South Deep by the long, low island of MUGDRUM, belonging to Abernethy parish. Eruptive rocks prevail throughout the uplands, Devonian in the low grounds. At Innernethy is a disused Old Red Sandstone quarry; and greenstone and clinkstone are still worked in the hills, whilst zeolites, jaspers, agates, and calcareous spars abound in Glenfarg, where a quarry has yielded fragments of scales of ichtyolites. At the SE angle of the parish a hill behind Pitlour House is crowned by an ancient fort, with a paved road leading to it; at the SW are the ruins of Balvairst Castle, a stronghold of the Murrays, whose descendant, the Earl of Mansfield, takes from it his title of Baron (cre. 1641). He, the Earl of Wemyss, Sir Robert Moncrieff, and 6 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 between £100 and £500, 7 between £50 and £100, and 22 between £24 and £50. The chief mansions are Ayton, Carey, and Carpow, near the last of which stood the castle of the Lords of Abernethy. Near it, too, in a weaver's cottage, was born the Rev. John Brown of Haddington (1722-87), author of the *Self-interpreting Bible*, and the great pastor of that Secession church, of whose four founders (1733) the Rev. Alexander Moncrieff, minister of Abernethy, was one. This parish is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £409. Valuation (1881) of Perthshire portion, £12,788, 6s. 8½d.; of Fifeshire portion, £2343, 9s. 3d. Pop. of entire parish (1831) 1776; (1861) 1960; (1871) 1744—1589 in the Perthshire portion; (1881) 1714.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Abernyte, a hamlet and a parish near the E border of Perthshire. The hamlet stands in a beautiful glen, by the confluence of two rivulets, one of them anciently called the Nyte; and is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of its post-village Inchtute, 4 miles NNW of Inchtute station, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Perth.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Longforgan, SE by Inchtute, SW by Kinnaird, W by Collace, and NW by Cargill. Of irregular shape, it has an extreme length from E to W of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a width from N to S of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 2533 acres, of which $1\frac{1}{4}$ are water. The surface has a general north-westward rise from the Carse of Gowrie to the Sidlaw Hills, the Braes of the Carse in the centre of the parish having elevations of 632 and 832 feet above sea-level, while to the W are the slopes of Blacklaw (969 feet), Dunsinane Hill (1012), Black Hill (1182), and King's Seat (1235), whose summits, however, lie just outside the bounds. The glen, shut in upon three sides by bold but cultivated ascents, opens south-eastward to the Carse; and its united rivulets form in the low grounds at the head of a deep-wooded ravine a romantic waterfall with 40 feet of almost sheer descent. The rocks are chiefly sandstone and amygdaloid, containing agates; and the soil on these lower grounds is light but fertile, mostly incumbent on gravel, whilst that of the uplands is of poorer quality, and in some places heathy. Two cairns crowned Glenny Law, on which and on Stockmuir there also stood two small stone-circles of 7 and 9 stones each. Abernyte House is the principal residence, and 7 landowners hold each an annual value of upwards of £50. In the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns, the parish contains an Established church (rebuilt 1736; living, £219), and a Free church for Abernyte and Rait, these churches standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E, and 5 furlongs ESE, of the hamlet. A public school, with accommodation for 93 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 54, and a grant of £41, 11s. Valuation (1881) £3011, 9s. Pop. (1831) 254, (1861) 310, (1871) 253, (1881) 275.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

ABER-RUTHVEN

Aber-Ruthven. See **ABERUTHVEN.**

Abertarf, a parish, with the seat of a presbytery, in the centre of Inverness-shire. The parish, named from the mouth of the *Tarf rivulet*, which enters the head of Loch Ness at Fort Augustus, lies principally on the NW side of Loch Ness, and formerly comprised also the district of Glenmoriston, but is now united to the parish of **BOLESKINE**. The presbytery of Abertarf, in the synod of Glenelg, comprehends the old parishes of Boleskine, Abertarf, Kilmalie, Kilmonivaig, Laggan, and Urquhart, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Glengarry, Duncansburgh, and Ballachulish and Corran-of-Ardgour. Pop. (1871) 11,370, of whom 470 were communicants in 1878, when the above congregations raised £190 in Christian liberality. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Abertarf, whose churches of Ballachulish, Fort Augustus, Fort William, Glen Urquhart, Kilmalie, and Kilmonivaig, had 1723 members in 1880.

Aberuchill, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Comrie parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Comrie. A castle here, built in 1602, was long a centre of strife between the Campbells and the Macgregors; is a high square structure; and stands adjoined to the modern mansion.

Aberuthven (Gael. *abhír-ruadh-abhwinn*, 'confluence of the red river'), a post office village in the north of Auchterarder parish, SE Perthshire, stands on the right bank of Ruthven Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of its influx to the Earn, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dunning station, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ NE of its post-town, Auchterarder. It has a Free church (1851), gas works, an inn, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 66, and a grant of £62, 3s. Cotton weaving is the staple industry, and cattle fairs are held on the third Tuesday of April and November. Across the Ruthven stands the roofless ruin of St Kattan's Chapel, the church of which once formed the separate parish of Aberuthven, granted in 1200 to **INCH-AFFRAY**. Of Norman or First Pointed origin, it retains a couplet of narrow, ogee-headed, one-light windows, set widely apart in the E wall, and is the burial place of the Duncans of Damside and the Græmes of Inchbrakie; whilst beside it is the urn-surmounted mausoleum of the Dukes of Montrose.

Abington, a village in the E of Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, standing at 808 feet above sea-level on the left bank of the Clyde, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the influx of Glengonner Water, and 14 miles SSE of Lanark by road. A bridge over the Clyde connects it with Abington station, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile eastward on the Caledonian; this station having a telegraph office, and being 9 miles S by W of Symington, $43\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Edinburgh, and $43\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Glasgow. At the village are a Free church, a post office with money order and savings' bank departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank of Scotland, an hotel, and a school, which, with accommodation for 93 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 56, and a grant of £61, 19s. Coursing meetings are held in the vicinity at which the best dogs of England and Ireland are pitted against those of the West of Scotland. Abington House a little S of the village, is a recent erection, the seat of Sir Thomas Edward Colebrooke of Crawford, fourth Bart. since 1759 (b. 1813; suc. 1838), M.P. for Lanarkshire and N Lanarkshire (1857-81), and owner of 29,604 acres in the shire of an annual value of £9282.

Aboyne, a village and a parish of S Aberdeenshire. The village, called sometimes Charlestown of Aboyne, has a station on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Aberdeen, and 11 miles E by N of Ballater, and stands at 413 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Dee, here crossed by a fine suspension bridge (1831), which, 230 feet long by 14 wide, is gained from the S by two iron-trussed arches of 50 and 60, and by two stone arches of 20 and 30, feet span. This bridge and a predecessor (1828; destroyed by the great flood of 4 Aug. 1829) were erected by the Earl of Aboyne at a cost of £7000; in 1871 it was re-constructed by the County Road Trustees. Surrounded by forest uplands, and skirting a large green,

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Aboyne is a pretty little place, possessing a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, a good hotel, a public library and reading-room, and a picturesque high-roofed school (1874). Its places of worship are a handsome parish church (1842, 628 sittings), a Gothic Free church with graceful spire; and a Roman Catholic church, St Margaret's (1874, 120 sittings). A burgh of barony, it holds cattle and horse fairs on the third Thursday of Jan., Feb., March, April, August, Sept., Nov., and Dec., on the last Wednesday of June and the last Friday of July, and on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of Oct. (old style). Pop. (1841) 260, (1851) 187.

The present parish comprises the ancient parish of Glentanner, and hence is often designated the united parish of Aboyne and Glentanner. It is bounded N by Logie-Coldstone, E by Kincardine O'Neil and Birse, S by Lochlee in Forfarshire, and W by Glenmuick. Irregular in outline, it has a length from N to S of from 2 to $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 25,265 acres. A small detached portion, called Percie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, lies surrounded by Birse, on the left bank of the Feugh, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the village and 3 miles S of the nearest point of the main body of the parish. With the exception of the lands of Balnacraig, Aboyne proper is all to the left or N of the Dee, between the burns of Dess on the E and Dinnet on the W. Its highest summit, Mortlich, rises upon the northern boundary to 1248 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by an obelisk and cross of granite 60 feet high, erected in 1868 as a memorial of Charles, tenth Marquis of Huntly (1792-1863). Lesser eminences are Balnagowan Hill (800 feet), Muchricha's Cross (798), Oldtown (580), and Balnacraig (689). Glentanner extends from the southern bank of the Dee away to the Braes of Angus; and within it, from N to S, are Creagna-Slige (1336 feet), Duchery Beg (1485), Baudy Meg (1602), the Strone (1219), the Hill of Duchery (1824), Craigmahandle (1878), Little Cockcairn (2044), Cockcairn (2387), Gannoch (2396), and the Hill of Cat (2435), the three last culminating upon the southern or south-eastern border. The DEE either bounds or intersects the parish for about 15 miles, descending within this distance from some 550 feet at Deecastle to 460 at the mouth of the Dinnet, 397 at the suspension bridge of Aboyne, and 296 at the Bridge of Potarch. Its principal affluent is the impetuous Water of Tanner, which, rising in Glenmuick parish on the south-western slope of Hare Cairn (2203 feet), takes a north-easterly course of 14 miles to a point $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above the suspension bridge, and receives on the way the united Waters of Gairney and Allachy and the Skinna Burn. It flows through 'a beautiful and richly-wooded glen, between high hills'—so the Queen has described Glentanner, up which she drove as far as Etnach, with the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, 21 Sept. 1861 (pp. 156, 157 of *Journal*, ed. 1877). Glentanner then was 'out of sight of all habitations,' but this is no longer the case; its present tenant, W. Cunliffe Brooks, Esq., M.P., having built at the Bridge of Tanner an entrance lodge like an old turreted keep, higher up a verandahed farm-house, with model dairy, stabling, and kennels, and many a quaint little cottage besides, all of them planned by Mr G. Truefitt, of London. Auld-dinnie Burn, running 4 miles northward on the boundary with Birse, is the only other noticeable stream; in Aboyne proper, are two small sheets of water—Braeroddach Loch ($1\frac{1}{4} \times 1$ fur.) to the NW, and, in the Castle policies, the artificial, islet-studded Loch of Aboyne ($3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ fur.). Granite, the primitive formation, varies in hue from whitish-grey to red, the latter resembling Peterhead granite and taking a fine polish. Syenitic and ironstone boulders are also common, and black ferruginous fragments that seem to have been disintegrated from rocks higher up the Dee. Glentanner yields topaz and crystallised quartz (both white and rose coloured) on the Firmonth, fuller's earth along Auld-dinnie Burn, impure limestone in small quantities, and traces of manganese; whilst peat-mosses on the hills

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above Craigmennie are found to overlie remains of oak, hazel, and birch, at a much higher level than that at which those trees now grow. The soil is generally poor and stony, even the narrow alluvial haughs of Deeside being mostly a mass of gravel, thickly covered with earth; and, in spite of considerable reclamations, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole area is arable. Forestry occupies more than double this extent. 'In the united parishes,' writes Mr Alexander Smith, 'the ground-growing timber is estimated at between 8000 and 9000 acres. The extent of planted ground on both sides of the Dee, including the ornamental plantations in the policies of Aboyne Castle, is very large. Soil and climate seem to favour the growth of both pines and hardwood trees. Of the latter, the oak, ash, birch, and elm seem to succeed best. Near the Castle are some fine specimens of the old Scotch fir, and throughout the adjoining plantation the larch, common spruce, and birch form a pleasant variety. Nearly 30 years ago most of the full-grown timber in the outlying plantations of Aboyne was cut down and the ground replanted; but many years must elapse before the Aboyne woods attain the prominence they once had. Along the S bank of the river, from Craigmennie westwards as far up as Deecastle, a large tract of muir ground has recently been enclosed and planted, chiefly with Scotch fir, mixed with larch and hardwood trees; and with the natural birch and hazel bushes the valley has been much beautified. The old forest of Glentanner extends from near Craigmennie on the Dee, along the Tanner and its tributaries, to far up the lower slopes of the Cockcairn, Montkeen, and Firmouth; but from the straggling position of the trees on the outskirts, no exact estimate could well be formed of its extent. It is believed, however, that the area of ground covered with timber of all ages and condition is about 6000 acres. Glentanner is said to be a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest, and within the past three-quarters of a century the timber in it has been twice cut down, and portions of it have twice been seriously injured by fire; but for about 20 years it has been allowed to 'rest and be thankful.' . . . In 1841 the wood cut down in Glentanner brought little if anything more than the cost of cartage to Aberdeen, owing to the inapproachable position of the best trees, most of them being too heavy to be floated by the river, except in time of flood. The soil of Glentanner, on the alluvial haughs, is good gravelly loam, overlying drift and rough sand, and on the lower slopes of the hills it is much of the same quality—rather more loamy, with disintegrated granite rocks. Higher up the hills these trees do not now grow; it is broken moss, bleak rocky mountains, only partially covered with heather (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874, pp. 270, 271). The lands and Castle of Aboyne passed successively from William Bisset to the Knights Templars (1242), from them to the Frasers of Cowie, and from them, by marriage, to Sir William Keith, great marischal of Scotland (c. 1355), whose great granddaughter, Joan, brought them early in the 15th century to Alexander de Seton, Lord of Gordon and first Earl of Huntly (1449). With his descendants, the great political dynasty of the Seton-Gordons, known afterwards for loyalty to the Stewarts, and long adherence to the Catholic faith, they have since continued, giving them title of Baron (1627), Viscount (1632), and Earl (1660). Their present holder is Charles Gordon, eleventh Marquis of Huntly since 1599, and seventh Earl of Aboyne (b. 1847; suc. 1863), who owns 80,000 acres in the shire of an annual value of £11,215. (See STRATHBOGIE, HUNTLY, and GORDON; also, CORRICHE, DONBRISTLE, GLENLIVET, and FRENDDRAUGHT.) Lying low, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the village, and girt by the Burn of Aboyne as by a moat, the Castle, with its many turrets, is rather imposing than beautiful. The western part was rebuilt in 1671 by Charles, first Earl of Aboyne, the traditional hero of the ballad of 'Lord Aboyne,' though his countess was no Peggy Irvine, but Lady Elizabeth Lyon. The E wing was added in 1801, and in 1869 the old kitchen department was pulled down and replaced by new buildings, all in granite with stepped gables, very simple but

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very effective. The old mansion of Balmacraig has sunk to a farmhouse; but the house of Glentanner, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the village, has risen from a shooting-box to a large two-winged mansion adorned with rustic work, stained glass, pine dados, panelled ceilings, and antique furnishings. Hard by, a ruined 'laird's house,' with an ancient archway, has been converted into the private Episcopal chapel of St Lesmo (1871), a charming little church, 50 feet long by 20 broad, with heather thatch and internal fittings of pine. Other residences are Balfour House, Huntly Lodge, and Deeside Lodge; two proprietors holding each an annual value of from £100 to £500, and five of from £20 to £50, whilst the Marquis of Huntly owns some four-fifths of the entire rental. Natives were Father Thomas Innes (1662-1744), priest of the Scots College in Paris, and author of the earliest attempt to open up the real sources of Scottish history, *A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland* (1729); and Peter Williamson, kidnapped at Aberdeen in the first half of the 18th century, and sold into American slavery. Aboyne is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £216. The mission church of Dinnet (minister's salary, £80) has 180 attendants; and the two public schools of Aboyne and Glentanner, with respective accommodation for 160 and 74 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 145 and 31, and grants of £131, 16s. 4d. and £41, 2s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £8004, 19s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 916, (1831) 1163, (1871) 1351, (1881) 1427.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 76, 1871-74. See 'Architecture on Deeside' in the *Builder*, 19 Sept. 1874.

Aboyne and Braemar Railway, a line of S Aberdeenshire, incorporated 5 July 1865, from the Deeside extension at Aboyne to Bridge of Gairn, on a capital of £66,000 in £10 shares, and £22,000 upon loan. That portion of it from Aboyne to Ballater, 11 miles W by S, was opened in Oct. 1866, and is a single line with the two intermediate stations of Dinnet and Cambus O'May, a short tunnel under and through the village of Aboyne, and a light iron-girder bridge of 40 feet span over Tullich Burn. Aboyne station is 408 and Ballater 670 feet above sea-level, and trains are timed to perform the journey in from 21 to 25 minutes. By act of 13 July 1876, the Deeside and the Aboyne and Braemar undertakings were amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland.

Abroich, a burn in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, running to Kelvin Water.

Abruthven. See ABERUTHVEN.

Achacharra, a place with a large ancient Caledonian standing stone, in Ulva island, Argyllshire.

Achadashemaig, an estate, with a mansion, in Salem parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on a rising ground overlooking Aros Bay.

Achaffrick, a place on Loch Shin, in the S of Sutherland.

Achahoish, a hamlet in Knapdale, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Killisport, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lochgilphead. It has a post office under Ardbrishaig.

Achaistal. See LATHERON.

Achalefen, a place in Kilmorie parish, Buteshire, in the S of Arran, 7 miles SW of Lamlash.

Achalhanzie, a detached part of Crieff parish, in Perthshire, lying to the E of Cultoquhey House, and consisting of one farm.

Achalick, a small bay fishing station on the E side of Loch Fyne, in Argyllshire, 4 miles NE of the mouth of East Loch Tarbert. Ardarnock House, the seat of J. Nicol, Esq., is in its vicinity.

Achall, a lake in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Ullapool. Lying 265 feet above sea-level, it measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in extreme length, and from $1\frac{3}{8}$ to 3 furlongs in breadth; it is embosomed variously in wooded promontories, green hills, and rugged heights; and, under some aspects, it is one of the prettiest pieces of water in the Highlands. It abounds with salmon and trout, and is preserved, forming parts of the Duchess of Sutherland's Rhidorroch deer forest.

Achallader, a ruined fortalice of the Campbells, Lairds of Glenorchy, in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, 1 mile above the head of Loch Tulla, and 10 miles N of Tyndrum station. Near it a conflict between two clans occurred in the latter part of the 17th century, and is commemorated by several cairns over the graves of the slain.

Achally. See BENACHALLY.

Achanault. See AUCHANAULT.

Achanduin or **Auchindown Castle**, a square, roofless structure, the quondam residence of the Bishops of Argyll, in Lismore island, Argyllshire, 4 miles W of Lismore Cathedral.

Achaneilein, a quagmire or quaking bog in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. It lies along the S side of Loch Shiel, is of unknown depth, and measures upwards of 5 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth.

Achantiobairt (Gael. *achadh-an-t-iobairt*, 'field of sacrifice'), the site of several stone crosses in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Inverary. It has an altitude of about 500 feet above Loch Fyne, and commands an extensive view.

Achantoft, a place in E Caithness, 2 miles S of Dunbeath Castle.

Achany, a mansion in Lairg parish, S Sutherlandshire, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Shin, 4 miles NNW of Invershin station. Purchased in 1840, its estate was greatly improved by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. of the Lews and Achany (1796-1878), owner of 424,560 acres, valued at £19,489 per annum. Hugh Miller speaks of 'the woods of Achany, famous for their nuts.'

Achar, a farm, with an ancient obelisk 13 feet high, in Duror district, Argyllshire.

Acharacle or **Aharacle**, a parliamentary parish on the mutual border of Argyll and Inverness shires, on the coast, 12 miles NW of Strontian. It consists chiefly of the eastern portion of Ardnamurchan parish, but comprises also part of Morvern; it includes portions of Ardnamurchan proper, Sunart, and Moidart, and the islands of Shona, Shonaveg, and Portavata; it has its church and manse at the W end of Loch Shiel; and it has a post office under Fort William. This parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll. The stipend is £120, paid by government, with a manse and a glebe worth respectively £15 and £16 a-year. Two public schools, Acharacle and Eilanshona, with respective accommodation for 90 and 35 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 41 and 16, and grants of £45, 12s. and £26, 18s. Pop. (1871) of parish, 1234, of whom 764 were in the Argyllshire portions; of registration district, 1414, (1881) 1425.

Acharadale. See ACHARDALE.

Acharainey, a hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness, 21 miles WSW of Wick. A chapel of the royal bounty, with 403 sittings, was formerly here, and served also for parts of Watten and Reay parishes. A Free Church charge now includes Acharainey, Westerdale, and Halsary. See WESTERDALE.

Achardale, a hamlet in Halkirk parish, Caithness, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Halkirk.

Achareidh, a mansion, 1 mile W of Nairn town, the seat of Aug. Terry Clarke, Esq.

Acharn, a village and a burn in Kenmore parish, Perthshire. The village stands at the burn's mouth, on the S shore of Loch Tay, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile above Kenmore. A neat little place, it has a public school, which, with accommodation for 118 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 80, and a grant of £79, 2s. The burn rises on Creagan na Beinne, at an altitude of 2400 feet, and has a northward course of about 5 miles. Near the village, over the side of a wooded dell, it makes a picturesque fall, first a sheer leap of 50 feet, then in two streams that meet in a little pool, and thence down a series of inclined descents, the total height being between 80 and 90 feet. A grotto opposite was visited on 5 Sept. 1803 by Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, who writes in her *Journal* (ed. by Principal Shairp, 1874):—'We entered a dungeon-like passage, and, after walking some yards in total darkness, found ourselves in a quaint apartment stuck over with moss, hung about with stuffed

foxes and other wild animals, and ornamented with a library of wooden books covered with old leatherbacks, the mock furniture of a hermit's cell. At the end of the room, through a large bow window, we saw the waterfall, and, at the same time, looking down to the left, the village of Kenmore and a part of the lake—a very beautiful prospect.'

Acharnie, a hamlet, near Huntly, in the NW of Aberdeenshire.

Acharynie. See ACHARAINEY.

Achavair, a hamlet in Latheron parish, Caithness, near the coast, 11 miles SSW of Wick.

Achavandra, a hamlet in Dornoch parish, Sutherland. A Free Church school stood in it, and was transferred to the parochial school-board.

Achavarn, a mansion in Halkirk parish, Caithness, near the E shore of Loch Calder, 6 miles S by W of Thurso. It is the seat of Colonel C. Guthrie, owner in the shire of 13,934 acres, valued at £2762 per annum.

Achavrea, a hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Wick.

Achay, a hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Achavrea.

Achbreck, a hamlet in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, in Glenlivet, with a post office under Ballindalloch, its station, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the NNW. It has also a chapel of ease (1825) to Glenlivet.

Achenacraig. See ACHNACRAIG.

Achendown. See AUCHINDUNE.

Achenharvie, a hamlet in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, 5 miles NNE of Irvine.

Achenkill, a farm, with the site of an ancient religious house, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Achenreoch, a lake on the mutual boundary of Urr and Kirkpatrick-Durham parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 miles NE by N of Castle-Douglas. It measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong in width; and abounds with pike and perch.

Achenreoch, an estate, with a commodious mansion, in Stracathro parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles N of Brechin.

Achenreoch, a moorland tract in Dumbarton parish, rising into Knockshanoch, 895 feet high, and forming the eastern part of Dumbarton Moor, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dumbarton.

Achentorlie, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey-Paisley parish, Renfrewshire.

Acherachan, a hamlet in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, on the river Livet, 8 miles N of Tomintoul. A distillery is here.

Achern, a hamlet in Wick parish, Caithness, 4 miles SW of Wick.

Achernach, an estate in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire. The mansion on it was built in 1809, and was long reputed the best in the district.

Acheson's Haven. See MORRISON'S HAVEN.

Achilt. See BENACHILT.

Achilty, a loch in Contin parish, Ross-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Strathpeffer, measures about 2 miles in circumference, is limpid and very deep, and holds some char. It sends off its effluence by a subterranean canal into the river Rasay, about a mile to the NE; an artificial islet in it was formerly the site of a house and garden, used as a retreat from danger, and accessible by a drawbridge; and a 'Druidical' stone circle stands on its eastern bank. Tor Achilty, a beautiful, undulated, wooded hill, overhangs the lake, and has a remarkable number of species of plants.

Achin, a lake in the centre of Ross-shire, in the course of the river Sheen, 3 miles SE of Loch Fannich.

Achinarrow, a hamlet in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, in the upper part of Glenlivet, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of its railway station, Ballindalloch.

Achinbee, a place, with the site of an ancient religious house, in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Achinblae. See AUCHINBLAE.

Achincass or **Auchen Castle**, a ruined castle in Kirkpatrick Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, 2 miles SW of Moffat. It stands on the peninsula between the Evan and the Garpol, near a cascade formed by the latter stream; occupies a strong position, surmounting preci-

pices and encircled by morass; seems once to have been of considerable extent, with outhouses for retainers, and a large quadrangular main building, with a turret at each angle, but consists now chiefly of parts of the walls, from 10 to 15 feet thick, and of one of the turrets in a good state of preservation. Held, and, it may be, built, by Randolph, Earl of Moray, and regent of Scotland (d. 1332), it passed to the Douglases of Morton, and is now the property of Hy. Alex. Butler-Johnstone, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1879), owner of 2960 acres valued at £1575 per annum. His splendid seat, the modern castle of Achincass, stands close by. Hogg makes Achincass the residence of William Wilkin, the famous Annandale warlock:

'To Auchin Castle Wilkin hied,
On Evan banks sae green,
And lived and died like other men,
For aught that could be seen.'

Achindarach, a place in Appin, Argyllshire, near Balachulish.

Achindavy. See AUCHENDAVY.

Achinduin. See ACHANDUIN.

Achingale, a hamlet in Watten parish, Caithness, 8½ miles W of Wick.

Achinew, a place at the S end of the island of Arran.

Achlinlach, an ancient fortification, on a hill-top, in Callander parish, Perthshire. The hill is planted, and the ditch and mound of the fortification on its top are very distinct.

Achintoul. See AUCHINTOUL.

Achiries. See AUCHIRIES.

Achleck, a rivulet with a picturesque waterfall in Morvern parish, Argyllshire.

Achleeks. See AUCHLEEKS.

Achline or **Auchlyne**, an estate, with a mansion, in Killin parish, Perthshire, on the river Dochart, 6½ miles NW of Lochearnhead.

Achlishie, an estate in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. A cave is here in which a curraich and some querns were found.

Achluachrach, a hamlet in the SW of Inverness-shire, on the river Spean, under Ben Nevis, 14¾ miles ENE of Fort William. It has a post office under Fort William.

Achlyne. See ACHLINE.

Achmeloich. See ASSYNT.

Achmerrel, a place in Watten parish, Caithness, 10½ miles W of Wick.

Achmithie. See AUCHMITHIE.

Achmore, a district of Weem parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Killin, and extending thence 2 miles eastward along the river Dochart and Loch Tay. It is chiefly pastoral, but has a considerable amount of wood. Achmore House (Earl of Breadalbane), in a fine park, was converted about 1873 from 'a nice little cottage' into a stately chateau. The Queen rowed up to it from Taymouth, 10 Sept. 1842.

Achnacarry, the estate of Cameron of Lochiel, in Kilmalie parish, Inverness-shire, extends from Loch Archaig to Loch Lochy, on either side of the river Archaig, 12 miles NNE of its post-town, Fort William. It came about 1664 into undisputed possession of Sir Ewan Cameron (1629-1719), the 'Ulysses of the Highlands,' but was forfeited by his grandson Donald, the 'Gentle Lochiel,' for his share in the '45, and not restored to the family till 1784. Part of the ruined castle, burned by Cumberland's troops, remains; and close to it is the modern Achnacarry House, which, with its noble avenue of ancient plane-trees and its wooded hills, Prince Charles's lurking-place in the August after Culloden, is one of the loveliest of Highland seats.

Achnacloish, a picturesque small lake, in a small secluded glen, in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire.

Achnacrag, a hamlet in Latheron parish, Caithness, on the coast, 4½ miles SSW of Berriedale.

Achnacraig or **Auchnacraig**, a hamlet in Torosay parish, island of Mull, Argyllshire, on the coast, at Loch Don, 8½ miles W by N of Oban. It has a post office with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph

departments, under Oban, an inn, and a small harbour; and is the principal ferry-station of Mull, first to the opposite island of Kerrera, a distance of about 4½ miles, and thence to the mainland near Oban, a distance of 4 miles. Great numbers of black cattle are conveyed from it for the lowland markets; and formerly those also from Coll and Tiree were landed on the further side of Mull, and here reshipped.

Achnacroish, an estate, with a mansion of 1859, on the E side of Mull, 3 miles N by W of Achnacraig.

Achnacy, a hamlet in the NW of Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles N of Huntly.

Achnadavel, a place in the SW of Inverness-shire, 7 miles NE of Fort William.

Achnagart, a place in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

Achnagol, a hamlet in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, 4 miles SSW of Inverary town. A cairn here, 130 feet long, was excavated in 1871, and yielded human bones, pottery, weapons, etc.

Achnahannet, a place in the SW of Elginshire, 3½ miles WSW of Grantown.

Achnahannet, a hamlet, with a public school, in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire.

Achnahowie, a lake in the W of Sutherland, in the upper basin of the Helmsdale river, 9 miles NW of Kildonan.

Achnaikien, a place in the W of Sutherland, on Elleswater, 7 miles NNW of Kildonan.

Achnarrow, a hamlet in Glenlivet *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire. It has a girls' school.

Achnastank, a place in the highlands of Elginshire, near the E base of Ben Rinnes, 5 miles SSW of Dufftown.

Achnavarn, a ruined ancient castle, near Loch Calder, in the NW of Halkirk parish, Caithness. Its strength appears to have been great, but its origin is not recorded.

Achollies, a place in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, on a branch of the river Cowie, 5½ miles WNW of Stonehaven.

Acholter, a place in the island of Bute, 2½ miles NW of Rothesay.

Achosnich, a place with a Christian Knowledge Society's school, in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. The school, with accommodation for 68 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 43, and a grant of £39, 18s.

Achrannie, a double cataract on the river Isla, in the W of Forfarshire, on the mutual boundary of Glenisla and Lintrathen parishes, about 2 miles below the Reeky Linn. The upper cataract occurs in a stupendous chasm, scarcely more than 9 feet in width, flanked by mural precipices of great height, surmounted by a profusion of trees; and it descends a steep broken channel, in deep boiling flood, and curling wreaths of foam, with roaring noise and impetuous power. The lower cataract is of similar character, but of less force.

Achray (Gael. *achadh-reidh*, 'smooth field'), a 'lovely loch' of SW Perthshire, lies on the mutual boundary of Callander and Aberfoyle parishes, 7½ miles W by S of Callander, and midway between Lochs Katrine and Venachar, its distance from each being about 1 mile. By the former it is fed through Achray Water, to the latter it sends off the Dubh Abhainn, belonging thus to the basin of the Teith. From W to E 1¼ mile long, and from 2 to 3 furlongs broad, it is bounded at its head by the Trossachs, flanked on their left hand by Ben Venue (2393 feet), and on their right by Meall Gainmheich (1851 feet), whilst in the NE 'Benledi's distant hill' rises to a height of 2875 feet. On the northern shore are a little church, a manse, and the castellated Trossachs Hotel, where Hawthorne stayed in July 1857; the farm of Achray stands at the SW angle, on the level patch that gave the loch its name. There are boats; and the fishing (trout, salmon-trout, pike, and perch) is good, and open to the public. The *Lady of the Lake* (1810) has made the world familiar with Achray's beauties, so sweet and lonely in its 'copsewood grey;' but others than Scott had found those beauties out—Coleridge, and Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy. The last in her *Journal* (27 Aug. 1803) describes the lake as 'small compared with Loch

Katrine, though perhaps 4 miles long, but the misty air concealed the end of it. The transition from the solitary wildness of Loch Katrine, and the narrow valley or pass to this scene was very delightful; it was a gentle place, with lovely open bays, one small island, cornfields, woods, and a group of cottages. This vale seemed to have been made to be tributary to the comforts of man. Loch Katrine for the lonely delight of nature, and kind spirits delighting in beauty. The sky was grey and heavy—floating mists on the hill-sides, which softened the objects; and where we lost sight of the lake, it appeared so near to the sky that they almost touched one another, giving a visionary beauty to the prospect. While we overlooked this quiet scene, we could hear the stream rumbling among the rocks between the lakes, but the mists concealed any glimpse of it which we might have had. Again, on 11 Sept., she writes:—'We came up to that little lake, and saw it before us in its true shape in the cheerful sunshine. The Trossachs, overtopped by Ben Ledi and other high mountains, enclose the lake at the head; and those houses which we had seen before, with their cornfields sloping towards the water, stood very prettily under low woods. The fields did not appear so rich as when we had seen them through the vale of mist; but yet as in framing our expectations we had allowed for a much greater difference, so we were even a second time surprised with pleasure at the same spot. We went as far as these houses of which I have spoken in the car, and then walked on, intending to pursue the road upon the side of Loch Katrine along which Coleridge had come; but we had resolved to spend some hours in the neighbourhood of the Trossachs, and accordingly coasted the head of Loch Achray, and pursued the brook between the two lakes as far as there was any track. Here we found, to our surprise—for we had expected nothing but heath and rocks like the rest of the neighbourhood of the Trossachs—a secluded farm; a plot of verdant ground with a single cottage and its company of outhouses. We turned back, and went to the very point from which we had first looked upon Loch Achray when we were here with Coleridge. It was no longer a visionary scene, the sun shone into every crevice of the hills, and the mountain tops were clear.' See also Alexander Smith, *A Summer in Skye*, chap. ii.; and *Passages from the English Note-Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne*, vol. ii., pp. 303-308.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Achriesgill, a hamlet and a rivulet in the NW of Sutherland. The hamlet lies at the head of Loch Inchard, 13 miles SSW of Durness. The rivulet has a run of about 7 miles north-north-westward to the head of Loch Inchard, makes some pretty cascades over high rocks in its channel, and traverses a little strath nearly all heathy or pastoral.

Achtercairn, a hamlet in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. A public school, with accommodation for 85 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £51, 2s. 6d.

Achtow, a hamlet in Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile E of Balquhiddier village.

Achvaich, a small strath in the upper part of Dornoch parish, Sutherland.

Achvarasdal Burn. See REAY.

Ackergill Tower, a mansion in Wick parish, Caithness, on the coast, 2½ miles N by W of Wick. It stands on a rock close to the sea, a few feet above high water mark, and is partly an ancient, strong, three-storied tower, 65 feet high and 45 square, partly a recent castellated mansion. Once the seat of the Earls Marischal, and defended on all sides but that toward the sea by a moat 12 feet wide and 12 deep, it now belongs to Garden Duff-Dunbar, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1875), owner of 22,880 acres in the shire, valued at £11,046 per annum.

Ackerness, a headland on the N of Westray island, in Orkney.

Adam. See ALDHAM.

Add (Gael. *Avon-Fhada*, 'long river,' Ptolemy's *Longus Fluvius*), a river of W Argyllshire, which, rising in marshes at the NW extremity of Glassary parish, runs along the valley of Glassary, and through the moss of

Crinan, and falls into the sea at Inner Loch Crinan. It occasionally in heavy rains overflows its banks, and does much injury to adjacent fields. It abounds with trout, and there is a salmon fishery at its mouth.

Adderlaw, a hill summit, 822 feet high, in the E of Applegarth parish, Dumfriesshire.

Addiewell, a manufacturing village in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire, on the verge of the county, near the Cleland branch of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile WSW of West Calder. It has a post office under Midcalder, railway connection with the Caledonian, and a Church of Scotland mission station. Founded about 1866 in connection with great chemical works, it comprises a great number of factory buildings, retort sheds, etc.; and it looks like an assemblage of numerous factories and their appurtenances for a diversity of purposes. The works cover 70 acres, produce vast quantities of paraffin oil, naphtha, paraffin candles, and ammonia, and serve also as auxiliaries to the great chemical works in the vicinity of Bathgate. A public school, with accommodation for 327 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 274, and a grant of £251, 6s. Pop. (1881) 1819.

Addiston, an adjunct of the Dalmahoy estate, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles NW of Currie.

Adie or **Addie**, a heathy hill, 893 feet high, in the SE of Rathven parish, Banffshire.

Adigo, a lake in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire.

Advie, a barony in Cromdale parish, Elginshire, on the right bank of the river Spey, and on the Strathspey branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 8 miles NE of Grantown. It has a post office of Advie Station, under Ballindalloch, an Established mission church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £32, 3s. The barony of Advie, on the right side of the Spey, and the barony Tulchen on the left side, anciently were a parish, now united with Cromdale, and they belonged to the Earl of Fife, passed in the 15th century to the Ballindalloch family, and were eventually sold to Brigadier Alexander Grant.

Ae, an impetuous river of Dumfriesshire, rises upon the eastern skirts of Queensberry Hill (2285 feet), 6½ miles WSW of Moffat. Thence it runs S, SE, and NE, chiefly along the boundary between Closeburn, Kirkmahoe, Tinwald, and Lochmaben parishes on the right, and Kirkpatrick Juxta and Kirkmichael parishes on the left, and falls into the Kinnel at a point 2¼ miles N of Lochmaben. Its length is some 16 miles; and its affluents are the Deer, Bran, Capel, Windyhill, Goukstone, Black Linn, and Garrel burns.

Aebercurnig. See ABERCORN.

Aen. See AAN.

Affleck, an ancient castle in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It is a fine specimen of the old feudal keep; and, though long uninhabited, is still almost entire. It stands about 5 miles from the coast, yet serves as a landmark to sailors.

Affleck, Ayrshire. See AUCHINLECK.

Afforsk, a picturesque ravine in Gamrie parish, Banffshire. It is deep and winding; has precipitous, diversified, luxuriantly plant-clad sides; is split into two, about half-way down, by a steeply acclivitous ledge of rock, called the Ruin of Afforsk; and descends, past the old church, to the sea. The view of it from the Ruin, both upward and downward, is strongly romantic.

Affric (Gael. *abh-riach*, 'greyish water'), a lake and a river in Kilmorack parish, NW Inverness-shire. The lake lies 14 miles NW of Fort Augustus, at an altitude of 744 feet above sea-level, and, extending in a north-easterly direction, is 3½ miles long and from 1½ to 4 furlongs wide. Of great depth, it abounds in trout, running 3 to the lb.; receives some 18 streams and brooklets; and is flanked NW by Mam Sodhail (3862 feet) and Carn Eige (3877), N by Sgurr na Lapaich (3401), and NE by Am Meallan (2136), SW by Carn a' Choire Chairbh (2827), Tigh Mor (3222), and Sgurr nan Conbhairean (3634), S by Carn Glas Lochdarach (2330), and Aonach Shasuinn (2901), and SE by Creag nan

Colman (2167). It belongs to The Chisholm, and a shooting-lodge stands at its foot. The river is formed by the Grianain and Fionn, both of which rise upon Drumalban—the former flowing $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N and E from Ben Fhada (3383 feet), the latter 5 NE from Sgurr a' Bhealach (3378). They unite 5 miles W by S of the head of Loch Affric; and thence the river runs 18 miles ENE, through Lochs Affric and BENEVEIAN ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $3\frac{1}{2}$ fur.), till, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Glenaffric Hotel, it joins with the Amhuinn Deabhaidh to form the GLASS. The scenery is lovely along its banks, wooded with birches and ancient pines, survivors of the Caledonian Forest; and the plentiful trout of its waters, all owned by The Chisholm, range from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 lb. in weight. Salmon and grilse are also sometimes taken, and the rod season lasts from Feb. 11 to Oct. 15.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Afton, a rivulet of New Cumnock parish, SE Ayrshire, rises on the northern slope of Albany Hill, at an altitude of 1750 feet, near the meeting-point of Ayr, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright shires. Thence it runs 9 miles northward, in rapid current, along the lovely valley of Glenafton, and falls into the Nith 3 furlongs NNE of New Cumnock church. It is celebrated in Burns's song, 'Flow gently, sweet Afton, among thy green braes.'

Afton-Bridgend, a village in the parish and immediately S of the village of New Cumnock, Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 352.

Agabatha, an ancient military fort in Collessie parish, Fife, on a small eminence near Trafalgar hamlet. It and another fort, the Maiden Castle, appear to have been formed to command the pass from Newburgh to the central part of Fife; and they must have been important stations. The eminence on which Agabatha stood was surrounded by a moat.

Agston. See OXTON.

Aharcle. See ACHARACLE.

Aheurich, a glen containing a considerable lake in Sunart district, Argyllshire, a few miles N of Strontian.

Aich or Eich. See BENEICH.

Aichiltibuie, a hamlet in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire. A public school at it, with accommodation for 87 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 80, and a grant of £73, 12s.

Aigas or Eilean-Aigas, a rocky islet in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, immediately above the Druhin, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Beauly. It is encompassed by divergent and convergent branches of the river Beauly; it measures about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length, and fully $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circumference; it has an oval outline, and rises abruptly to a height of about 100 feet above the water's level; it consists chiefly of conglomerate, and is covered with natural wood of birch and oak; it communicates with the mainland by a bridge; it was the retreat of Lord Lovat, after the denunciation of his clan by government in 1697; and it is now occupied by a handsome villa, which was the summer retreat of the late Sir Robert Peel. The roe used greatly to frequent it; the red-deer used occasionally to be found on it; and the wild turkey of America was introduced to it in 1842. A General Assembly's female school is designated of Aigas.

Aigle. See EDZELL.

Aigrish. See AIGAS.

Aikenhaul, the site of the ancient church of Finhaven, in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire, a short distance below Finhaven Castle. The church was probably parochial; and the walls of its burying-ground, enclosing a number of monumental stones, were standing in the latter part of last century.

Aikenhead, the seat of Jn. Gordon, Esq., in the Lanarkshire portion of Cathcart parish, 4 miles S of Glasgow.

Aikenway, a high rocky peninsular tract in Rothes parish, Elginshire, at the foot of Beneagen Hill, and projecting into the Spey. It is fully a mile in length; rises steeply round three-fourths of its circuit from the Spey; was anciently surmounted by a castle, and otherwise fortified; and appears to have been a place of strong refuge and defence in times of danger from hostilities.

Aikerness, a lake at the N end of Pomona or Mainland, in Orkney, opposite Rousay.

Aiket Castle, a ruined ancient structure in Dunlop parish, N Ayrshire. It is of various dates, includes a lofty keep, and was once the seat of a branch of the Cunninghams.

Aikey Brae, a place on the W border of Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. The final overthrow of the Comyns by Edward Bruce, said to have occurred here, is commemorated by an annual fair, called Aikey Market, on the Wednesday after 19 July, as also by a cluster of tumuli over the graves of the men who were slain.

Ailsa Craig, a rocky islet in the Firth of Clyde, 10 miles W by N of Girvan, and $12\frac{3}{4}$ S of Arran. Forming part of Knockgerran barony in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, it belongs to the Earls of Cassillis, and gives them, in the peerage of Great Britain, the titles of Baron (1806) and Marquis (1841). It rises almost murally from the water; attains an altitude of 1114 feet above the mean level of the tides; and figures conspicuously in most views from either the bosom of the Firth or the broad expanses of land which spread away from it to distant watersheds. Its base is elliptical, and measures 3300 feet in one direction, 2200 feet in another. Its rock is columnar syenitic trap. Its columns, on a close view, are ill defined; but, seen at a little distance, they look as distinct as those of the basaltic colonnades of Skye. They likewise have great magnitude, ranging from 6 to 9 feet in breadth; and, in one part, they rise without a break to nearly 400 feet in height. 'If Ailsa Craig,' says Dr Macculloch, 'has not the regularity of Staffa, it exceeds that island as much in grandeur and variety as it does in absolute bulk. There is indeed nothing, even in the columnar scenery of Skye or in the Shiant Isles, superior as these are to Staffa, which exceeds, if it even equals, that of Ailsa. In point of colouring, these cliffs have an infinite advantage, the sobriety of their pale greystone not only harmonising with the subdued tints of green, and with the colours of the sea and the sky, but setting off to advantage all the intricacies of the columnar structure; while, in all the Western Islands where this kind of scenery occurs, the blackness of the rocks is not only often inharmonious and harsh but a frequent source of obscurity and confusion.' A landing on the Craig is difficult, and can be effected only on the E side, at a small beach formed by fallen fragments of the rock. The ascent, to a height of about 200 feet, is easy, and leads to the ruins there of a square building, which may have been a hermitage, but of which nothing certain is known. The ascent thence is extremely laborious, over fragments of rock, and through a dense tangle of gigantic nettles. Two copious springs are not far from the summit; and a scanty but fine herbage, with somewhat perilous footing for man or even beast, covers the upper parts and the top. Crowds of rabbits burrow in the lower parts; a few goats subsist on the herbage higher up; and countless myriads of sea fowl inhabit all the cliffs. The rabbits are thinned during January usually to the number of from 600 to 1200, and they are of excellent quality, and find a ready market. A tacksman, with assistants, inhabits the rock during the summer months, to gather feathers and to catch fish. A scheme was agitated, a number of years ago, to make the rock a fishing station, in connection with the steamers from Glasgow to Liverpool, and buildings were actually commenced, but never finished. The favourite feat, in pleasure excursions by steamer along the firth, is to sail near the cliffs and to fire a swivel against them, so as to give a sudden and universal alarm to the birds. The scene which follows is wondrously sublime—seeming as if the mountain were resolving itself into great dense clouds of feathered creatures, with an accompaniment of cawing and screaming almost terrific; but, at the same time, it is so very singular, so exceedingly unlike every other kind of sublime scene, that some attempts which spirited writers have made to describe it, though true and graphic enough to persons who have witnessed it, appear bombastic and nonsensical to those who have not. See D. Landsborough's *Excursions to*

Arran and Ailsa Craig (1851; new ed., Lond. 1875).—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Ailsh, a lake of SW Sutherland, 6½ miles SSE of Assynt. It is fed by a streamlet from Benmore, but is commonly regarded as the source of the river Oikel.

Ainort, a sea-loch in the SE of Skye, opening at the NW end of the Sound of Scalpa, and penetrating the land about 3 miles south-westward.

Ainort, in the mainland of Inverness-shire. See AYLORT.

Ainort, in South Uist. See EYNORT.

Aird, a hamlet in Inch parish, Wigtonshire, 2½ miles E by S of Stranraer. Another hamlet, Bridge of Aird, on Bishop Burn, is 1 mile E of Stranraer.

Aird, a fertile district in the E of Inverness-shire, in the basin of the river Beauly. It is very beautiful as well as fertile, and it belongs chiefly to the clan Fraser.

Aird, an extensive ruin supposed to be the remains of a Danish fort, on the E side of Kintyre, Argyllshire, 1 mile N of Carradale Point, and opposite Machrie Bay in Arran. It crowns a rocky promontory, and overhanging the sea, was defended by a deep wide ditch, and had an outer wall 240 feet long, 72 broad, 6 thick, and 12 high.

Aird, a picturesque waterfall in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire, on the river Shinnel, a short distance below Tynron Manse.

Aird or Eye, a peninsula of Stornoway parish, on the E side of Lewis island, with whose mainland it is connected by an isthmus, ¼ mile wide. It extends 7 miles north-eastward, from Chicken Head to Tuimpan Head, has a breadth of from 2 to 3¼ miles, and flanks all the E side of Broad Bay, or Loch-a-Tuath. It contains itself six little lochs, and its highest point is 266 feet above the sea. It anciently formed a chapelry called *Ui or Uy*; and it is now included in the parliamentary *quoad sacra* parish of Knock. Its old chapel is in ruins.

Aird, a hamlet and a headland at the north-eastern extremity of Skye, near Trodda Island, and 30 miles W by S of the mouth of Gair Loch.

Aird, a hamlet, with a public school, in Sleat parish, Skye.

Aird or Strathaird, a headland at the southern extremity of Skye, terminating the peninsula between Lochs Scavaig and Slapin.

Aird, Argyllshire. See AIRDS.

Aird, Ross-shire. See COIGACH.

Airdit, a hill summit, 515 feet high, on the mutual boundary of Leuchars and Logie parishes, NE Fife. In Leuchars is the ruined old mansion of Airdit.

Airdlamont. See ARDLAMONT.

Airdle or Ardle, a small river of NE Perthshire. It is formed by the union of two streams, the one descending from the Grampians in the E forest of Athole, along Glen Fernal,—the other descending from the W along Glen Briarachan; and it flows south-eastward along Strath-Airdle in Kirkmichael parish, and a little below Nether Traquhair unites with the Shee to form the Ercht. Its length of course is about 13 miles.

Airdmeanach. See ARDMEANACH.

Airdnamurchan. See ARDNAMURCHAN.

Airdrie (Gael. *airde-reidh*, 'smooth height'), a parliamentary and municipal burgh in New Monkland parish, NE Lanarkshire, 2 miles E by N of Coatbridge, 11 E of Glasgow, and 32 W by S of Edinburgh. It stands on the great highroad between the two cities, with which it also communicates by the North British railway, having one station (South Side) on the main Bathgate line, and another (Commonhead or North Airdrie) on the Slamannan branch, 16 miles WSW of Manuel Junction. With Glasgow it is further connected by the MONKLAND CANAL, extending to Calder ironworks, 1½ mile to the SSW. Lying between two rivulets, on the side of a hill with a south-westward slope from Rawyards (624 feet above sea-level) to Coatdike (361 feet), Airdrie consists of a principal street running 1 mile E and W along the highroad, with minor parallel or divergent streets; and though well paved and lighted, airy, and regularly built,

it wears a straggling and somewhat unlovely aspect. Chalmers identified its site with Ardderyd, the battlefield of Rhydderch and Gwendolew (573); but Ardderyd or Arthuret is far away in Cumberland (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, i. 157), and the first that we hear of Airdrie is its erection into a market-town by Act of Parliament in 1695, with the privilege of holding a weekly market and two yearly fairs. Down even to the close of last century it was merely a large village, and its rapid expansion during the next five decades was due to the opening up of the rich beds of coal and ironstone around it, to facilities of communication with the markets and outlets of the West, and to its share in the weaving orders of Glasgow manufacturers. It was made a burgh of barony in 1821, one of the five FALKIRK parliamentary burghs in 1832, and a municipal burgh in 1849; prior to 1871 it partly



Arms of Airdrie.

adopted the General Police and Improvement Act. Governed by a provost, 3 bailies, and 12 councillors, with treasurer, town-clerk, and procurator-fiscal, Airdrie unites with Falkirk, Hamilton, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in returning 1 member to parliament; and its municipal and parliamentary constituency was 1802 in 1881. Airdrie has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; branches of the Bank of Scotland, and of the Clydesdale, National, and Royal banks; a temperance and a penny savings' bank, 27 insurance offices, a gas-light company, a water company, conjointly with Coatbridge, a fire brigade, a prison (legalised 1859; 51 cells), a fever hospital, 3 hotels, a race-course, and two Saturday newspapers—the *Airdrie Advertiser* (1855) and the *Airdrie and Coatbridge Telegraph* (1879). Tuesday is market-day, and the fairs are on the last Tuesday of May and the third Tuesday of November.

The chief public edifices are a good Town-Hall, erected about 1832, with spire and clock, and handsome County Buildings, in which are held a sheriff court every Tuesday and Friday, a small-debt court on Tuesday, ordinary and debts recovery courts on Friday, a justice of peace court every Monday and Thursday, and a burgh court on Monday. The first town in Scotland to adopt the Free Library Act (1866), Airdrie has now a public free library of 4400 volumes (transferred to new buildings in 1880), besides a mechanics' institute and school of arts. There are also a public hall, a masonic hall, and a Good Templars' hall, and offices of a town mission, a female benevolent society, a young men's Christian association, and the New Monkland Agricultural Society (1805). Two public drinking fountains were erected in 1865—one, 20 feet high, in front of the Royal Hotel; the other, octagonal and Early Decorated in style, at the cross-roads, on the site of an ancient cross.

The *quoad sacra* parish of Airdrie, in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, had a pop. (1871) of 13,666, but this included the Flowerhill district at the E end of the town, which in 1875 was constituted a separate *quoad sacra* parish, with a pop. then estimated at 3850. Airdrie parish church, built in 1835 at a cost of £2370 as a chapel of ease, and called the West

AIRDRIE

Church, contains 1200 sittings; under it is Rawyards mission station (70 attendants; missionary's salary, £90). Flowerhill Church was erected for a quondam Reformed Presbyterian congregation, which joined the Establishment in 1873. Completed in 1875 at a cost of £6000, it is a Romanesque structure, seating 900, and adorned with a bell-tower over 100 feet high. Other places of worship are four Free churches (West, Broomknoll, High, and Graham Street), two U.P. churches, one Baptist church, one Reformed Presbyterian, one Wesleyan, one Congregationalist, one Evangelical Union, and one Roman Catholic—St Margaret's (1839), with 1010 sittings. The Academy was built in 1849 at a cost of £2500, defrayed by Mr Alexander of Airdrie House, who further endowed it with £80 a year; and two fine new board schools, the Albert and the Victoria, were opened in 1876. There are bursaries for children of the town attending these schools (chiefly the Academy), of an aggregate yearly value of £100; and they are eligible for one or more of five college bursaries, of £22 for five sessions. Under the burgh school-board there were in all eight schools in 1879—five of them public (Albert, Alexander's, Alexandra evening, Rawyards, and Victoria), one Episcopalian, one Roman Catholic, and one Free Church. These eight had a total accommodation for 2426 children, an average attendance of 2064, and grants amounting to £1831, 5s. 3d.

The manufacturing prosperity, after growing for 50 years with the growth of a New-World rather than of an Old-World town, was checked for a season, again to show symptoms of renewed vigour. In 1879 there were 44 collieries and 6 ironstone mines at work in New Monkland parish, while the Monkland Iron and Coal Company had 8 furnaces in blast, at Calderbank and Chapelhall; and in and without the town there are brass and iron foundries, engineering shops, oil and fireclay works, brickfields, quarries, paper-mills, silk and calico printing works, and cotton, wincey, hosiery, flannel, and tweed factories. Value of real property (1815) £13,903, (1843) £35,967; without railways (1858) £22,507, (1861) £30,284, (1872) £20,926, (1881) £33,027. Corporation revenue (1881) £4407. Pop. (1831) 6594, (1861) 12,918, (1871) 13,488, (1881) 13,363.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Airdrie, an estate with a mansion in Crail parish, Fife. The estate belonged, in the reign of David II., to the family of Dundemore; in the 15th century, to the Lumsdens; in the reign of James VI., to Sir John Preston, president of the Court of Session; afterwards, to General Anstruther; and latterly, to Methven Erskine, Esq., who became Earl of Kellie, and died here in 1830. The mansion is embosomed in wood, crowns a swelling ground at the distance of 2½ miles from the coast, and includes an ancient tower which commands a magnificent view from Edinburgh to the ocean and from St Abb's Head to the Bell Rock lighthouse.

Airdrie Hill, a property in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1½ mile NE of Airdrie. It is rich in iron ore, and has a band of ironstone from 2 to 4 feet thick, about 3 fathoms below the black-band. Here is a new school under conjointly the New Monkland and the Clarkston school-boards. Opened in 1876, it had (1879) accommodation for 365 children, an average attendance of 103 day and 27 evening scholars, and grants of £90, 9s. and £15, 15s. 6d.

Airds, an estate in Appin, Argyllshire, with the seat of Rt. Macfie, Esq., 3 furlongs SE of Port-Appin village. The estate lies opposite the upper end of Lismore Island, occupying a peninsula between Lochs Linnhe and Creran; and comprises 6700 acres valued at £2027 per annum. Dr Macculloch, speaking of the peninsula, says:—'I do not know a place where all the elements, often incongruous ones, of mountains, lakes, wood, rocks, castles, sea, shipping, and cultivation are so strangely intermixed, where they are so wildly picturesque, and where they produce a greater variety of the most singular and unexpected scenes.'

Airds, a bay in Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, on the S side of Loch Etive.

AIRLIE

Airdsmoss or Airmoss, a morass in the E of Argyllshire, between the Water of Ayr and Lugar Water. It begins about 1½ mile ENE of Auchinleck village, extends about 6 miles north-eastward, has a mean breadth of about 1½ mile, and is approached over most of its SE side, and crossed over a small part of its further end, by the railway from Auchinleck to Muirkirk. It was the scene, on 20 July 1680, of a sharp skirmish between 63 of the Covenanters and a party of dragoons, fatal to Richard Cameron; and it contains, at a spot where the deadliest of the strife occurred, a monument popularly called Cameron's Stone. The present monument is neat and modern; but the original one was a large flat stone, laid down about 50 years after the event, and marked with the names of the Covenanters who fell in the skirmish, and with the figures of an open Bible and a hand grasping a sword. The skirmish of Airdsmoss is the subject of the well-known effusion, beginning—

'In a dream of the night I was watted away,
To the moorland of mist where the martyrs lay;
Where Cameron's sword and his Bible are seen,
Engraved on the stone where the heather grows green.'

Aires or Ox Rocks, rocky islets of Kirkcolm parish, Wigtownshire, ¾ mile from the W coast, and nearly 1 mile SW of Corsewall lighthouse.

Airgoid, one of the summits of the Bengloe mountain-range in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire.

Airhouse, an estate of the Earl of Lauderdale in Chancelkirk parish, Berwickshire, 5¾ miles NNW of Lauder. Near it is Airhouse Law (1096 feet), one of the Lammermuir Hills.

Airi-Innis, a lake, about 2 miles long and ½ mile broad, in Morvern parish, Argyllshire.

Airleywight, the seat of Thos. Wylie, Esq., on rising ground, in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles NNW of Dunkeld station.

Airlie, a parish of W Forfarshire, whose Kirkton, towards the NW, is 5½ miles WSW of the post-town Kirriemuir, and 4¼ miles NNW of Eassie station, this being 8 miles WSW of Forfar, and 24¾ NE of Perth. At it is the parish church (rebuilt 1783; 411 sittings); a Free church standing 2½ miles to the SE, and the village of Craigton 1½ mile ESE.

Bounded NW by Lintathen, N by Kingoldrum, NE by Kirriemuir, SE by Glamis, S by Eassie and Meigle (Perthshire), and W by Ruthven and Alyth (Perthshire), the parish has an extreme length from ENE to WSW of 6½ miles, an extreme width from NNW to SSE of 3½ miles, and a land area of 8923 acres. Melgam Water winds 1½ mile along the Lintathen border, and by Airlie Castle falls into the ISLA, which here runs 1½ mile southward on the Alyth boundary through the picturesque Den of Airlie, a rocky gorge with precipitous copse-clad braes, and after a digression into Ruthven, either bounds or traverses, for 1 mile more, the SW angle of the parish; whilst DEAN Water, its affluent, meanders 7¾ miles along all the southern border. The lower half of the parish, belonging to STRATHMORE, sinks to 120, and nowhere exceeds 246, feet above sea-level; but the northern half is hillier, rising to 421 feet near Grange of Airlie, 511 near Airlie Castle, 556 near Muirhouses, and 472 at the NE angle. The rocks, except for a trap dyke crossing the Isla, are all Devonian, but throughout two-thirds of the area are overspread by sand or gravel; the soils range from deep alluvial loam along the Dean to thin poor earth upon the highest grounds. The Romans' presence here is attested by traces of their Strathmore road near Reedie in the NE, and in the SW by a camp near Cardean; but Airlie's memories cluster most thickly round the old castle of Airlie's lords. It stood on the rocky promontory washed by the Melgam and Isla, 1¼ mile WNW of the Kirkton; and naturally strong, had been so fortified by art, as to be deemed impregnable. But in July 1640, the Earl of Argyll, raising 4000 Covenanting clansmen, under a ruthless writ of fire and sword issued by the Committee of Estates, swept all the mountain district between his own territory and the eastern coast, and came down on the Braes of Angus to attack the hated Ogilvies in their strongholds. The Earl of

Airlie was away in England, and his son, Lord Ogilvy, fled at the host's advance; who, having plundered, burned the 'bonnie house,' Argyll himself, as Gordon tells the tale, 'taking hammer in hand, and knocking down the hewed work of doors and windows till he did sweat for heat at his work.' A rare old ballad celebrates the incident with many poetic embellishments. The moat has been half filled up, and little is left of the original pile but the wall on its eastern and most accessible side—high and massive, with frowning portcullis entry; for the present castle is but a goodly modern mansion, designed at first as merely a summer resort, and afterwards greatly enlarged. In 1458 Sir John Ogilvy, knight, of Lintrathen, descended from the first Thane of Angus, received a grant of the castle and barony. His son, Sir James, ambassador to Denmark in 1491, was the same year ennobled as Lord Ogilvy of Airlie; and James, seventh lord, was in 1639 created Earl of Airlie and Baron Ogilvy of Aylth and Lintrathen. The present holder of these titles is David Stanley William Ogilvy (b. 1856; suc. as eleventh Earl 1881), who owns within Forfarshire 65,059, and within Perthshire 4647, acres, valued at £21,664 and £6218 per annum. Another chief proprietor, Sir Thos. Munro (b. 1819; suc. as second Bart. 1827) owns 5702 acres in Forfarshire of a yearly value of £6580; his seat, Lindertis, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of the Kirkton, is a castellated mansion, rebuilt in 1813. Airlie is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £321. Two public schools, Airlie and Craighton (girls'), with respective accommodation for 104 and 62 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 80 and 22, and grants of £91, 12s. and £13, 2s. Valuation (1881) £11,092, 9s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1041, (1831) 860, (1841) 868, (1871) 778, (1881) 844.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Airtully. See ARNTULLY.

Airmoss. See AIRDMOSS.

Airth, a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Forth, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stirling, $5\frac{3}{4}$ N by E of Falkirk, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ E by N of Airth station (in St Ninians parish), on a branch of the Caledonian, this being 3 miles S by W of South Alloa, $3\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Larbert Junction, $22\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Glasgow, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Edinburgh. It has a post office under Larbert, a cross bearing date 1697, the parish church (1820; 800 sittings), a Free church station, and a U.P. church; at Dunmore, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW is St Andrew's Episcopal church (1851), an early English edifice, with nave and chancel, and several good stained windows. Pop. of Airth village (1841) 850, (1861) 466, (1871) 520.

The parish contains also the port of South ALLOA, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW. It is bounded S by Bothkennar, SW by Larbert, and W by St Ninians; whilst NW, NE, and E it is washed for 6 miles by the Forth, here widening from 2 to 9 furlongs. From NNW to SSE it has an extreme length of 5 miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 7 furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6388 acres, of which 572 are foreshore and $339\frac{3}{4}$ water. Excepting the central hills of Dunmore and Airth, the latter and higher of which but little exceeds 100 feet, the surface everywhere is low and level, and seems at a late geological period to have all lain under the waters of the Forth. Strata of shells, at no great depth, are found throughout the low grounds; and in 1817 the skeleton of a whale, 75 feet long, was discovered in cutting a road, more than 2 furlongs from the present beach. Much fertile land along the Forth has been recovered from the tide; and still more has been reclaimed from a state of moss in the W, where Letham and Dunmore mosses have still an extent of some 300 acres, 270 more being pasture, and 4850 in tillage. The Pow Burn, entering from St Ninians, winds through the middle of the parish to the Forth, a little above Kincardine Ferry, and is crossed by the 'Abbey Town' and other bridges; and a spring, one of several said to have been medicinal, is called the 'Lady Well'—both names suggestive of Airth's former connection with Holyrood Abbey. The rocks belong to the Carboniferous formation, and Dunmore colliery was working here in 1879; sandstone, too, of various texture

and hue, being quarried at several points. Plantations, luxuriant and well assorted, adorn the Airth and Dunmore estates, one chestnut at Airth having a height of 65 and a circumference of 16 feet, and a Scotch pine at Dunmore containing upwards of 250 feet of cubic timber. Airth Castle, on the SE extremity of circular Airth Hill, which commands a magnificent view, dates partly from the latter half of the 16th century, partly from 1802. Its modern northern façade is a meagre pseudo-antique, but the southern and eastern fronts have many interesting features. Thus, 'Wallace's Tower' stands on the outer, not inner, angle, is corbelled only on its eastern side, and presents a pepper-box turret, which Billings pronounces of native, not French or Flemish, origin; and on either hand of the tower are a row of curious gabled dormers, one of them having a starry-headed tympanum (*Baronial Antiquities*, 1852). On the eastern slope of the hill stands the ruined church, once held by Holyrood, with a N round-headed arch, belonging to the Transition period or close of the 12th century, the 15th century Airth aisle, and the 16th century Dunmore aisle (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1879, pp. 165-170). An earldom of Airth was conferred in 1633 on William Graham, eighteenth Earl of Menteith, but became extinct at the death of its second holder in 1694; Airth Castle belongs now to Wm. Graham, Esq., who owns 1145 acres in the shire of an annual value of £3242. Dunmore, a plain, though castellated mansion, with splendid gardens, is the seat of Chs. Adolphus, seventh Earl of Dunmore (b. 1841; suc. 1845), who is fifth in descent from Chs. Murray, first Earl of Dunmore (cre. 1686), the second son of John, first Marquis of Athole, and who owns in Stirlingshire 4620 acres, and in Inverness-shire 60,000, valued at £8923 and £2239 per annum. In all, 8 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. Airth is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living amounts to £445. Four schools, Airth public and sewing, South Alloa, and Lord Dunmore's, with respective accommodation for 182, 108, 80, and 79 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 128, 54, 47, and 33, and grants of £107, £26, 6s., £35, 8s., and £24. Valuation (1881) £13,769, 6s. 5d., including £1620 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1855, (1811) 1727, (1831) 1825, (1861) 1194, (1871) 1396, (1881) 1362.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Airthmieithie. See AUCHMITHIE.

Airthrey, an estate, with a mansion and with mineral wells, in Logie parish, Stirlingshire. The estate adjoins Clackmannan and Perth shires, was sold about 1796 by Robert Haldane, the founder of Scottish Congregationalism, to Gen. Sir Rt. Abercromby, brother of Sir Ralph, the hero of Aboukir Bay, and now belongs to Geo. Ralph Campbell Abercromby, fourth Baron Abercromby (b. 1838; suc. 1852). The mansion stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Bridge of Allan, was built in 1791 from a design by the architect Adam, is a castellated structure of moderate size, and has a park of remarkable beauty, commanding superb views of the Ochils and of the plain beneath them. Two standing stones are in the park, without inscription, emblem, or any historical identification, yet popularly believed to be commemorative of the total defeat of the Piets by the Scots in 839. The mineral wells are on the brow of an ascent from the Bridge of Allan, are approached thence by tasteful walks, have a neat bath-house, with shock, shower, plunge, and douche baths; and, though four in number, yield only two waters, called the weak and the strong water. The waters act in the way of saline aperient; and, for general medicinal effect against various chronic diseases, they have long competed in fame with the waters of the most celebrated spas in Britain. One pint of the weak water, according to the analyses of Dr Thomson, contains 37.45 grains of common salt, 34.32 of muriate of lime, and 1.19 of sulphate of lime; and one pint of the strong water contains 47.354 grains of common salt, 38.461 of muriate of lime, 4.715 of sulphate of lime, and 0.450 of muriate of magnesia.

Aith, a bay, a headland, and a hamlet in Aithsting

parish, Shetland, on the W side of Mainland, 12 miles NW of Lerwick. The bay is good fishing ground. The headland flanks the NE side of the bay, and is called Aithness.

Aith or **Skaill**, a lake, nearly a mile long, in Sandwick parish, Orkney.

Aithernie, an estate in Scoonie parish, Fife, 2 miles W by N of Largo. An ancient tumulus, on the top of a conical hill here, was opened in 1821, and found to contain about twenty stone coffins, together with other sepulchral remains.

Aithova, a good harbour on the E side of Shetland, in Bressay Sound, near Lerwick.

Aithsting, an ancient parish in Shetland, on the W side of Mainland. It is now united to Sansting.

Aithsvoe (Norse *eids vágur*, 'isthmus bay'), a creek or bay in the SE of Shetland, immediately N of Mousa island, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Lerwick. A rune-inscribed stone, discovered here in 1872, is discussed in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1875, pp. 425-430.

Aith Wards, the southern part of Hoy, in Orkney, almost insulated by Long Hope Bay.

Aitnach, a Craig, formerly crowned with an ancient square fort, on the bank of the rivulet Rye, in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

Ait-Suidbe-Thuin or **Fingal's-Sitting-Place**, a mountain at the head of Loch Portree, in Skye. It takes its name from a fancy that Fingal sat upon it, surveying the athletic exploits of his heroes; it rises, from a broad base, with an easy and gentle ascent, but becomes steep toward the top; it is all, except its crowning parts, either covered with crops or finely pastoral; it attains an altitude of more than 2000 feet above sea-level; and it commands a view of nearly all the W coast of Ross-shire, of the greater part of the Skye and Long Island groups of the Hebrides, and of multitudinous and picturesque forking and disseverments of the Deucalionian Sea.

Akermoor, a small lake, on a high tableau, in the S of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire.

Akin-Kyle. See KYLE-AKIN.

Aladale. See GLENALLADALE.

Alasuden. See ST BOSWELLS.

Alaterna, the quondam Roman station on the site of Cramond village, Edinburghshire.

Alauna. See ALLAN, Perthshire.

Alcluid. See ALDCLUYD.

Aldarder, a burn in Knockando parish, Elginshire, rioting about 4 miles to the Spey. It became wildly riotous, and underwent a remarkable change in the great flood of 1829. It previously made a waterfall of 80 feet in leap; but, at the time of the flood it changed its course, rushed furiously against a small hill, undermined that hill, and swept part of it away, formed on the hill's site a chasm or ravine about 750 feet in length, and from 60 to 100 feet in depth, and underwent such alteration of its own bed as reduced its previous water-leap of about 80 feet to an inclined cascade of only about 7 feet.

Aldbar. See AULDBAR.

Aldcambus (Gael. *allt-camus*, 'stream of the bay'), an ancient parish on the coast of Berwickshire, now united to Cockburnspath. It was one of the places granted by King Edgar to the monks of Durham, along with his priory of Coldingham, in 1098; its ruined Norman church of St Helen dates from a not much later period. Crowning a cliff 200 feet high, 2 miles to the E of Cockburnspath village, this picturesque fragment consisted till recently of nave and chancel; but the latter, barely 16 feet in length, has been pulled down for the repair of dykes and barns. In a wood at Aldcambus, Bruce was preparing engines for the siege of Berwick (1317), when a monk brought him the papal truce, addressed to 'Robert, Governor of Scotland.' 'I listen to no bulls till I am treated as king, and have made myself master of Berwick,' was the haughty reply; but the monk, on his way back was robbed of the unopened missive, which found its way doubtless into Bruce's hands.

Aldcathie, a detached portion of Dalmeny parish, Lin-

lithgowshire, on the Union Canal, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of the main body. It has an extreme length of 1 mile 5 furlongs, a breadth of 7 furlongs, and an area of 656 acres (nearly 16 water); and its highest point somewhat exceeds 300 feet. Prior to the Reformation it formed a separate parish.

Aldclune. See AULDCRUNE.

Aldcluyd. See DUMBARTON.

Alder. See BENALDER.

Alderman or **Allt-Annan**, a rivulet rising on the southern slope of Meall nan Caora (2368 feet), in the extreme W of Perthshire, and flowing first southward, then eastward along the N border of Dumbartonshire, till after a course of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles it joins the Falloch below Inverarnan Hotel.

Alderston, an estate, with a mansion, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of Haddington.

Aldgirth. See AULDGIRTH.

Aldham or **Haldame**, a decayed village and an ancient coast parish of N Haddingtonshire. The village stood $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Tantallon Castle, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of North Berwick; near it was the parish church (demolished 1770), in whose forerunner, according to the legend, one of St Baldred's three corpses was buried in 756. (See BASS.) The parish included the lands of Aldham and Scougal, granted with Tynninghame and three more places to Durham by King Duncan (1093-94); it was united to Whitekirk in the 17th century.

Aldie Wester, a hamlet in Fossoway parish, SE Perthshire, 2 miles ESE of Rumbling Bridge station on the Devon Valley branch of the North British. Near it is Aldie Castle, the ancient seat of the Mercers of Aldie and Meikleour, now represented by Baroness Nairne. Though long untenanted, it is a fine and well-preserved ruin, dating from the 16th century.

Aldivalloch. See MORTLACH.

Aldourie (Gael. *allt-dur*, 'water stream'), the seat of Chs. Ed. Fraser-Tytler, Esq. (b. 1817; suc. 1878), in Dore parish, NE Inverness-shire. It stands on the right shore of Loch Dochfour, at the foot of Loch Ness, 7 miles SW of Inverness. It was the birthplace of Charles Grant (1746-1823), statesman and philanthropist, and of the historian, Sir James Mackintosh (1765-1832).

Aldreguie, a streamlet of Inveraven parish, Banffshire, falling into the Levet at the E side of the Bochle.

Aldyonlie or **Allt-Gheallaidh**, an impetuous rivulet of Knockando parish, Elginshire, rising among the hills, and running $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-eastward and eastward, chiefly along the SW border of the parish, to the Spey. Its name signifies 'the burn of the covenant,' and is supposed to have originated in the forming of a solemn compact on its banks between two contending clans.

Ale, a rivulet of Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, is formed by the meeting of three rills at Threeburn Grange, a little above Press Castle, and runs 6 miles south-eastward to the Eye at a point about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSE of Eye-mouth. Its fishing is poor, but parts of its valleys are deep and picturesque, rare ferns and mosses growing on the banks. Thomas the Rhymer has predicted how—

'At Threeburn Grange on an after day,
There shall be a lang and bloody fray;
Where a three-thumbed wight by the reins shall haul
Three kings' horse, baith stout and bauld,
And the Three Burns three days will rin
Wi' the blude o' the slain that fa' therein.'

Ale, a river of Selkirk and Roxburgh shires, rises on the NW slope of Henwoodie (1189 feet) in Robertson parish, and flowing north-eastward through Ashkirk and Lilliesleaf, eastward along the southern boundary of Bowden and St Boswells, and south-eastward through Ancrum, falls into the Teviot, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Ancrum village. It has a length of 24 miles, the first 5, up to Alemuir Loch, broken by frequent falls; and for two-thirds of its entire course it runs hemmed in by hills 800 to 1200 feet in height. By Lilliesleaf it enters a broader vale where, Lauder says, the angler 'wanders on for one long stretch, through sweet-scented meadows, with the stream running deep and clear, and with its waters almost level with the grassy plain through which

they flow.' The Ale's chief affluents are on the left hand, the Wilson Burn from Hellmuir Loch, Langhope Burn from Shaw's Loch, and Woll Burn; on the right hand the Woo Burn—all capital trout-streams like itself. See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (edit. 1874), pp. 165-169.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 24, 1864-65.

Alemuir, a loch in Robertson parish, Selkirkshire, 6½ miles SW of Ashkirk. It lies in the course of the Ale river, has a circular outline, measuring each way ¼ mile, and is, in places, 30 fathoms deep. Superstition long made it the haunt of a bloodthirsty water-kelpie, and Leyden sings:

'Sad is the wall that floats o'er Alemuir's lake,
And nightly bids her gulfs unbottomed quake;
While moonbeams sailing o'er the waters blue
Reveal the frequent tinge of blood-red hue.'

Alexandria, a town in BONHILL parish, Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the LEVEN, opposite Bonhill town, with which it is connected by an iron suspension bridge of 438 feet span, erected in 1836 at the cost (£2200) of Captain Smollett of Bonhill. Its station, on a branch of the North British, is 19½ miles WNW of Glasgow, 3¼ N of Dumbarton, 31½ WSW of Stirling, and 1¼ S by E of Balloch Pier, Loch Lomond. From a *clachan* or 'grocery,' Alexandria has risen in less than a century to a busy and prosperous town, this rise being due to the bleaching, printing, and dyeing works established in the Vale of Leven since 1768. Itself containing one extensive calico print and Turkey-red dye work, and a clog and block factory, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; a branch of the Clydesdale Banking Company, and a savings' bank; a Young Men's Christian and a Rifle Association; gas works, an hotel, and a public hall; and the Vale of Leven Mechanics' Institute (1834), with a library of 3600 volumes and a handsome lecture hall, seating 1100, and built in 1865 at a cost of upwards of £3000. A cattle market is held here on the first Wednesday of June. There are 6 places of worship—Established (stipend £150), Free, U.P., Congregationalist, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic (Our Lady and St Mark, 1859; 352 sittings). Under the Bonhill school-board there were open here in 1879 a fine stone public school (erected in 1877) and a Roman Catholic school, which, with respective accommodation for 613 and 155 children, had an average day attendance of 448 and 119 (78 and 90 evening scholars), and total grants amounting to £451, 10s. 6d. and £126, 9s. Pop. of town (1841) 3039, (1871) 4650, (1881) 6173. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish of Alexandria, in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr (1871) 5065, (1881) 6616.

Alford, a village and a parish of central Aberdeenshire. The village stands at the terminus of the Vale of Alford railway, 29½ miles WNW of Aberdeen, and has chiefly arisen since that line was opened in 1859. It contains the Free church and St Andrew's Episcopal church (1869), both Early English granite edifices, branches of the Aberdeen Town and County and of the North of Scotland Banks, four insurance offices, the Haughton Arms Hotel, a parish library (1839), and a post office under Aberdeen, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Important grain and cattle markets are held at it every third Tuesday throughout the year, and feuing markets on the Mondays of the weeks before 26 May and 22 Nov.; and it is the centre of the Vale of Alford Horticultural Association (1831). Pop. (1871) 482, (1881) 529.

The parish is bounded NW and N by Tullynessle, NE by Keig, SE by Tough, and S and SW by Leochel. Its greatest length from E to W is 6½ miles, its greatest breadth is 3, and its land area is 9102 acres. The swift and shallow DON winds 6½ miles along the whole northern border, affords here as good trout and salmon fishing as any in its course, and 1¼ mile WNW of the village is spanned by a three-arched bridge, erected in 1811 at a cost of £2000, 128 feet long, and leading by the Strathbogie road to Huntly, 21 miles to the N of Alford. Near this bridge stands the Forbes Arms Hotel, and ½ mile above it the LEOCHEL joins the Don,

after parting the parish into two unequal halves. Forming the SW portion of the Howe of Alford, the surface has a considerable altitude, its lowest point at the influx of the sluggish Bents Burn (the eastern boundary) being 420 feet above the level of the sea. There is a general southward rise from the right bank of the Don, but the western half is much more hilly than the eastern, the highest points in the latter being Strone Hill (950 feet), Cairnballoch (906), and Carnaveron (864), all round-topped hills; whilst in the former are Dorsell (1055), Craig Hill (1007), Langgaddie (1468), Woodhill (1147), and the eastern slopes of Craigievar (1747), whose summit, however, lies just outside the bounds. Cultivation is carried up to 1160 feet, and more than half the parish is arable; along the Don and Leochel are extensive plantations of fine Scotch firs and larch, interspersed in the policies with silver fir and ornamental hardwood trees. The rocks consist of granite, syenite, and mica slate; the last predominates in the western division, and is intersected by numerous small veins of quartz. The soil varies from good light loam in the valley, famous for turnips and cattle, to strong clay, barely repaying the cost of tilling it. The lions of Alford are a large round camp on conical Da' Mhil; a smaller one beside the church; a cairn on Carnaveron, 25 feet high and 125 in diameter; a 'gallow hill;' the ruins of the strong square castle of Asloon; and, midway between the village and the bridge, the battlefield where, on 2d July 1645, the Marquis of Montrose won his last victory over General Baillie. Each army numbered some 2000 men, but, while the Covenanters had the superiority in horse, Montrose had the advantage of position. Though Baillie's cavalry fled early in the day, the fight was obstinate, and the slaughter of Covenanters great. The Royalists' loss was trifling, but included Lord Gordon, the Marquis of Huntly's eldest son, whom a stray shot brought down, in act to lay hold of Baillie's shoulder-belt. A stone long marked the spot where he fell, and in the neighbouring moss, now drained, bullets and coins have often been discovered; while peat diggers, about 1744, came on a horse and its armour-clad rider. The chief mansions are Haughton, on the Don, 1¼ mile NE of the village, for more than two centuries the seat of the Farquharsons; Breda, just to the left of the mouth of the Leochel; and Kingsford, on its right bank, 1¼ mile SE of Alford: 3 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of from £100 to £500, and 14 of from £20 to £50. Alford is seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £252. The church, standing upon the Leochel's right bank, 1½ mile W of the village, was built in 1804 and enlarged in 1826, and is a plain edifice with 550 seats. A pre-Reformation church here, dedicated to St Andrew, was held by the priory of Monymusk, and from a *ford* by it over the Leochel (or *auld ford*?) the parish probably received its name. Two public schools, Alford and Gallowhill, had in 1879 respective accommodation for 146 and 126 children, an average attendance of 100 and 87, and grants of £93, 19s. and £81, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 644, (1831) 894, (1851) 1143, (1871) 1396, (1881) 1472.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

The presbytery of Alford comprehends Alford, Auchindoir-Kearn, Cabrach, Clatt, Corgarff (*quoad sacra*), Glenbucket, Keig, Kennethmont, Kildrummy, Leochel-Cushnie, Strathdon, Tough, Towie, and Tullynessle-Forbes. Pop. (1871) 12,838, (1881) 12,242, of whom 4897, according to a parliamentary return (1 May 1879), were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by the above congregations amounting in that year to £1217. The Free Church likewise has a presbytery of Alford, whose churches at Alford, Auchindoir, Kennethmont, Rhynie, Keig, Strathdon, and Towie had 782 communicants in 1880.

Alford, Howe or Vale of, that portion of the Don's basin, from Kirkton of Forbes down to the Bridge of Keig, a distance of some 9 miles, which comprehends parts of Tullynessle and Keig to the N, and of Alford, Leochel, and Tough to the S of the river. From 5 miles broad to

$\frac{7}{8}$, it is bounded NW by the Correen Hills (1588 feet), NE by Bennachie (1619), W by Callievar (1747), S by the hills of Alford, SE by those of Corrennie Forest (1621), and E by Cairn William (1469). See DON, and the above-named parishes.

Alford Valley Railway, a railway of south central Aberdeenshire, defects from the Great North of Scotland at Kintore, and runs $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward, by the stations of Kemnay, Monymusk, Tillyfourie, and Whitehouse, to Alford village. Authorised in 1856, it was opened in 1859, and amalgamated with the Great North of Scotland in 1866. Its gradients are steep, the summit level on Tillyfourie Hill being 636 feet; and the journey occupies 65 minutes.

Aline, Loch, a hamlet and a sea-loch in Morvern parish, Argyllshire. The hamlet stands within the W side of the loch's mouth, 4 miles ESE of its post-village Morven, is of recent origin, and has a pier and a public school, which in 1879 had an average attendance of 27 and a grant of £34. The loch strikes NNE from the Sound of Mull, immediately W of Artornish Castle, has a very narrow entrance, but expands to a width of fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Its lower part is comparatively tame, but its upper is rocky, intricate, and picturesque; and Scott, in his *Lord of the Isles*, speaks of 'green Loch Aline's woodland shore.' Two streams descend to its head—Ronach Water from Loch-Na-Cuirn through Loch Ternate, at the NE angle; and, at the NW, the larger Black Water, which, flowing through Glen Dubh, receives a tributary from Glen Geal. 'Here, at the mouth of the streams,' says Dr Macculloch, 'Loch Aline is indeed beautiful, as the close mountain scenery, the accumulation in limited space of woods and rocks, and brawling streams, and cascades, and wild bridges, intermingled with fields and farms, gradually blends with the more placid scenery of the loch itself.' Loch Aline House is a mansion near the village; and Kinlochaline Castle is a fine, old, turreted square tower on a bold, high rock, near the mouth of the Black Water, is said to have been erected by a lady of the clan Macinnes, and was besieged and captured by Colkito, lieutenant to the Marquis of Montrose.

Alladale. See GLENALLADALE.

Allan (Gael. 'white river'), a rivulet of Teviothead parish, S Roxburghshire, formed by the confluence of the Skelfhill and Prieststagh Burns, which rise on Langtae Hill (1786 feet) and Cauldclench Head (1996), near the Dumfriesshire border, and take each a northward course of some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Allan itself runs 5 miles NNW, receiving the Dodburn in its course, and falls into the Teviot, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Hawick. Since 1866 it has furnished that town with water, and in Sept. 1880 it was proposed to draw an additional supply from the Dodburn. The Allan contains abundance of small trout. A Border fortalice of considerable strength, called Allamouth Peel, stood at its mouth; was last occupied by a brother of Sir Walter Scott of Buccleuch, the warden of the Scottish Border; and has left some remains.

Allan, a river of Perth and Stirling shires, rising in Blackford parish, SE Perthshire, on the northern slope of Little Corum (1683 feet), one of the Ochil Hills. Thence it runs NNE toward Blackford village, SW to Dunblane, and S to the Forth, which it enters 1 mile below Bridge of Allan, after a course of 20 miles, 15 of which are closely followed by the Caledonian line from Perth to Stirling. Near Blackford it receives the Danny Burn, at Greenloaning the KNAIK, Bullie, and Millstane Burns, and lower down the Muckle, Lodge, and Wharry Burns, all, like itself, yielding very fair trout fishing, which is mostly open to the public. The *Alaruma* of Ptolemy, a town of the Damnonii, stood at the Allan's confluence with the Forth, a position guarding what was for many centuries the chief entrance to Caledonia from the S. See STRATHALLAN.

Allan, Melrose, Roxburghshire. See ALLEN.

Allanbank, an estate in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, on the S bank of the Whitadder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Edrom station. On it stood the ancient mansion of the Stuarts, Baronets of Nova Scotia from 1687 to 1849,

which was haunted by 'Pearlin Jane,' the skeleton of a jilted Italian lady. Allanbank is also celebrated as the spot where in 1674 Blackadder, Welsh, and three other ministers dispensed the Communion to 3200 Covenanters (Lauder's *Scottish Rivers*, pp. 218-225).

Allan, Bridge of, a fashionable watering-place in Logie and Lecropt parishes, Stirling and Perth shires. It stands on the left bank of Allan Water, and on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian railway, 2 miles S by E of Dunblane and 3 N of Stirling, with which it was further connected by tramway in 1874. A favourite summer retreat of invalids, at once for its healthy climate, its beautiful environs, and the near proximity of the mineral wells of AIRTHREY, it annually attracts great numbers of visitors. It comprises two parts or sections, an upper and a lower, the former on a small plateau of considerable elevation, the latter on alluvial ground adjacent to the river; and the declivity between these sections is adorned with trees and shrubs and public walks. Although containing several rows of well-built houses and many handsome shops, it mainly consists of elegant separate villas, with flower plots or gardens attached. It was constituted a police burgh in Oct. 1870, and is governed by a body of commissioners, consisting of a senior and 2 junior magistrates and 8 other members. It has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, 5 first-class hotels, at least 140 private boarding and lodging houses, a branch of the Union Bank, 13 insurance offices, a bowling green, a public reading-room, a fine art and natural history museum, Turkish baths, a large hydropathic establishment, a handsome well-house, a gas and a water company, and a Saturday paper, the *Bridge of Allan Reporter* (1859). Paper-making, bleaching, and dyeing are carried on; and cattle fairs are on the third Wednesday of April and October, whilst in Westerton Park, on the first Saturday of August, are held the most famous athletic games of Scotland, the Strathallan Meeting. Constituted a *quoad sacra* parish in 1868, in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling, Bridge of Allan has an Established church, with 650 sittings, a handsome Gothic edifice, built in 1859, and greatly enlarged in 1876; its minister's stipend is £150. There are also a U.P. church (1846, 500 sittings), a Free church (1853, 800 sittings), with spire 108 feet high, and St Saviour's Episcopal church (1857-72, 200 sittings), both the two last being decorated in style. A public school, with accommodation for 200 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 178, and a grant of £142, 15s. Airthrey Castle, Westerton House, Keir, and Kippenross are in the vicinity, as also are ABBEY CRAIG (362 feet), Dumyat (1375), and other summits of the Ochil range. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2584, (1881) 2462; of burgh (1861) 1803, (1871) 3055, (1881) 3004.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Allander, a small river of Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire, rises in Strathblane parish, on the south-eastern slope of Auchinaden Hill (1171 feet), among the moors of the Kilpatrick Hills, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of New Kilpatrick. It takes a south-eastward course of some 9 miles, and falls into the Kelvin $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of New Kilpatrick. Through the Auldmaroch Burn it is fed in summer by a reservoir among the hills; and it brings down water thence, in droughty weather, for the mills on the Kelvin, whilst itself driving extensive machinery at places on its own course. Its dark-hued waters indicate their mossy source.

Allangrange. See KNOCKBAIN.

Allanmouth. See ALLAN, Roxburghshire.

Allanton, a village in Edrom parish, Berwickshire, situated at the confluence of the Blackadder and Whitadder, both spanned by bridges here, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Edrom station on the Dunse branch of the North British. It has a school, with accommodation for 95 children, an average attendance (1879) of 34, and a grant of £28; $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S by E is a Free church, with 450 sittings. BLACKADDER HOUSE, ALLANBANK, and Chirnside Bridge paper-mill are also near.

Allanton, a coal-mining village, in Hamilton parish,

ALLANTON

Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the town. Pop. (1871) 301.

Allanton, a hamlet in Galston parish, NE Ayrshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Newmilns station. It has a public school, with accommodation for 53 children, an average attendance (1879) of 20, and a grant of £33, 8s.

Allanton, a mansion and estate in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles NE of Newmains station. Having passed to his ancestors from Arbroath Abbey, it is a seat of Sir H. J. Seton-Steuart, seventeenth in descent from Alexander Stewart, fourth Lord High Steward of Scotland; third Baronet since 1814; and owner of 2673 acres, of £4076 (£2197 minerals) annual value, in the shire. The original castellated building, said to have been visited by Cromwell in 1650, was greatly enlarged by Gillespie Graham in the latter half of last century. A fine large park, with a picturesque lake, surrounds it; and the estate is rich in coal and ironstone.

Allardice. See ARBUTHNOTT.

Allen, a rivulet of Melrose parish, rises in the NW corner of Roxburghshire, on the northern slope of Sell Moor, at an altitude of 1200 feet. Thence winding 9 miles SSE, past hills 800 to 1000 feet high, it falls into the Tweed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Melrose town. Its lower course lies through the Fairy or Nameless Dean, a narrow glen, threaded by the old monks' bridle-way to Soutra; and Scott laid here the scene of his *Monastery*. Instead, however, of the single peel-house of 'Glen-dearg,' three ruinous towers stand at the head of the glen—the Cairncrosses' Hillslap (1855), the Borthwicks' Colmslie, and Langshaw. See Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (edit. 1874), pp. 115-117; and Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (1871), pp. 322-332.

Allerly, a mansion near the left bank of the Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Melrose, Roxburghshire. It was long the residence of Sir David Brewster (b. 11 Dec. 1781), and here he died 10 Feb. 1868.

Allnach, a rivulet of Inverness and Banff shires, rising in several head-streams on the north-eastern slopes of Caiplich (3574 feet), one of the Cairngorm Mountains. It runs about 13 miles north-eastward, partly on the boundary between the counties, and falls into the Aven, 1 mile S of Tomintoul. In its upper course it is known as Water of Caiplich.

Alloa, a river-port, a seat of manufacture, and the chief town of Clackmannanshire, lies on the N bank of the tidal FORTH, which, here emerging from its winding Links, has a width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.* It has since 1815 held steamboat communication with Leith (28 miles) and Stirling ($10\frac{1}{2}$), and a steam ferry since 1853 has plied to South Alloa, which, as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian (1850), is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Larbert Junction, $28\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Glasgow, and 35 WNW of Edinburgh; whilst by two sections of the North British (1850-71) Alloa itself is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Stirling, $13\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Dunfermline, 17 WSW of Kinross, and 32 WSW of Ladybank. The situation is a pleasant one—in front the Lime-tree Walk (planted 1714), leading up from the harbour; eastward, close by, the old grey tower and modern mansion of the Earls of Mar; westward the bonnie Links of Forth, with Stirling Castle beyond; and for a background the OCHLS, with Dumyat (1375 feet), Blairdenon (2072), Benclouch (2363), and King's Seat (2111), all within 6 miles' range. And Alloa yearly assumes a more and more prosperous aspect, its filthy 'Old Town' now being almost a thing of the past—its 'New Town,' founded in 1785, having of late years been greatly extended by the erection of blocks of dwelling-houses and numerous tasteful villas. Lighted with gas since 1827, and supplied with new Gartmorn waterworks in 1867 at a cost of £3000, it has a post office,

* Proposals to bridge the river at this point have been entertained ever since 1817. The latest was put forward by a company 'incorporated by Act of 11 Aug. 1879 for the construction and maintenance of a railway from the South Alloa branch of the Caledonian to Alloa, with a bridge across the Forth. Length, 3 miles (?). Period for completion, 5 years. Authorised capital, £60,000, in £10 shares. Working arrangements with the Caledonian Co., which, by Act of 26 Aug. 1880, was authorised to contribute any sum not exceeding £40,000' (Bradshaw's *Railway Manual*, 1881).

ALLOA

with money order, savings' bank, and insurance departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, and Union banks, two hotels, a masonic lodge (1757), a Volunteer corps (1859), a Scottish Games Club (1864), etc.; and publishes three papers, the *Saturday Advertiser* (1841) and *Journal* (1844), and the *Wednesday Circular* (1868). The County Court-House, erected in 1863-65 at a cost of £8793, is a two-storied Flemish Gothic pile, with clock-tower and a courtroom, 45 by 28 feet, and 23 feet high; adjoining it is the County Prison, with 22 cells. The Corn Exchange (1862; 84 by 34 feet, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet high) is Scottish Baronial in style, and accommodates 700 persons, being also used as an assembly hall. Other edifices are the handsome Municipal Buildings (1872), the Custom House (1861), the Hospital (1868), with two wards, each containing six beds, and the Hall and Museum (1874), in Grecian style, of a Natural Science and Archaeological Society, founded in 1863; at the head of the Walk stands an ornamental drinking-fountain (1869). The parish church, erected in 1817-19 at a cost of £7000, and restored internally in 1875 at a cost of £500 more, is an imposing Gothic structure, 124 feet long and 78 feet wide, with 1561 sittings and a spire-surmounted clock-tower 207 feet high. It took the place of an ancient church, whose tower alone remains, and whose site is partially occupied by the Erskine mausoleum. Of two Free churches, East and West, the latter is a good Gothic erection of 1856; and there are also two U.P. churches—Townhead, or First (rebuilt 1851; renewed 1874), and West (rebuilt 1864 at a cost of £3000), this being Early Gothic in style, with a tower and spire of 115 feet. The fine Episcopal church of St John the Evangelist (1867-69; enlarged 1872) cost over £5000, and consists of nave, chancel, and N aisle, with a SW tower and spire, 112 feet high, in which hang six good bells; it has, too, a splendid organ, a number of stained glass windows, a mosaic reredos by Salviatti, and monuments of Bishop John Alexander of Dunkeld (1694-1776) and members of the Erskine family, including a marble recumbent effigy of the late earl, designed by Mr Anderson, the architect. The former Episcopal church (1840) was converted in 1869 into St Mungo's Roman Catholic church; an Established mission station was opened in 1880; and a new Baptist chapel was built in 1881. The Academy was erected in 1825, the Burgh School at a cost of £3600 in 1876. Greenside School, founded and endowed by Alex. Paton at a cost of £5000 in 1865, was closed in 1879, when the other five board schools (Burgh, Infant, Academy, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic), with respective accommodation for 500, 314, 78, 279, and 180 children, had an average attendance of 345, 268, 52, 268, and 76, and grants of £334, 10s. 6d., £177, £41, 18s., £239, 5s., and £33, 8s. 6d.

Defoe wrote early in last century that 'a merchant at Alloway may trade to all parts of the world as well as at Leith or at Glasgow;' and since his day the harbour has been much improved, in spite of one great disadvantage, the ceaseless lodgement of mud. The water rises at neap tides from 14 to 16 feet, at spring tides from 22 to 24, yet the bed of the harbour is nearly on a level with the top of Leith pier; another noteworthy feature is the double or 'leaky' tide at every spring ebb and flow. By Acts of 1754, 1786, and 1803 the harbour trustees were empowered to rebuild the pier and execute new works; and the Big Pow was converted (1861-63) into a wet-dock, 450 feet long, 137 broad, and 24 deep, with a dock gate 50 feet wide, and a steam crane (1867), a substantial high-level loading berth having also been formed in 1862. A 'creek' of Bo'ness from 1707 to 1822, and next of Grangemouth, Alloa was made a sub-port in 1838, and an independent port in 1840, its district extending along both sides of the Forth from the new bridge of Stirling to Higgins Neuk on the S, and the new pans of Kincardine on the N. On 31 Dec. 1880, it had on its register 16 sailing vessels of 4907 tons and 10 steamers of 226 tons, against an aggregate tonnage of 18,672 in 1845, 14,904 in 1853, 10,512 in 1863, and 5527 in 1873. This shows a falling-off; but another tale is told by the

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following table, which gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, with cargoes and also—except for the three first years—in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1845	5921	679	6600	65,879	5446	71,325
1853	9295	3836	13,131	32,405	25,113	57,518
1863	11,385	13,979	25,364	16,546	23,225	41,771
1873	65,288	64,765	130,053	68,863	68,738	137,601
1876	90,538	71,284	161,822	99,769	71,378	171,147
1879	95,900	46,281	142,181	93,260	51,866	145,126
1880	85,024	55,695	140,719	86,363	53,613	139,976

Of the total, 1087 vessels of 140,719 tons, that entered in 1880, 327 of 44,281 tons were steamers, 457 of 71,678 tons were in ballast, and 737 of 78,423 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 1090 of 139,976 tons, of those that cleared included 326 steamers of 41,560 tons, 353 vessels in ballast of 36,565 tons, and 626 coasters of 52,627 tons. The trade is mainly, then, an export one, and coal is the chief article of export, 159,780 tons of £52,940 value having been shipped to foreign countries in 1879, besides 15,236 coastwise. The exports (comprising also ale, whisky, pig-iron, glass bottles, bricks, leather, and woollen goods) amounted in that year to £57,067, the imports (grain, timber, iron ore, hides, etc.) to £112,260, and the customs to £23; the foreign commerce is principally with Baltic, French, German, Dutch, and Belgian ports. Shipbuilding has been carried on since 1790, and the graving dock, then constructed, can now receive vessels of 800 tons, though only five sailing ships of aggregately 1605 tons were built here during 1875-80, nor does fishing employ more than twelve persons, with six boats of 48 tons. But 'as the virtual capital,' says Mr Lothian, 'of a county which, though small in geographical extent, contributes from the Excise duties levied on spirits, malt, etc., about a seventieth part of the revenue of the United Kingdom, Alloo assumes a position of considerable importance.' Its earliest brewery was started in 1774, and at the eight existing now more than 100,000 barrels of strong and pale ale are yearly produced; whilst of two whisky distilleries, Carsebridge (1799) and Cambus (1806), the former alone has in a single week yielded as much as 43,000 gallons. The spinning and manufacture of wool, dating from 1813, engage six factories, where fully 11,000 tons of wool, mostly home grown, are annually wrought into knitting, hosiery, and tweed yarns; and there are further 2 cooperages, 2 glass works, 5 saw mills and timber yards, 6 iron, copper, and engineering works, 3 rope-walks, 2 brick and tile yards, etc.

Camden identified Alloo with Ptolemy's *Alauna*, which Skene rather places at the Allan's confluence with the Forth. Twenty cinerary urns, supposed to be Roman, were discovered at Marshill in 1828, along with two stone coffins and a pair of gold penannular armlets; a sandstone block on Hawkhill, 10½ feet high, and sculptured with a cross, was found the year after to mark a very early Christian cist. But apart from its Tower the town has no memories beyond its pillage by Montrose's Highlanders in 1645. A burgh of barony and regality, it adopted the General Police Act in 1863, and is governed by a senior and 2 junior magistrates, and 9 commissioners. Sheriff county courts sit during session time every Wednesday and Friday, sheriff small debt courts every Wednesday; and quarter sessions are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Saturday is market-day, and fairs are held on the second Wednesday of February, May (cattle), August (hiring), and November (cattle), and on the second Saturday of October (hiring). Valuation (1879) £38,983. Pop. (1784) 3482, (1831) 4417, (1841) 5443, (1851) 6676, (1861) 7621, (1871) 9362, of whom 7511 were in the police burgh and 934 belonged to New Sauchie in Clackmannan; of police burgh alone (1881) 8812.

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The parish of Alloo contains also the villages of Cambus, 2½ miles WNW of the town; TULLIBODY, 2½ miles NW; and Collyland, 2 miles N. It is bounded N by Alva, the Sauchie section of Clackmannan, and Tilli-coultry, E and SE by Clackmannan, S by Airth and St Ninians, W and NW by Logie. From E to W it has an utmost length of 4½ miles; its width from N to S varies between 1½ and 3½ miles, and its area is 6186½ acres, of which 2¾ are in Perthshire, 313½ foreshore, and 371 water. The Forth winds 4¾ miles along all the southern border, and here contains two low islets, Tullibody and Alloo Inches, the second and larger of which is a valuable farm of 80 acres. The DEVON traces 4 miles of the Alva and Logie boundary, next striking 1¾ miles through the western interior to the Forth; and the carse lands of the latter and vale of the former consist of alluvial flats, with a fine rich soil incumbent on strong clay. The district between, though somewhat undulating, nowhere attains 300 feet above sea-level, and, with soils ranging from loam-covered gravel to thin earth resting on a cold till bottom, is all of it arable, and has been greatly improved by draining. The formation is Carboniferous, and coal has been mined in great abundance since 1519; sandstone and ironstone also have been worked. Gartmorn Dam, 2 miles ENE of the town, is an artificial lake, measuring 6 by 2½ furlongs, and fed by the Black Devon. Natives were Jn. Erskine, sixth Earl of Mar (1675-1732), leader of the rebellion of 1715; David Allan (1748-96), the 'Hogarth of Scotland,' born at the Shore of Alloo; and Rt. Dick (1811-66), the Thurso geologist, born at Tullibody. Sir Ralph Abercromby (1734-1801), the hero of Aboukir Bay, attended Alloo school. Alloo Tower, built about 1223, was in 1360 bestowed by David II. on Sir Robert Erskine, Great Chamberlain of Scotland, whose seventh descendant, John, sixth Lord Erskine, was in 1565 created Earl of MAR—a title which, forfeited in 1716, was restored in 1824, and with which that of Earl of Kellie (cre. 1619), was united in 1828. Their present holder is Walter Henry Erskine, who, born in 1839, succeeded his father in 1872 as thirteenth Earl of Kellie, and in 1875 was declared also fourteenth Earl of Mar by judgment of the House of Lords (Rev. A. W. Hallen's *Mar Peerage Case*, 1875). The tower is square and of great strength, the walls 11 feet thick, the topmost turret 89 feet high; and this strength it was that saved it from the great fire of 23 Aug. 1800, which destroyed all the later additions, along with a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. Mary spent much of her childhood here, as also did James VI. and Prince Henry; and the latter's golf-club and James's cradle are still preserved. The modern house (1834-38) was much enlarged between 1866 and 1872, when its gardens, with terrace and lawns sloping down to the river, were likewise greatly improved. The four chief mansions in the parish, with distance from the town, proprietors' names, and the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire are:—Alloo Park, 3 furlongs E (Earl of Mar and Kellie, 6163 acres, £8256 + £1260 for coal); Tullibody House, 1¼ NW (Lord Abercromby of Airthrey, 3707 acres, £5199); Schaw Park, 2½ miles NE (Earl of Mansfield, of Scone Palace, 1705 acres, £1751 + £1866 for coal); and Cambus House, 2 miles W by N (Rt. Mounbray, 76 acres, £641). In all, 8 proprietors hold in the parish an annual value of £500 and upwards, 44 of between £100 and £500, 59 of from £50 to £100, and 134 of from £20 to £50. Alloo is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £537. Two landward schools, Alloo Colliery and Tullibody, with accommodation for 291 and 186 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 234 and 205, and grants of £191, 2s. and £179, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £26,927, (1881) £55,341, 8s. 5d. Pop. (1755) 5816, (1791) 4802, (1831) 6377, (1841) 7921, (1851) 9493, (1861) 8867, (1871) 9940, (1881) 11,638.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869. See Jas. Lothian, *Alloo and its Environs* (3d ed., Alloo, 1871); Jn. Crawford, *Memorials of Alloo* (Alloo, 1874); and various papers in the *Proc. of the Alloo Soc. of Nat. Sci. and Archaeol.* (11 vols., 1865-75).

Alloa, South, a hamlet in AIRTH parish, Stirlingshire, on the right bank of the river Forth, at Alloa Ferry, and at the terminus of the Larbert and South Alloa branch of the Caledonian railway, 6 miles ESE of Stirling. A project was authorised in 1873, on a proposed capital of £300,000 in shares of £10, to construct a dock at South Alloa, with an entrance lock 126 yards long, and with all quays, jetties, wharves, roads, and warehouses, requisite for a good harbour; and a bill was promoted in Dec. 1875 to extend the time for the works till 1880.

Alloway, an ancient *quoad civilia* and a modern *quoad sacra* parish of Ayrshire, on the lowest reaches of the 'bonny Doon,' 2½ miles S of the town of Ayr. The ancient parish, lying wholly to the right of the Doon, and separated by Glengaw Burn from Ayr, was united to the latter towards the close of the 17th century; the modern parish includes a portion of Maybole, on the Doon's left bank, and had 815 inhabitants in 1871 (358 of them in Maybole). In the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, with a stipend of £150, it possesses a handsome Gothic church (1858), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 159 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 117, and a grant of £75, 13s.—'Alloway's auld haunted kirk,' a little roofless ruin, First Pointed in style, stands just below the 'Auld Brig' of Doon. Visited now by pilgrims from many lands, this long had been merely the resting-place of unknown peasant folk, when Burns selected it for the scene of the demon revelry of *Tam o' Shanter*. Near the churchyard gate, the grave of the poet's father (1721-84) is marked by a simple stone—not the original, which relic-mongers carried piecemeal away; the poet himself would fain have shared that grave. The interior of the kirk has been stripped of its woodwork, for snuff-boxes and the like; here is buried David Cathcart, Lord Alloway (1764-1829), senator of the College of Justice.—A cenotaph to Burns, erected in 1820, after a design by Hamilton of Edinburgh, at a cost of £3350, and comprising a triangular base, a Corinthian cyclostyle, and an ornate cupola, with surmounting tripod, stands about 100 yards E of the old church, and is surrounded by an enclosed plot of 1¼ acre, in which a small grotto contains Thom's statues of 'Tam o' Shanter' and 'Souter Johnnie.'—The Auld Brig o' Doon, a gaunt structure of great antiquity, famous for the fight between Cassillis and Bargeny (1601), more famous for its part in *Tam o' Shanter*, crosses the river close to the monument; and the neat new bridge, later than Burns' day, spans it, some distance lower down.—The 'Auld Clay Biggin,' Burns' birthplace (23 Jan. 1759), and scene of his *Cotter's Saturday Night*, stands about ¾ mile to the N, and, therefore a public house, was purchased in 1880 for £4000 from the Ayr Corporation of Shoemakers by the trustees of the monument, by them to be converted into a kind of Burns museum.—Mount Olinth, to which Burns' father removed in 1777, is about 1½ mile to the ESE; and Doonbrae Cottage, Cambusdoon House, Rozelle, and Doonholm are seats within ½ mile of the church or monument. Alloway Moat, near the avenue leading to Doonholm, is an ancient artificial mound, used in old times for holding courts of justice.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1683.

Alltacoileachan, a burn in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, which, rising on the NE slope of Càrn a Bhodaich (2149 feet), flows about 4½ miles WNW to the Tervie. The battle of GLENLIVET is named in the neighbourhood after it.

Allt-an-Fhearna (Gael. 'stream of the alder tree'), a loch in the NE of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, connected by a burn with Baddanloch. It lies at an altitude of 433 feet, is 7 furlongs long by 5 broad, and abounds in small trout and char.

Allt-Arnan. See ALDERNAN.

Almagill, a hill in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire, 7 miles E of Dumfries, consists of Silurian rock, and rising to a height of 720 feet, commands a view of nearly all Annandale. On its northern slope is a very distinct British camp, called Range Castle, 306 feet in diameter, with a surrounding ditch 9 feet deep and 27 wide.

Almerieclose, an estate, with a mansion, in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, contiguous to Arbroath. About 35 acres of the estate, on the river Brothock, were fenced for building purposes, and are now occupied by suburban streets and factories of Arbroath.

Almond, a river of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh shires, rising in Shotts parish, 2 miles E of Kirk of Shotts, at an altitude of about 700 feet. It has an eastward course for 14 miles past Blackburn and Livingstone to near Midcalder; and thence, in a north-easterly direction, follows the boundary between Linlithgow and Edinburgh shires, past Almondell, Kirkliston, Carlowrie, and Cragiehall, to the Firth of Forth at Cramond. Its total length, exclusive of smaller windings, is 24 miles; its bed, over great part of its course, is broad and either gravelly or rocky; its waters, after heavy rains, often come down in great freshets, overflowing the banks and doing much injury to low, fertile, adjacent lands, but of late years have been extensively restrained by strong and high embankments. Its chief tributaries are Breich Water on the right above Livingstone, the Broxburn on the left above, and the Gogar Burn on the right below, Kirkliston. Its lower reaches traverse a picturesque wooded ravine, and between Midcalder and Kirkliston the stream is crossed by an aqueduct of the Union Canal, and by a viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow branch of the North British railway. The fishing, ruined by oil-works and the steeping of flax, is improving in consequence of legal proceedings, and trout are beginning to be once more found.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 32, 1867-57.

Almond, a river of Perthshire, rising in the SE corner of Killin parish, within 3 miles of Loch Tay, at an altitude of 2750 feet, and running eastward and east-south-eastward over a distance of 30 miles. It either traverses or bounds the parishes of Monzie, Crieff, Fowlis-Wester, Methven, Redgorton, and Tibbermore, and finally falls into the Tay 2½ miles above Perth, and nearly opposite Scone. Its vale, GLENALMOND, is for a long way strictly a glen, narrow and stern, overhung by lofty heights. Part of it, indeed, is a chasm or romantic pass, with breadth of bottom sufficient only for the river and a road, and with flanks of bare rocky cliffs rising to the height of from 1000 to 3000 feet above the level of the sea; here is the ancient stone-faced excavation, believed by some—Wordsworth among their number—to be the resting-place of Ossian. The lower half of the river's vale is flanked only by hills, braes, and undulations, and presents a cultivated aspect. That part immediately below the pass contains two ancient Caledonian stone circles, several ruined ancient fortalices, and the Scottish Episcopal College. A spot further down, 2¼ miles NNE of Methven, is said to be the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' famed in pathetic ballad. Lynedoch House, ½ mile lower down, was the seat of General Graham, Lord Lynedoch (1750-1843), the hero of Barossa. The river abounds in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 1869-68. See pp. 213, 214 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Almondbank, a village in the E of Methven parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Almond, ¾ mile N by W of a station of its own name on the Caledonian; this station having a telegraph office, and being 4 miles WNW of the post-town Perth. At the village are a post office with money order and savings' bank departments, an inn, 2 bleachfields, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 152 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £68, 12s. Pop. (1861) 386, (1871) 371.

Almond or Haining Castle, a ruin in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire. Built by the Crawfords in the reign of James III., it passed in 1540 to the Livingstones, and changed its name of Haining to Almond Castle in 1633, when James, third son of the first Earl of Linlithgow, was created Baron Livingstone of Almond, a title exchanged by him in 1641 for those of Earl of Callendar and Baron Almond. The castle ceased to be inhabited about the middle of last century, but is still a fine specimen of old domestic architecture.

ALMONDALE

Almondale. See AMONDELL.

Alness, a river, a village, and a parish of Ross-shire. The river rises among mountains 4 miles WNW of Loch Moir, and, traversing that loch, which is 2½ miles long, and about ¾ mile wide, runs thence 11 miles east-south-eastward, along the boundary between Alness and Rosskeen parishes, to the Cromarty Firth at Alness village. Its vale is upland, wild, and romantic; exhibits numerous scenes highly attractive to painters and poets; and at one place, in particular, called Tollie, is impressively grand. Both its own waters and those of Loch Moir are well stocked with trout.

The village stands on both banks of the river, and on the Highland railway, 10 miles NNE of Dingwall; consists of two parts, Alness proper in Alness parish, and Alness-Bridgend in Rosskeen parish; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, 2 large distilleries, and fairs on the second Tuesday of January, the first Tuesday of March, the Wednesday of April before the first Amulree May market, the day in May after Kildary, the second Wednesday of June, and the Wednesday of July, of August, and of September after Kyle of Sutherland. In 1878, during the construction of a branch line from Alness station to Dalmore distillery, which is close to the sea-shore, 18 pre-historic graves were discovered. All were short cists, formed of flat stones, and contained human bones, urns, flint and bronze implements, etc. (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, 1879, pp. 252-264.) Pop. (1871) of Alness proper, 202; of Alness-Bridgend, 709.

The parish is bounded N by Kincardine, E by Rosskeen, S by Cromarty Firth, and W by Kiltearn. Its greatest length from N to S is about 20 miles, and its average breadth is 5. The lands along the shores of Cromarty Firth are prevailing flat, cultivated, and beautiful; those inland and northward are hilly, heathy, and bleak. The hills, though not arranged in ridges, are high, and in some cases mountainous, Fyriish Hill rising 1478 feet above sea-level. Springs of excellent water are everywhere numerous; and the AULTGRANDE river, following the Kiltearn boundary, presents very grand features. The rocks are Devonian and Silurian, the former occurring in conglomerate, while the Silurian merge into gneiss. Vast erratic blocks or boulders abound in many parts, and have with great difficulty been blasted or otherwise removed in the cultivated tracts. Great improvements have been effected within the last forty years on the Culcairn and Novar properties, in the way of reclaiming, draining, fencing, building, etc. The rental of the latter estate increased from £2413 in 1868 to £3124 in 1877, one cause of such increase being the great extent of waste brought under larches and Scotch firs. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Two cairns and a ruined pre-Reformation chapel are the chief antiquities. Alness is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; its minister's income is £261. The parish church, built in 1780, contains 800 sittings, and there is also a Free church; whilst 2 public schools, Alness and Glenglass, with respective accommodation for 100 and 50 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 63 and 31, and grants of £44, 14s. and £35, 16s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £8531, 4s. 9d. Pop. (1831) 1487, (1861) 1178, (1871) 1053, (1881) 1033.

Alnwick or Annick Lodge, a collier village in Irvine parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles NE of Irvine town. A public school at it, with accommodation for 124 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 55, and a grant of £42, 9s. Pop. (1871) 352.

Alpety, a place in Arbutnot parish, Kincardineshire, 4 miles NW of Bervie.

Alsh, Loch. See LOCHALSH.

Altachoylachan. See ALLTACOILEACHAN.

Altamarlach. See ALTIMARLACH.

Altando, a coast hamlet in Lochbroom parish, NW Ross-shire, 32 miles NW of Ullapool. A public school at it, with accommodation for 65 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 47, and a grant of £52, 12s. 6d.

ALTRIVE

Altavig or Altivaig, two islets off the NE coast of Skye, 2½ miles SSE of Aird Point. The larger contains remains of a small old chapel.

Aldtouran, a rivulet in Leswalt parish, Wigtownshire. It issues from a moss of nearly 1000 acres, traverses a romantic glen, makes a fine cascade at entering the glen, and passes on to the Sole Burn, about a mile above that stream's influx to Loch Ryan. Its name signifies 'the Otters' burn.'

Altens, a coast hamlet in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, 2½ miles SSE of Aberdeen. It was formerly a considerable fishing settlement; but owing to the badness of its harbour, and the want of suitable means for curing haddocks, it became deserted by fishermen.

Altgrad. See AULTGRANDE.

Altmarlach, a burn in the parish of Wick, Caithness, flows through the Loch of Winless, and falls into Wick Water, 4 miles to the W of the town. Its banks were the scene of a famous conflict on 13 July 1680, between the Campbells and the Sinclairs. Sir John Campbell of Glenorchy, afterwards Earl of Breadalbane, claimed the Earldom of Caithness, but was resisted in his claim by George Sinclair of Keiss; and, to enforce it, marched at the head of 700 Argyll Highlanders from the banks of the Tay to beyond the promontory of the Ord. Keiss, on his part, was revelling with 400 followers at Wick, when tidings reached him, 'The Campbells are coming.' All mad with drink, his men rushed out to the fight, were instantly routed, and fell in such numbers that 'the victors crossed the Altmarlach dry-shod on their bodies;' but Keiss next year obtained the earldom by award of Parliament.

Altin or Haltin, a glen in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Altirlie, a small headland in Petty parish, Inverness-shire, 5 miles NE of Inverness.

Altivaig. See ALTAIVIG.

Altmore, an impetuous rivulet formed by several head-streams in the SE of Rathven parish, Banffshire, and running 5½ miles southward, along the mutual boundary of Keith and Grange parishes, till it falls into the Isla 2 miles ENE of Keith.

Altnabreac, a station on the western border of Caithness, on the Caithness railway, 10 miles SW of Halkirk.

Altnach. See ALLNACH.

Alt-na-Giuthasach, a lodge in Balmoral Forest, SW Aberdeenshire, near the foot of Loch Muick, and 9 miles SSE of Balmoral Castle. At this her 'humble little bothie,' the Queen first heard of the Duke of Wellington's death, 16 Sept. 1852.

Altnaharrow (Gael. *allt-na-charra*, 'stream of the stone pillar'), a hamlet in Farr parish, Sutherland, near the head of Loch Naver, on the road from Bonar-Bridge to Tongue, 21 miles N of Lairg station, and 17 S of Tongue. It has a post office under Lairg, an inn, a Free church, and a fair for cattle and horses on the Friday of September before Kyle of Sutherland.

Altnakealgach. See ASSYNT.

Altnalait, a burn in the E of Ross-shire, running along the southern boundary of Kiltearn parish to Cromarty Firth.

Altnarie, a burn in Ardelach parish, Nairnshire, rising and running among mountains, with a southerly course, to the Findhorn. It makes a profound and very romantic fall within a deep, wooded, sequestered glen.

Alton, a village in Loudoun parish, Ayrshire, 1½ mile N of Galston. The name is a contraction from Auld-ton.

Altrive, a stream and a farmstead in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The former rises in the two head-streams of Altrive Lake and Altrive Burn, on the declivities of the Wiss (1932 feet) and Peat Law (1737), and runs about 3½ miles NNE to the Yarrow river, at a point 2 miles ENE of the foot of St Mary's Loch. The farmstead stands upon the stream's left bank, ¼ mile above its mouth, and was the home of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, from 1814 down to his death, 21 Nov. 1835. He held it of the Duke of Buccleuch at a nominal rent, and had, said Allan Cunningham, 'the finest trout in the

ALTRUADH

Yarrow, the finest lambs on its braes, the finest grouse on its hills, and as good as a *smá' still* besides.'

Altruadh, a rivulet in Rothiemurchus parish, Inverness-shire.

Alt-Torquil, a streamlet in Kildonan parish, Sutherland.

Altyre, a burn, an estate, and a quondam parish, in Elginshire. The burn rises in Edinkillie parish, on the SW slope of the Hill of Glaschyle, at an altitude of 950 feet; and flowing some 10 miles northward, past Altyre House and Forres, falls into Findhorn Bay, 1 mile WSW of Kinloss. It has an impetuous current, often flooding the neighbouring low grounds, and covering them with *débris*; in its lower reaches it takes the name of Forres Water. Altyre House, 4 miles S of Forres, belongs to Sir William-Gordon Gordon-Cumming, fourth Bart., representative of the ancient Earls of Badenoch; and is a fine modern mansion in the Italian style, standing on the right bank of the burn, at an altitude of 212 feet above sea-level. Its estate consists mainly of wooded hill and of pasturage, but also includes much arable land, with thin but productive soil. The parish belonged to the parsonage of Dallas, till in 1661 it was annexed by Act of Parliament to Rafford. Its ancient church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Altyre House, is a small but interesting First Pointed structure; and a hill where the capital sentences of the baron court of Altyre were carried out, still bears the name of Gallow Hill.

Alum Well, a mineral spring in Dysart parish, Fife, a little W of Dysart town. Its water has long been famed for curing sores; and, besides being much visited on the spot, is often sent in bottles to considerable distances.

Alva (Gael. *ailbheach*, 'rocky'), a town and a parish, annexed from Clackmannan to Stirling shire about the beginning of the 17th century, but politically reincorporated with the former by the Reform Act of 1832. By road the town is 2 miles W of Tillicoultry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ N of Alloa, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Stirling; as terminus of a branch of the North British, opened in 1863, it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Cambus Junction, $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Alloa, $7\frac{3}{4}$ from Stirling, and (*via* South Alloa) $3\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Glasgow, $40\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Edinburgh. A police burgh, and the seat of thriving industries, it lies upon Alva Burn, 45 feet above sea-level, at the southern base of the Ochils, and across the mouth of beautiful Alva Glen; it has a post office under Stirling, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, gasworks, 2 hotels, a town-hall, a Young Men's Christian Institute (1880), public baths and wash houses (1874), and a people's park (1856), 10 acres in extent—the last two both the gift of Mr Johnstone. A hamlet seems to have stood here from the close of the 13th down to the opening of the 18th century, when a village was projected, to have the form of a square. Only two sides of it were built, however, other houses arising on no fixed plan, till about 1767 the village was formally enlarged. In 1795 it contained some 140 houses; between 1798 and 1841 eight woollen factories were opened, causing rapid extension of dwellings and population. Blankets and serges were the only fabrics produced up to 1829, when shawls were introduced; and tartan dress goods, tweeds, handkerchiefs, plaids, and shirtings followed. Nine spinning mills are now at work, with 37 sets of carding engines, driven by steam and water power. The yearly value of raw material used is about £123,000, and of goods manufactured between £200,000 and £250,000; whilst the hands employed number some 220 in the spinning mills, 700 journeymen, 100 apprentices, and 550 female winders and twisters, besides a number of draw-boys. There are, too, a brickfield, and a shuttle, an oil, and an engine factory. The parish church, anciently dedicated to St Serf, and held by Cambuskenneth Abbey, stands on rising ground a little to the E, and, twice rebuilt (in 1632 and 1815), was enlarged in 1854, so as now to contain 700 sittings. Alva has also a Free church, a U.P. church, and 3 schools (Park Place, Infants', and Norton), which, with respective accommodation for 600, 226, and 105 children, had a total average attendance of 847 in June 1880, the expenditure for the preceding twelve months amounting

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to £1059, 9s., and the grants for 1879 to £640, 11s. 7d. Pop. (1791) 600, (1841) 2092, (1851) 3058, (1861) 3147, (1871) 4096 (1881) 4961.

The parish, forming a detached north-eastern portion of Stirlingshire, and lying $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles N, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of the main body of that shire, is bounded NW by Ardoch and Blackford in Perthshire, on all other sides by Clackmannanshire, viz., E by Tillicoultry, S by Clackmannan and Alloa, and W by Logie. From NNE to SSW it has an extreme length of $4\frac{7}{8}$ miles; its greatest width from E to W is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $5473\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $15\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The DEVON winds 4 miles westward along all the southern boundary, and midway is joined by Alva Burn, which, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, runs 4 miles southward, itself on the left receives Glenwinnel Burn ($2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long), and in Alva or Strude Glen forms 3 cascades, the largest of them over 30 feet high. The beauties of this romantic glen, steep, narrow, and rocky, have been opened up to lovers of the picturesque by an excellent pathway, constructed by Mr Johnstone (1869-70). Between the Devon and the Ochils is a low, rich arable tract, from 3 to 6 furlongs wide, with first an alluvial soil, next one of stiffish clay, then a moss-stratum resting upon clay, and lastly good hazel mould, intermixed with gravel and small stones. NE of this valley or Hill-foot, as it is called, a bluff, 220 feet high, is finely surmounted by Alva House ($1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of the town), whose 'bonnie woods' climb far up the slopes of Wood Hill to the rear. The top of Wood Hill is 1723 feet above sea-level, and left of it rise Middle Hill (1436 feet) and West Hill (1632); behind these, Craighorn (1904) and Bengengie (1855). Still further N are Benbuck (2000) and Blairdenon (2072); but the summit of BENCELEUCH (2363), highest of all the Ochils, falls just within the Tillicoultry border. The rocks of the Hill-foot are chiefly carboniferous, and a colliery—closed in 1879—has yielded some of the finest coal; those of the hills are eruptive, containing cobalt, and lead, copper, and iron ores; and here, in the glen between Middle and Wood Hills, Sir John Erskine, Bart., discovered a silver mine (c. 1712) with this result:—"Walking with a friend over his estate, he pointed out a great hole and remarked, "Out of that hole I took £50,000;" then presently, walking on, he came to another excavation, and, continued he, "I put it all into that hole." Sir John it was to whom 'Alexr. Steuart, found guilty of death for theft at Perth the 5th of December 1701,' was 'gifted by the Justiciars as a perpetual servant,' according to the inscription of a brass collar dredged from the Forth in Logie parish (1784), and now preserved in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum; and Sir John's nephew, Lord Alva, a lord of session, presented (1767) two communion cups of native silver to Alva church. The Erskines of Alva, now represented by the Earls of Rosslyn, sprang from the fourth son of the seventh Earl of Mar, and held the estate (before then owned by Stirlings and Menteiths) from 1620 to 1775, when Lord Alva sold it to a cadet of the Westerhall Johnstones. Their present descendant, Jas. Johnstone, Esq., owns 1537 acres in Clackmannanshire, and 5340 in Alva, with a yearly value respectively of £721 and £4504 (including £500 for minerals). Of the latter sum, £2286 is for the seven farms of Alva parish, whose total area comprises 3150 acres in tillage, 2120 in pasture, and 188 under wood. Twenty-three lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of from £50 to £100, 32 of from £20 to £50. Alva is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the stipend amounts to £228. Valuation (1843) £4853, (1881) £13,971, including £439 for railway. Pop. (1801) 787, (1821) 1197, (1841) 2136, (1861) 3283, (1871) 4296, (1881) 5113.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Alvah, a parish on the NE border of Banffshire. It has no village, but lies from 2 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of its post-town Banff, and is readily accessible from the railway stations of Plaidy and King Edward. It is bounded N by a detached portion of Aberdeenshire, NE by Gamrie, E by Aberdeenshire, S by Forglan, SW by Marnoch, and NW by Banff. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, its greatest breadth is 5, and its land area is 11,488 acres. This parish and Forglan originally formed

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one parish, but were separated prior to the middle of the 17th century. The eastern boundary of Alvah is partly defined by the DEVERON, partly by artificial lines eastward of that river, which has a course, within or along the border of the parish, of 7½ miles. The surface is very diversified, elevations from S to N being Brownside Hill (600 feet), Herod Hill (700), Newton Crofts (443), Cowie Hill (605), the Hill of Ord (573), Muir Hill (472), Green Law (444), and the isolated Hill of Alvah (578), which serves as a landmark to mariners. The scenery along the Deveron, at some points soft and charming, at others is bold and picturesque. The chasm of the Craigs of Alvah, about ½ mile from the church, contracts the river's waterway between two rugged precipices to a width of but 27 feet, occasions a pool there 56 feet deep, and, checking the current in freshets, so throws it back as often to cause great floods above. It is spanned, at a height of 55½ feet, by a Roman-looking bridge, with majestic arch, erected in 1772 by the Earl of Fife. The scene around this bridge is deeply impressive; northward it opens into a rocky amphitheatre, rising to a height of nearly 100 feet, and richly clothed with herbage, shrubs, and trees. About 7000 acres of the area are under cultivation, 750 under wood, and 3500 waste or pasture land. The rocks are chiefly greywacke and clay slate; the soils and subsoils mostly diluvial. A noted fountain, called St Colme's Well, was not long ago converted into a source of constant and copious supply of pure water to the town of Banff. Other springs of pure water are numerous; and there are several chalybeate wells. An ancient castle, said to have been built by an Earl of Buchan, stood in a swamp, now a fertile field, near Mountblairy, and a chapel crowned an adjoining eminence; but both have disappeared. A large tumulus and two small cairns may still be seen; but two ancient Caledonian stone circles have been almost entirely destroyed. George Chapman, LL.D. (1723-1803), a writer on education, was a native. Mountblairy House and Dunlugas House are the chief mansions; four landowners hold each an annual value of £500. Part of the parish, with 206 inhabitants in 1871, is annexed *quoad sacra* to Ord; the rest is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen, its minister's income amounting to £372. The church stands near the northern border, was built in 1792, and contains 600 sittings. Under the school-board are Alvah school and girls' schools at Dunlugas and Linhead, which, with respective accommodation for 100, 48, and 80 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 35, 38, and 72, and grants of £24, 17s., £36, 15s., and £64, 7s. Valuation (1882) £9910, 6s. 10d. Pop. (1831) 1278, (1861) 1467, (1871) 1436, (1881) 1356.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 86, 96, 1876.

Alves, a village and a coast parish of Elginshire. The village stands ½ mile NE of a station of its own name on the Great North of Scotland railway, at the junction of the Burghead branch, and 5¼ miles W of Elgin, is small and straggling, and has a post office under Forres.

The parish formerly included a large portion of what is now Kinloss, but was curtailed in 1659 or 1660. It is bounded NW for 3½ furlongs by Burghead Bay, NE by Duffus, E by Spynie, SE by Elgin, SW by Rafford, and W by Kinloss. Its length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 5½ miles; and its land area is 9404 acres. Alves contains no stream of any size; and the conical Knock (335 feet), at the eastern extremity of the parish, is the only noteworthy summit in its upper half. This is crowned by the modern York Tower, and claims, like several neighbouring localities, to have been the meeting-place of Macbeth and the Witches. The lower half of the parish consists entirely of wooded uplands, that culminate in Eildon Hill (767 feet) on the SE border. A hard and very durable sandstone is quarried for building purposes, and a rock suitable for millstones is also worked. Aslisk Castle, 2 miles SW of the village, is a ruined baronial fortalice; and near the old Military Road stood Moray's Cairn, thought to commemorate a battle, but now destroyed. Near it some Lochaber and Danish axes have been exhumed. Four landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from

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£50 to £100. Alves is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; its minister's income is £351. The church is a long, narrow building, erected in 1760, and containing 590 sittings. There is also a Free church, rebuilt in 1878 at a cost of £1000, which measures 50 by 42 feet, seats 500, and has a spire 53 feet high. A board school, with accommodation for 200 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 90, and a grant of £100, 5s. Pop. (1831) 945, (1871) 1018, (1881) 1117.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 95, 1876.

Alvie, a parish of Badenoch, SE Inverness-shire, traversed for 10 miles from its south-western to its north-eastern border by the Spey, Wade's military road, and the Highland railway, with the central station on the last of Kincaig, 18½ miles SSW of Grantown. It is bounded NE and E by Duthill, SE by Aberdeenshire, S by Perthshire, W by Kingussie, and NW by Moy; its greatest length from N to S being 21½ miles, its breadth from 3 to 11 miles, and its land area 86,618 acres or 135 square miles. Most of this area is occupied by mountains, those to the left of the Spey forming part of the Monadhliath range; and those to its right, of the Grampians. The former culminate in Càrn na h'Easgainn (2656 feet) on the western boundary beyond the DULNAN river, and, between the Dulnan and Spey, in Geal Càrn Mòr (2702 feet) and Beinn Bhreac (2618). These heights are surpassed by those of the SE or Glen Fishie portion, where an outskirts of Braeriach rises upon the eastern border to 4149 feet, while lesser elevations are Sgoran Dubh (3658 feet), Càrn Ban (3443), Meall Dubh-achaidh (3268), and Monadh Mòr (3651). There are in the whole parish 27 summits exceeding 2000 feet above sea-level or 1279 above Loch Insh, the lake into which the Spey expands, and the western shore of which belongs to Alvie. Loch Alvie, in the NE, the only other lake of any size, measures 1 by ½ mile, and communicates with the SPEY, which has a width here of 150 feet, and which, 3 miles higher up, receives the Fishie. The latter stream, rising in the extreme south of the parish, winds 23 miles northward; its glen was the object of the 'delightful, successful expedition' made by the Queen and Prince Consort, 4 Sept. 1860. 'The Fishie,' Her Majesty writes, 'is a fine rapid river, full of stones. As you approach the glen, which is very narrow, the scenery becomes very fine, particularly after fording the Eidart [a considerable affluent]. . . . The rapid river is overhung by rocks, with trees, birch and fir; the hills rise very steeply on both sides, with rich rocks and corries—while the path winds along, rising gradually higher and higher. It is quite magnificent.' (*Leaves from the Journal of our Life in the Highlands*, ed. 1877, pp. 140-144). The Journal goes on to relate how the royal party came upon 'a most lovely spot, the scene of all Landseer's glory,' and 7 miles lower down emerged in Strathspey, where they saw the cairn at which Argyll halted before the battle of Glenlivet (1594), and passed by Kinrara. This lodge belongs to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and gives him since 1876 the title of Earl of Kinrara, but at present is tenanted by the Earl of Stamford. It stands between Loch Alvie and the Spey, on a rocky knoll embosomed in continuous beech-forest; was visited by Prince Leopold (afterwards King of the Belgians) in 1821; and was the summer residence of the 'sprightly' Duchess of Gordon (1746-1812), whose grave in the valley below, at a spot she had chosen herself, is marked by a beautiful monument. Above on Tor Alvie are a granite column, 90 feet high, to her son, the fifth Duke (1770-1836), and a cairn to the officers of the 42d and 92d slain at Waterloo, the 92d Gordon Highlanders having been raised in Strathspey in 1794. Belleville House, 2¼ miles SW of Loch Insh, stands where Raits Castle, the Comyns' ancient stronghold, stood; and, built by 'Ossian Macpherson' (1738-96), was the scene of his literary labours and death. A marble obelisk, ½ mile distant, is sculptured with the Bard of Morven's bust; and a pond in a meadow before the house is the 'Lochandhu' of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's romance (1825), a birch-grove that once surrounded it having formed the retreat of the bandit

Borlum. A cairn, two concentric circles, and an obelisk at Delfour, make up with some tumuli the antiquities of Alvie, whose sparse population is almost confined to Strathspey, the only arable portion of the parish. 'Most striking,' writes the Queen, 'was the utter solitude on our whole long journey. Hardly a habitation! and hardly meeting a soul!' At Lynwilg in the NE is a post office (under Aviemore); Lynchat is a hamlet in the extreme SW; near Loch Alvie stand the parish church (1798), the manse, and a school, with (1879) an average attendance of 70 children, and a grant of £61, 11s.; at Kincaig are a Free church and another post office (under Kingussie). Valuation (1881) £8947, 6s. 6d., of which £3337, 18s. 6d. belonged to The Macintosh, and £2319, 15s. to Sir Geo. Macpherson-Grant of Ballindalloch. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking (1821) 963, (1831) 1092, (1871) 882, (1881) 707.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 74, 1874-77.

Alyth, a town of E Perthshire, and a parish partly also in Forfarshire. Standing upon the Burn of Alyth, 300 feet above sea-level, the town by road is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Blairgowrie, $3\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Meigle, and 29 S by E of Braemar, whither a railway was planned in July 1880; as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian, opened in 1861, it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Alyth Junction, $17\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Forfar, $23\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Dundee, $25\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Perth, $72\frac{3}{4}$ N of Edinburgh, and $88\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Glasgow. It is a burgh of barony under charter of James III. (1488), with the Earl of Airlie, Baron Ogilvy of Alyth and Lintrathen, for superior; and created a police burgh in 1875, it is governed by a baron baillie, and by a body of 12 commissioners, a town clerk, and a treasurer. Some of the houses, perched high up, and gained by steep winding lanes, may well have beheld the one marked episode in Alyth's history, when in August 1651—Monk then besieging Dundee—the Committee of Estates, only 40 in number, assembled here, and here were surprised by 500 troopers under Col. Aldrich, who shipped them all off to London, his captives including the elder Leslie, Earl of Leven, the Rev. Rt. Douglas, and the Rev. Jas. Sharpe, archbishop that was to be (Hill Burton's *Hist.*, vii. 43, ed. 1876). Mainly, however, the town is modern, possessing a post office under Meigle, with money order and savings' bank departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank, 3 hotels, a public coffee house (1881), gasworks, new waterworks (1870), bowling and curling clubs, and a public library of 3000 volumes bequeathed by the late Hon. Wm. Ogilvy of Loyal. A baillie court, for civil causes not exceeding 40s., sits on the first Tuesday of every month; and fairs are held on the third Tuesday of May, the second Tuesday of June *o. s.*, the first Tuesday of August, the first Tuesday and Wednesday of November *o. s.*, the second Tuesday after 11 Nov. *o. s.*, and the fourth Monday of January, February, March, April, and December. The manufacture of brown and other linens is the staple industry, employing 2 mills, one of which, Smith & Sons (1873), to flax adds jute spinning, with bleaching, dyeing, and calendering; and there is also a woollen factory. The parish church (1290 sittings), a Norman structure with lofty spire, was erected in 1839 in place of the ancient Second Pointed church of St Moloc or Malachi; other places of worship are a Free church (1844; 750 sittings), a U.P. church (1781; 270 sittings), a Roman Catholic church (1879), and St Ninian's Episcopal church (1856; 150 sittings), this, too, in Norman style, with a stained wheel window (1880) to the memory of the late Sir Geo. Ramsay. Three schools at the town—public, Episcopalian, and Church of Scotland girls' industrial—and another at Gauldsweil, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the NW, with respective accommodation for 300, 101, 199, and 49, had (1879) an average attendance of 134, 70, 206, and 16, and grants of £74, 14s., £48, 10s., £171, 5s., and £28, 2s. Pop. (1774) 555, (1792) 1060, (1841) 1846, (1861) 2106, (1871) 2134, (1881) 2377.

The parish is bounded NE by Glenisla, E by Airlie and Ruthven, SE by Meigle, SW and W by Bendochy, Blairgowrie, Rattray, and Kirkmichael. From NNW to SSE, viz., from Mount Blair to the Isla near Kinloch, it

has an utmost length of $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles; and its area is 23,962 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 3923 (to the NW) are in Forfarshire, and 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Isla traces 3 miles of the eastern, and, after traversing Ruthven, $4\frac{3}{4}$ of the south-eastern border; and the Burn of Alyth, rising at 1200 feet of altitude in the Forest of Alyth, joins it at Inverquiech, having first run 9 miles south-eastward to just below the town, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward. The Black Water, too, a head-stream of the Erich, at two points flows along the western boundary, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and in the interior are 4 or 5 smaller burns. That portion of the parish between the Isla and the Burn of Alyth belongs to STRATHMORE; and here, in the furthest S, the surface sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward to 208 feet at Chapelhill, 398 near New Alyth, and 533 at Johnshill; N of the Burn of Alyth, to 535 feet near Bruceton, 668 on Barry Hill, 871 on Loyal Hill, 966 on the Hill of Alyth, and 1221 on Bamff or Balduff Hill. Beyond, comes the treeless Forest of Alyth, where the chief elevations—those marked with asterisks culminating on the north-eastern boundary—are Craighead (1083 feet), the Hill of Three Cairns (1243), Kingseat (1250), Drumgerg (1833), Runnaguman (1313), *Black Hill (1454), and *Knockton (1605); whilst further still, in the Forfarshire section, rise *Cairn Gibbs (1706), *Meall Mhor (1804), and Mount BLAIR (2441). The rocks are chiefly Devonian in the Strathmore low land, crystalline slates in the Forest of Alyth and the Blacklunans (a fertile strip along the Black Water), and trap on the hills, but include limestone at Mount Blair, and a well-defined dyke or vein of serpentine a little below Bamff House. The soils of the arable lands—barely one-fourth of the entire area—are in Strathmore a fine deep fertile loam, on the hill-slopes a good sharp gravel, in the Blacklunans a light but rich black loam, and elsewhere a strong detrital mixture of clay, gravel, and stones; plantations cover more than 1000 acres. One castle (styled the King's Castle in 1394) was at Inverquiech, and another at Corb in the Forest, where, too, are many cairns, stone circles, and standing stones; but Alyth's chief antiquity is an oval British fort on Barry Hill, which, 450 feet in circumference, was defended by a rude stone rampart, and to E and S by a deep fosse 10 feet wide, and, according to local tradition, was the prison of Wander, Vanora, or Guinevere, King Arthur's queen (Glennie's *Arthurian Localities*, 1869, p. 53). The Lindsays of the Crawford line were connected with this parish from 1303 to 1620; and the Ramsays have held the lands of Bamff since 1232. Their founder, Nessus de Ramsay, was physician to Alexander II., as to King James and Charles I. was his descendant Alexander Ramsay, whose son, Sir Gilbert, for gallantry in the battle of the Pentlands, was made a baronet in 1666. Mansions, with distance from the town, proprietors' names, and the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire, are—Bamff House, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW (Sir Jas. Hy. Ramsay, b. 1832; suc. as tenth Bart. 1871; 12,845 acres, £3391); Loyal House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE (Earl of AIRLIE, 4647 acres, £6218); Balhary House, 2 miles SE (trustees of late Rt. Smythe, 1865 acres, £935); Jordanstone House, 2 miles ESE (Wm. G. Knight, 515 acres, £604); and Hallyards, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE (Geo. D. C. Henderson, 396 acres, £649). In all, 7 landowners hold within Alyth an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 38 of from £20 to £50. Alyth is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £418. Valuation (1865) £17,058, (1881) £25,062, including £1296, 5s. for the Forfarshire section. Pop. (1841) 2910, (1861) 3422, (1871) 3352; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 3151, (1881) 3372.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Amatan, a burn in Bower parish, Caithness, running eastward to Wester Water.

Amisfield, a village and a mansion in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on a head-stream of Lochar Water, near the Dumfries and Lockerbie branch of the Caledonian, under the Tinwald Hills, 4 miles NNE of Dumfries. It has a station on the railway, and

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a post office under Dumfries. The mansion, standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the village, is partly a modern edifice, partly an old baronial fortalice, one of the most interesting of its kind. It belonged from the 12th century to the Anglo-Norman family of Charteris, of whom Sir Thomas became Lord High Chancellor of Scotland in 1280; Sir John was Warden of the West Marches under James V., and by that king (as 'Gudeman of Ballengeich') was punished for wrong-doing to a widow; and another Sir John was an active Royalist during the Great Rebellion, as also was his brother Captain Alex. Charteris, beheaded at Edinburgh in 1650. An oak door, curiously carved with 'Samson and the lion,' and dated 1600, has found its way from Amisfield Castle to the Antiquarian Museum at Edinburgh. Remains of a little fort, which may have been Roman, are on the Amisfield estate, near the line of a Roman road.

Amisfield, a seat of the Earl of Wemyss, in the parish and county of Haddington, on the right bank of the Tyne, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Haddington. It is a handsome Grecian edifice of red sandstone, faces the river, contains some fine paintings, and stands in the midst of an extensive park. It was built by the fifth Earl of Wemyss (1787-1808), heir of his maternal grandfather, the infamous Colonel Charteris (1675-1732), who had purchased the lands of Newmills, and changed their name to Amisfield from the ancient seat of his forefathers in Nithsdale. In Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (ed. 1874), p. 309, is a lively account of the Tyneside games, instituted by Lord Elcho in Amisfield Park.

Amondell or Almondale, the seat of the Earl of Buchan, in Uphall parish, SE Linlithgowshire, stands on the left bank of the Almond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Midcalder. From 1812 till his death here on 8 Oct. 1817, it was the residence of the Hon. Henry Erskine, Lord Advocate of Scotland in 1783 and 1806.

Amulree, a village in Dull parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Bran, 10 miles WSW of Dunkeld station. Its site was pronounced by Dr Buckland to have been fashioned by a group of low moraines; and the country around it presents an assemblage of wild, bare, rugged uplands, whose lochs and streams are favourite anglers' haunts. The village has a post office under Dunkeld, an inn at which Wordsworth and his sister halted on 9 Sept. 1803, an Established church, and a Free Church station. The Established church, originally built by Government to serve for a district containing upwards of 1000 inhabitants, in 1871 was constituted a *quoad sacra* parochial church; and was rebuilt in 1881 at a cost of £900. Fairs for cattle and sheep are held at the village on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of May, and on the Friday before the first Wednesday of November, but they have sunk immensely in importance during the last 35 years.

Anabich, an island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Ancrum, a village and a parish of Roxburghshire. The village stands upon rising ground, on the right bank of the river Ale, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of its influx to the Teviot, being 2 miles W of Jedfoot Bridge station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Jedburgh, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Its original name was Alnecrom, signifying 'the crook of the *Ale*,'—as the Ale was anciently called; and that name is exactly descriptive of the situation, on a bold sharp curve of the river. The surrounding scenery is softly picturesque; and the present village, though most of its buildings are modern, wears a somewhat decayed appearance, and dates from a considerable antiquity. A Caledonian fort stood near it; a monastic establishment of some kind was founded at it by David I.; faint vestiges exist of its so-called Malton Walls, a preceptory of the Knights of Malta; and a 13th century cross, supposed to have been originally surmounted by the arms of Scotland, stands in the middle of its green. This village was long called Nether Ancrum, to distinguish it from the now extinct hamlet of Over Ancrum, and both were burned to the ground during the hostilities connected with Hertford's raid in 1545. Pop. (1861) 538, (1871) 412.

ANCRUM

The parish contains also the hamlets of Longnewton and Belses, the latter with a station on the North British, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of the village, $45\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Edinburgh, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Hawick; and it includes the old parish of Longnewton, annexed in 1684. It is bounded NW by St Boswells, NE by Maxton, E by Crailing, SE by Jedburgh and Bedrule, SW by Minto, and W by Lilliesleaf and Bowden. Its length from N to S is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,389 acres, of which $93\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The ALE in 'many a loop and link,' flows through the parish from WNW to ESE; and the TEVIOT, to the length of some $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, roughly traces all the south-eastern border. Both rivers afford abundant sport to the angler for salmon and for trout, and also are haunted by otters. The surface, throughout the NW, in the quondam parish of Longnewton, is flat and tame; but elsewhere, along the Ale, and southward to the Teviot, though containing no prominent hills, rises into considerable eminences, the chief of which from N to S are Ancrum Moor (771 feet), Woodhead (501), Hopton (531), Ancrumcraig (629), Troneyhill (755), and Chesters Moor (585). The tract along the Ale, in particular, exhibits steep rugged rocks, part naked, part richly wooded, overhanging the river's course, and shows a succession of picturesque and romantic scenery. Sandstone, of two colours, the one red, the other white, and both of superior quality for building purposes, is quarried. The soil, in the lower grounds toward the Teviot, is chiefly a fertile loam; on the flat grounds, both in the north and near the Ale, is a rich though stiffish clay; and on the higher grounds and the northern declivities, is of moorish quality on a cold clay bottom. About 7500 acres are under cultivation, and upwards of 800 are in wood. Ancrum House (Sir William Scott, seventh Bart. since 1671, and owner of 2131 acres in the shire) stands near the site of the ancient village of Over Ancrum, and of a rural palace of the Bishop of Glasgow, and was a fine old Border mansion, commanding a noble view of Teviotdale away to the Cheviot Mountains, and surrounded by an extensive deer-park, with craggy knolls and grand old trees. Its central and older portion, built in 1558 by Robert Kerr of Fernieherst, was, with later additions, totally destroyed by fire on 3 Dec. 1873, the damage being estimated at £35,000. The mansion has been since rebuilt in Scottish Baronial style. Chesters House, situated on the Teviot, is a large handsome edifice, erected about the beginning of this century; and Kirklands, on a wooded height above the Ale, is a modern Elizabethan structure. Fifteen caves occur along the rocky banks of the Ale above Ancrum House, all at the least accessible spots, artificially hewn, provided with fire-places, and thought to have served for hiding-places during the Border raids. One of them was a favourite retreat of the author of *The Seasons*, who was a frequent inmate of Ancrum Manse, and is known as 'Thomson's Cave,' his name being carved on its roof, it is said, by his own hand. Remains of a Caledonian stone circle existed within this century at Harestanes, near Mountteviot, but all its stones save one have been removed; and a Roman road skirts Ancrum Moor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the village, which moor was the scene of one of the last great conflicts in the international war between Scotland and England. An English army, 5000 strong, under Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Bryan Latoun, in 1544, overran and wasted the Scottish Border northward to Melrose. Returning with their booty, they were overtaken at Ancrum Moor and utterly routed by a Scottish force under the Earl of Angus and Scott of Buccleuch. Lilliard, a maid of Teviotdale, made desperate by the loss of her lover, fought in the Scottish ranks till she fell beneath many wounds; and she has bequeathed to part of the battlefield the name of Lilliard's Edge. A monument, now broken and defaced, stands on the spot, and bore this legend,—

'Fair Maiden Lilliard lies under this stane;
Little was her stature, but great was her fame;
Upon the English loons she laid mony thumps,
And when her legs were cutt'd off, she fought upon her stumps.'

Ancrum was the birthplace of Dr William Buchan

ANDERSTON

(1729-1805), a medical writer; perhaps, too, of the Rev. John Home (1722-1808), the author of *Douglas*, this honour being also claimed for Leith. Among its ministers was the Rev. John Livingston (1603-72), one of the commissioners sent to confer with Charles II. at Breda in 1650. Seven landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, this parish has an Established church, built in 1762, repaired in 1832, and containing 520 sittings; the minister's income is £432. There is also a Free church; and at Ancrum and Sandystones are public schools, which, with respective accommodation for 153 and 78 children, had an average attendance (1879) of 112 and 67, and grants of £59, 18s. 6d. and £20, 18s. 9d. Valuation (1880) of lands, £14,162, 15s. 4d.; of railway, £1601. Pop. (1831) 1454, (1861) 1511, (1871) 1391, (1881) 1365.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 17, 24, 1864-65.

Anderston, a suburb of Glasgow, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Barony parish, Lanarkshire. The suburb adjoins the western extremity of Argyle Street; stood quite apart from Glasgow till about 1830 or later; communicated with Glasgow by an open thoroughfare, called Anderston Walk, at present the middle and western parts of Argyle Street. Completely enveloped now in the western extensions of Glasgow, it stands amidst these extensions with old dingy features of its own, in strong contrast to those of the surrounding architecture; impinges on the Clyde along what is now a dense and very busy part of the harbour, but what formerly lay all far westward beyond the old harbour's lower extremity; comprises a main street deflecting at an acute angle from Argyle Street and leading on toward Partick, a number of narrow old streets very densely peopled, and a number of newer or more airy ones, mostly going parallel with one another to the Clyde; being bounded E by M'Alpine Street, N by close but irregular impact of the spacious streets of the new Glasgow western extension, W by Finnieston. It was constituted a borough of barony by Crown charter in 1824; had a town council consisting of a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 11 councillors, elected by proprietors for liferenters of heritable subjects, and by tenants paying £20 or upwards of annual rent; was annexed in 1846 to the municipal borough of Glasgow; has, since that time, returned a certain proportion of members to the city council; and shares largely in much of the industry of Glasgow, particularly in various kinds of factories, and in foundries and ship-building yards. In or near it are 4 churches of the Establishment, 4 of the Free Church, 3 of United Presbyterians, 1 of Independents, 1 of Methodists, 1 of Plymouth Brethren, and 1 of Episcopalians. One of the Established churches bears distinctively the name of Anderston; stands at the corner of St Vincent Street and Dumbarton Road; was built in 1865 at a cost of £7000; supplied the place of an old chapel of ease in Clyde Street, destroyed by fire 1849; ranked itself as a chapel of ease till 1875; contains 1000 sittings; and is now the *quoad sacra* parish church. One of the Free churches also bears distinctively the name of Anderston. One of the United Presbyterian churches likewise bears distinctively the name of Anderston; and is a spacious, neat, comparatively recent erection in lieu of a previous old plain building. The *quoad sacra* parish was constituted in 1875; had then a population of about 7000, and is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. One of the ten registration districts of Glasgow takes name from Anderston, and had, in 1881, a population of 39,069.

Andet, an ancient chapelry in Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SSW of Methlick village. Its church of St Ninian has disappeared; but is commemorated in the names of a farmhouse and a spring, called Chapel-Park and Chapel-Well.

Andhu. See LOCHANDHU.

Andunty, a lake in Petty parish, Inverness-shire, on the ridge toward Croy.

ANNAN

Angel's Hill (Gael. *Cnoc nan Angeal*), a hillock, crowned by a small stone circle and cairn, in the island of Iona, Argyllshire, 1¼ mile WSW of the cathedral. It is said by legend to have been the scene of a conference between Columba and angels.

Angry or Lennoc Burn, a rivulet in the uplands of Elginshire, traversing Glen Latterach, along the boundary between Birnie and Dallas parishes, 4 miles northward to the Lossie. It is voluminous and very impetuous after rains; it makes, about 2 miles below its source, a sheer descent of 50 feet into a basin called the Kettle; and a little further down it makes another fall into a basin called the Pot. Lofty cliffs screen these falls, and want only woods to render their scenery very grand.

Angus, an ancient district nearly or quite conterminous with FORFARSHIRE. Some archæologists think that it got its name from Angus, a brother of Kenneth II., and recipient of title to proprietorship of the district, or to lordship over it, immediately after the conquest of the Picts; but others think that a hill a little to the eastward of Aberlemno church bore the name of Angus long previous to Kenneth II.'s time; had been a noted place of rendezvous on great public occasions; and gradually or eventually gave its name to the surrounding country. A finely diversified strath or valley, from 4 to 6 miles broad, and upwards of 30 miles long, extending from the western boundary of Kettins parish to the mouth of the North Esk river, is called the Howe or Hollow of Angus. An earldom of Angus was created in favour of the Douglas family, some time prior to 1329; came in that year into the line of the Dukes of Hamilton; and ranks now as the oldest one of the present duke's numerous peerages.

Angus and Mearns, a synod of the Church of Scotland, meeting on the fourth Tuesday of April and October, and comprising the presbyteries of Meigle, Forfar, Dundee, Brechin, Arbroath, and Fordoun. Pop. (1871) 271,197, of whom 57,750 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by them that year in Christian liberality amounting to £23,169.—The Free Church also has a synod of Angus and Mearns, meeting on the same days as, and comprising presbyteries identical with, those of the Established synod. Its communicants numbered 25,354 in 1880.

Ann, a burn in Galston parish, Ayrshire, running to Irvine Water at Galston town. Its channel contains the beautiful stone called Galston pebble.

Annan (Gael. 'quiet river'), a river that, flowing all through central Dumfriesshire from N to S, gives it the name of ANNANDALE. It rises 1200 feet above the sea, near the meeting-point of Lanark, Peebles, and Dumfries shires, within 1¼ mile of Tweed's Well, and 3½ miles of Clyde's Burn, so that according to an old-world rhyme—

'Annan, Tweed, and Clyde,
Rise a' out o' ae hill-side.'

Its virtual headstreams, however, are the Lochan and Auchencat Burns, which also rise in Moffat parish, on the western and southern slopes of Hartfell (2651 feet), and after receiving which the Annan becomes a stream of considerable volume, inclining a little eastward, and forming the boundary between Kirkpatrick Juxta and Moffat. Passing Moffat town, it is joined from the NE by Birnock Water, which rises on Swatte Fell (2388 feet), and by the Frenchland Burn; a little lower down it receives at the same point, from the NW and the NE, EVAN and MOFFAT Waters. The next important tributary is WAMPFRAY Water, soon after whose confluence the Annan becomes exceedingly meandering, though still bearing southward to within 1 mile of Lochmaben and 2 of Lockerbie, and thereabouts receiving the KINNEL and the DRYFE. From the southern extremity of Dryfesdale parish it makes a south-eastward bend past St Mungo's Church, the rocking-stone, and Hoddum Castle, receiving here the Water of MILK; but from the confluence of the MEIN onward it resumes a southerly course to Annan town, whence its estuary sweeps first in a SW, then in a SE direction into the upper part of the Solway Firth at Barnkirk Point. The Annan is 49 miles long, of which the first 5 lie through a mountain glen, with the

singular hollow of ANNANDALE'S BEEF-STAND. Its basin thence is a valley from 3 to 18 miles wide, which, at no distant geological period, must have lain under the sea, and now with a rich alluvial soil presents a soft and pastoral appearance. Its waters are well stocked with salmon, trout, and coarser fish, the trout running from 1 to 1½ lb., but sometimes exceeding 4 and even 5 lbs.; and sea-trout ascend in May and June. The rod season is from Feb. 11 to Oct. 31; and permission to fish is generally granted by the 15 proprietors who own the best part of the stream—'the silver Annan,' as Allan Cunningham styled it, but, in time of spate, 'a drumlie river,' according to the ballad (*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, vol. iii., p. 284 of Cadell's edn.).

Annan, a royal and parliamentary burgh of S Dumfriesshire, on the E bank and 2 miles above the mouth of the Annan, which here is spanned by a three-arched bridge, rebuilt in 1824 at a cost of £8000, and by a viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway (1848). It has stations on this and on the Solway Junction section of the Caledonian, by the former being 8 miles W by S of Greta Green, 17½ NW of Carlisle, 15¼ ESE of Dumfries, and 73¾ SE of Kilmarnock; by the latter, 2¾ miles NNW of Bowness, 5½ SSW of Kirtlebridge Junction, 89¾ S by W of Edinburgh, and 93¼ SSE of Glasgow. 'The country round is flat upon the whole, but near the town are two or three heights, one of which, dignified as "Annan Hill," commands a magnificent view of Annandale, the Solway, and the Cumberland Mountains. Northward, are seen the little red town, lying amid green trees, the gleaming river, and numberless small dark woods and bare monotonous hills; southward, the sandy shore of the Firth, the Solway Viaduct, the sunlit sea, the grey hills of Kirkcudbrightshire, the long English coast, the picturesque windmill of Bowness, and the great Lake mountains, with Skiddaw, in what Wordsworth calls his "natural sovereignty," towering above the rest' ('Annan and its Neighbourhood,' by F. Miller, in the *Border Mag.*, Oct. 1880). The town itself made Dorothy Wordsworth 'think of France and Germany, many of the houses large and gloomy, their size outrunning their comforts;' but now, as improved of recent years, it is a thriving well-built place, only unsatisfactory in its sanitary condition, and this should be soon improved, new drainage and waterworks having been undertaken in the autumn of 1880 at a cost respectively of £2850 and £8372. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the Commercial Bank, a local savings' bank (1835), 18 insurance offices, a gas company, 3 hotels, a coffee-house with reading and recreation rooms (1879), a mechanics' institute, a Free Templars' hall, and a Friday paper, the *Annan Observer* (1857). The town-hall was rebuilt (1876-77) in the Scottish Baronial style, at a cost of £3000, and, besides burgh offices, contains a large court and council hall, where sheriff courts sit thrice a-year, and justice of peace small debt courts on the first Monday of every month.

Friday is market-day, and hiring fairs are held on the first Friday of May and August and the third Friday of October. At or near the town are a cotton mill (1785), a manure factory, a tannery, a distillery, 5 bacon-curing establishments, 2 ropewalks, and 2 saw mills; and a considerable trade is done with Liverpool and Whitehaven in the export of grain, wool, bacon, and live-stock, and the import of coal, slate, iron, herrings,

railway by a branch of 7½ furlongs—the whole to be finished in five years' time, on a capital of £66,000 in £10 shares. Places of worship are the parish church (1790; 1190 sittings) with an elegant spire, a Free church (1845), a U.P. church, an Independent church, a 'Church of Christ,' St John's Episcopal church (1843; 140 sittings), and St Columba's Roman Catholic church (1839; 300 sittings). The Academy, rebuilt in 1820, is an excellent higher-class school, at whose predecessor Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) led 'a doleful and hateful life' (1803-10) under Old Adam Hope, and later was mathematical master (1814-15). Distinguished Annanites were the blind poet Thomas Blacklock (1721-91), James Johnstone, M.D. (1730-1802), Bryce Johnstone, D.D. (1747-1805), Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827), the African explorer, and Edward Irving (1792-1834), the great-souled founder of a little sect. A place of indefinable antiquity, Annan, say some authorities, was a Roman station, and in 1249 possessed a royal mint. Its closeness to the Border exposed it to frequent assaults, and in 1298 it was burned by the English; Robert Bruce two years later built or restored the Castle, on what is now the old churchyard, and this he made his occasional residence. Hither Edward Baliol, in December 1332, within three months of his coronation at Scone, summoned the nobles to do him homage; and here Archibald Douglas, at the head of 1000 horsemen, surprised him by night, slew Henry, his brother, with many lesser adherents, and drove him to flee on a bare-backed steed, half-naked, to Carlisle. In 1547, after a valiant resistance, the town was taken by Lord Wharton, who sacked and burned it; it suffered so grievously from the English raids of the two next years, that the sum of £4000 was levied from the bishops and the clergy to repair and strengthen its defences, and, 6000 French auxiliaries landing soon after in the Clyde, the greater part of them were sent to form its garrison. The castle, once more demolished in 1570 by the Earl of Sussex, was once more rebuilt; but in 1609 the townfolk, too poor to build a church themselves, by leave of Parliament either converted it into a place of worship or used its stones to build one, and no trace of it now is left, the last having disappeared in 1875 along with the old town-hall. The Great Rebellion brought Annan to a miserable plight, from which it was rescued soon after the Restoration by the privilege of collecting customs; at Annan the retreating army of Prince Charles Edward bivouacked, 20 Dec. 1745. Under a charter of James VI. (1612), renewing one granted by James V. (1533), the burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, and 9 councillors, with a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a town clerk. It unites with DUMFRIES, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar in returning one member to Parliament, its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbering 422 in 1881, when the corporation revenue amounted to £618, and the annual value of real property within the burgh to £10,805 (£5164 in 1843). Pop. of municipal burgh (1841) 4409, (1861) 4620, (1871) 4174, (1881) 4629; of parliamentary burgh (1841) 3321, (1861) 3473, (1871) 3172, (1881) 3366.

The parish of Annan also contains the villages of BRIDE-KIRK and Creca, 3 miles N by W and 4¾ NE of the town. Bounded N by Hoddom and Middlebie, E by Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Dornock, S by the Solway Firth, and W by Cummertrees, it has a length from N to S of from 3¾ to 5¼ miles, a width from E to W of from 2¾ to 4¼ miles, and an area of 12,047¾ acres, of which 994½ are foreshore and 137¾ water. The KIRTLE traces for ¾ mile the boundary with Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and the ANNAN flows 3¾ miles on the Hoddom border, and 4¾ through the interior to the Firth, which here was crossed by the open iron Solway Viaduct (1866-69). *Was*, since that 'triumph of engineering art,' suffered such damages from masses of floating ice on 31 Jan. 1881, as to need almost entire reconstruction. With banks from the English and Scottish shores, 440 and 154 yards long, it had itself a length of 1960 yards, divided into 10 yard spans, ran 34 feet above the Solway's bed, and with the embankments cost £100,000. The shore of the Firth—3¼ miles in Annan parish—is low and sandy; and inland the surface is com-



Seal of Annan.

salt, etc. The port is free, and ships of 250 tons can ascend to within ½ mile of the town, but larger vessels must load and discharge at two wooden jetties, 420 feet long, at the mouth of the river. Here, by the Annan Waterfoot Dock and Railway Co. Bill (1881), it is proposed to construct a dock on the E side of the river, covering 5¼ acres, and connected with the Solway Junction

paratively level, at Woodcock Air in the NW and Hilltown towards the NE but little exceeding 400 feet of altitude, whilst lesser elevations are Hillside (100 feet), Whitesprings (223), Creca (356), Bonshawside (323), and Mossfoot (305). The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, yield plenty of good sandstone, but not any workable coal; the soils are exceedingly various, including rich alluvium, strong argillaceous and fine friable loam, reclaimed moss, and barren moor, but most of the area is under cultivation. Mansions, with distance from the town, proprietors' names, and the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire, are:—Mount Annan, 2 miles N (Lieut.-Col. Thos. Dirom, 1502 acres, £1480); Newbie, 2 miles SW (W. D. Mackenzie, 2929 acres, £5263); Ashly Grange, 1 mile (Mrs Halbert, 356 acres, £1079); Fruidspark, less than 1 mile (—Bogie, 238 acres, £612); Northfield, 1 mile N; and Warmanbie, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. In all, 7 proprietors hold within Annan a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 34 of between £100 and £500, 57 of from £50 to £100, and 84 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Dumfries, Annan is divided between the *quoad sacra* parishes of Annan (living £477), Bridekirk, and Greenknowe, and contains, too, the mission church of Kirtle. Five public schools are the Academy, the infant and girls' schools, Breconbeds, Greenknowe, and Bridekirk, the last under a separate school-board. With respective accommodation for 197, 225, 138, 176, and 169 children, these had in 1879 an average attendance of 116, 214, 89, 119, and 97, and grants of £101, £167, £73, 16s., £74, 3s., and £87, 10s. Valuation (1881) £15,801, 7s. 5d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2570, (1851) 5848, (1871) 5240, (1881) 6791; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 4943.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

The presbytery of Annan comprehends the old parishes of Annan, Cummertrees, Dornock, Graitney, Hoddum, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Middlebie, and Ruthwell, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bridekirk and Greenknowe, and the chapelry of Kirtle. Pop. (1871) 14,676, (1881) 14,426, of whom, according to a Parliamentary return (1 May 1879), 2312 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by the above 11 congregations amounting in that year to £861.

Annandale, the middle one of the three divisions of Dumfriesshire. It is bounded N by Lanarkshire and Peebleshire, NE by Selkirkshire, E by Eskdale, S by the Solway Firth, W by Nithsdale, and NW by Lanarkshire. Regarded now as commensurate with the basin of the river Annan, together with small adjacent portions of seaboard, it anciently included parts of what now are the southern extremities of Eskdale and Nithsdale. Under the name of 'Estra-hanent,' it was given by David I., in 1124, to Robert de Bruis, grandson of one of William the Conqueror's Norman barons. This Robert, eventually disagreeing with David on a question of national policy, in 1138 renounced his allegiance to the king; in 1141 he died at Guisburn, or Guisborough, in Yorkshire, leaving his patrimony there to his elder son. His younger son, also called Robert Bruce, adhered to David I., received the inheritance of Annandale, and lived through the reign of Malcolm IV. into that of William the Lion. His son, another Robert, succeeded him in Annandale, married a natural daughter of William the Lion, and died in 1191. Robert, fourth Lord of Annandale, laid the foundation of the royal house of Bruce by marrying Isabella, second daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and brother of William the Lion. His son and namesake opposed the Comyn influence in the affairs of Scotland, and, at the age of 81, engaged in the competition for the Scottish crown, but ultimately resigned his rights in favour of his son. That son, still Robert, went in 1269 to Palestine with Edward of England; married, soon after his return, Margaret, Countess of Carrick in her own right; came thence to be known as Earl of Carrick; and had, by his lady, five sons, the eldest of whom became the royal Bruce. Annandale, throughout the time of the Bruces, and specially under King Robert, figured conspicuously in Scottish history. **LOCHMABEN** was the chief seat of the family; and it

abounds to the present day in memorials or traditions of their princely grandeur. All Annandale, indeed, is rich in relics and memories of the Roman times, of the great struggle for the Scottish crown, and of Border wars and forays. Its Roman antiquities and mediæval castles outnumber those of any other district of equal extent in Scotland. The lordship of Annandale passed, about 1371, on the demise of David II., to Randolph, Earl of Moray; and afterwards, with the hand of his sister Agnes, went to the Dunbars, Earls of March. The Douglasses got it after the forfeiture of the Dunbars; and they eventually lost it by their own forfeiture. A marquise of Annandale was conferred in 1701 on the Johnstones, who previously had been created Barons Johnstone of Lochwood (1633), and Earls of Annandale and Viscounts of Annan (1643). The marquise became dormant in 1792, at the death of George, third marquis, and is now claimed by Sir Frederick John William Johnstone of Westerhall, Bart., John James Hope-Johnstone, Esq. of Annandale, and three others. The famous Ben Jonson was really not a Jonson but a Johnstone, a descendant of the Annandale Johnstones. See Mrs Cumming Bruce's *Family Records of the Bruces and the Comyns* (Priv. prin., Edinb. 1870).

Annandale's Beef-Stand, Marquis of, or Devil's Beef-Tub, a strange conchoidal hollow in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, 5 miles NNW of Moffat town. It lies near the source of Annan Water, just off the pass of Erickstane Brae from Annandale into Tweeddale, and to the N is overhung by Great Hill, 1527 feet high. 'It received its name,' says the Laird of Summertrees in Scott's *Redgauntlet*, 'because the Annandale loons used to put their stolen cattle in there; and it looks as if four hills were laying their heads together to shut out daylight from the dark, hollow space between them. A deep, black, blackguard-looking abyss of a hole it is, and goes straight down from the roadside, as perpendicular as it can do, to be a heathery brae. At the bottom there is a small bit of a brook, that you would think could hardly find its way out from the hills that are so closely jammed around it.' At the bottom also is a martyred Covenanter's grave; and its second alias, 'MacCleran's Loup,' records the escape of a Highland rebel in the '45, who, wrapped in his plaid, rolled like a hedgehog down the steep declivity amid a shower of musketballs—an incident Scott used in his romance (Lauder's *Scottish Rivers*, ed. 1874, p. 37).

Annat, a davoeh in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the N side of the river Beaully.

Annaty, a burn in Scone parish, Perthshire, running westward to the Tay. It affords several good waterfalls for the driving of machinery.

Annbank, a mining village in the SW of Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, with a station on the Ayr and Muirkirk line, 5 miles ENE of Ayr. It has a post office with money order and savings' bank departments under Tarbolton Station, a chapel of ease to Tarbolton erected in 1871, and a school which in 1879 had an average attendance of 342 day and 65 evening scholars, and received grants of £246, 15s. and £30, 7s. 6d. Pop. (1871) 1151, (1881) 1240.

Annet, a burn in Kilmadock parish, S Perthshire, formed by two rivulets that rise in the Braes of Doune, on the southern slope of Uamh Bheag (2179 feet). Including the longer of these, it has a SSE course of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, making a number of beautiful cascades, and falling into the Teith, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Doune.

Annick, a small river, partly of Renfrewshire, but chiefly of Ayrshire, rises in Mearns parish, to the E of Long Loch, and flowing south-westward past Stewarton, falls into Irvine Water, 1 mile above Irvine town, after a course of 16 miles. Its chief affluents are the Swinsey, East, and Clerkland burns above, and the Glazert burn, 3 miles below, Stewarton—all of them better trouting streams than the Annick itself.

Ann's Bridge, a picturesque locality in Johnstone parish, Dumfriesshire, on the river Kinnel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Lochmaben. A bridge here, on the line of road from Dumfries to Edinburgh, was built in 1782, rebuilt

ANSTRUTHER

in 1795, and widened and improved in 1817. A reach of the Kinnel's vale, above and below the bridge, is exquisitely beautiful; and the splendid mansion of Rae-hills, with its fine gardens and grounds, is close by.

Anstruther, a fishing and seaport town of SE Fife, comprising the royal and parliamentary burghs of Anstruther-Easter and Anstruther-Wester, and contiguous eastwards to the royal burgh of CELLARDYKE or Nether Kilrenny. Situated at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, it stretches along its shore about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and by water is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the Isle of MAY, $11\frac{3}{4}$ N of North Berwick, and 25 NE of Leith, while, as terminus of the Leven and East of Fife section of the North British system, it is $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Thornton Junction, and $38\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Edinburgh, *via* Granton. By road, again, it is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of St Andrews, whither a railway is constructing (1881) at a cost of £38,000, to be 16 miles long, with five intermediate stations, at Crail, Kingsbarns, Dunino, etc., and to be worked by the North British. Anstruther has a post office with money order and savings' bank departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Clydesdale, Commercial, and National banks, gasworks, two hotels,

a custom house, a town-hall (1871; accommodation 800), a masonic lodge, a musical association, etc., and publishes a Friday paper, the *East of Fife Record* (1856). Friday is market-day; and industrial establishments are 2 rope and sail, 3 oil, and 4 oilskin and fishing-gear factories, a brewery, and a tannery. A bridge (1831) over the Dreel Burn joins Anstruther-



Seal of Anstruther-Easter.

Wester to Anstruther-Easter, where are Free, U.P., Baptist, and Evangelical Union churches, besides the parish church (1634-44; 750 sittings), whose picturesque tower has a low spire and gabled stair-turret; the manse is another quaint old building, erected in 1590 by James, a nephew of the more celebrated Andrew, Melville. Anstruther-Wester has its own parish church, consecrated in 1243; a lidless stone coffin in its churchyard is wrongly imagined to be St Adrian's. On 10 June 1559, Knox marched here with a 'rascal multitude' (the phrase is his own), and preached his 'idolatrous sermon,' with the usual outcome of pillage and demolition: 'several alive well remember the rows of fine arches left standing in this church, which now is a tasteless erection within and without' (Gordon's *Scotchchronicon*, 1867, p. 307). A Spanish war-ship, one of the scattered Armada, put in at the harbour in 1588; in 1645 many of the townsfolk, zealous Covenanters, fell at the battle of Kilsyth; and the town itself, in 1651, was plundered by the English. Great inundations (1670-90) did grievous damage, the first destroying the harbour, and the second a third of the houses; the Union, too, gave a serious shock to commerce, which, till then carried on by 24 home vessels, employed but 2 in 1764. Three natives and contemporaries were the great Dr Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), a minor poet, Captain Charles Gray, R.N. (1782-1851), and William Tennant (1784-1848), author of *Anster Fair*, whose heroine 'Maggie Lauder' lived, it is said, on Anstruther East Green.

A head port from 1710 to 1827, since then a creek or



Seal of Anstruther-Wester.

ANTONINUS' WALL

sub-port of Kirkcaldy, Anstruther possesses a harbour of its own, enclosed by two piers; but, this being found too small, the Union Harbour was commenced at Cellardyke in 1866. With a western breakwater and eastern pier, both built of concrete, and the latter 1200 yards long, it has an area of 7 acres, and, owing to frequent interruptions from storms, was only completed in 1877, at a total cost of over £80,000. Its revenue was £616 in 1880; and Anstruther is head of all the fishery district between Leith and Montrose, in which during 1879 there were cured 9119½ barrels of white herrings, besides 127,705 cod, ling, and hake—taken by 775 boats of 8839 tons; the persons employed being 3175 fishermen and boys, 38 fish-curers, 80 coopers, and 2460 others, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines being estimated at £123,488. In the year ending 31 March 1881, the herring catch alone was 17,000 crans, against 8630 in the twelve months before. Anstruther-Easter was made a royal burgh in 1583, and Anstruther-Wester in 1587, but the latter lost its municipal status in 1852, not to regain it till 1869. With ST ANDREWS, Crail, Cupar, Kilrenny, and Pittenweem, they return one member, the parliamentary and municipal constituencies of Anstruther-Easter numbering 202 and 190, of Anstruther-Wester 91 and 89, in 1880-81, when the corporation revenue and the valuation of the former amounted to £401 and £4752, of the latter to £172 and £1925. Pop. of Anstruther-Easter (1801) 969, (1831) 1007, (1851) 1146, (1871) 1169, (1881) 1349. Pop. of Anstruther-Wester (1851) 365, (1861) 367, (1871) 484, (1881) 594.

The parish of Anstruther-Easter, conterminous with its burgh, has an area of only $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land and $15\frac{3}{4}$ of foreshore. That, however, of Anstruther-Wester, having also a landward district, is bounded W and N by Carnbee, E by Kilrenny, S by the Firth and Pittenweem, and has an extreme length from E to W of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, a width from N to S of 7 furlongs, and an area of 978½ acres, of which 67½ are foreshore. The surface nowhere much exceeds 100 feet above sea-level; the formation is Carboniferous. Grangemuir House, a good modern mansion, 1 mile NNW of Pittenweem station, is the seat of Walter Douglas-Irvine, Esq., owner in the shire of 2697 acres of £5298 yearly value; and there are three other landowners. In the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, Anstruther-Wester is a living worth £261, and Anstruther-Easter £264. The former has one public school, the latter two, E and W; and these three, with respective accommodation for 134, 229, and 104 children, had in 1879 an average attendance of 114, 172, and 69, and grants of £88, 2s., £171, 19s., and £50, 8s. Valuation (1881) of landward district of Anstruther-Wester, £1664, 8s. Pop. of its entire parish (1801) 296, (1831) 430, (1861) 421, (1871) 545, (1881) 673.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Antermony House, a mansion in Campsie parish, S Stirlingshire, near Milton station, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Lennoxton. Here was born and here died John Bell of Antermony (1691-1780), well known by his *Travels from St Petersburg to Various Parts in Asia* (2 vols., Glasgow, 1763). Antermony Loch is a sheet of water measuring $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 furlongs.

Antoninus' Wall, a Roman rampart extending from Carriden on the Firth of Forth to Chapel-Hill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Old Kilpatrick village on the Clyde. Agricola in 81, having two years earlier passed the shores of the Solway Firth, overran the country thence to the Forth and the Clyde, and raised a line of forts along the tract from Carriden to Chapel-Hill. Lollius Urbicus, in 139, the year after Antoninus Pius assumed the purple, was deputed as proprætor of Britain, to quell a general revolt. Marching northward to the Forth and the Clyde, he subdued the hostile tribes, and, both to repel any further attacks which might be made from the north, and to hold in subjugation the country to the south, constructed a great new work on the line of Agricola's forts. This new work was the rampart afterwards known as Antoninus' Wall. It measured 39,726 Roman paces, or nearly $36\frac{1}{2}$ English statute miles, in length; it consisted of

earth on a foundation of stone, and was 24 feet thick and 20 high; it had 3 forts at each end, and 15 intermediate forts at 2-mile intervals; it was defended, along all the N side, by a fosse 20 feet deep and 40 wide; and it had, along the S side, for ready communication from fort to fort, a paved military road. Very few and slight traces of it now exist; but many memorials of it, in the form of tablets and other sculptured stones, have been dug up, and are preserved in museums; and both vestiges and relics of it will be noticed in our articles on Carriden, Falkirk, Kirkintilloch, Chapel-Hill, etc. The popular name of the rampart, or rather of its remains, came to be Grime's or Graham's Dyke—a name that has greatly perplexed archaeologists and philologists. It was long fancied, from a fiction of Fordoun, Boece, and Buchanan, to point to an ancient Scottish prince of the name of Grime, who, with a body of troops, broke through the wall somewhere between Camelon and Castlecary; and it has been hesitatingly derived from either a Gaelic word for 'black' or a Welsh word signifying 'strength.' See—besides Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, Roy's *Military Antiquities*, and Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*—vol. i., pp. 31-36 of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); vol. i., pp. 76-79 of Skene's *Celtic Scotland* (1876); and pp. 1023-1025 of *The Builder* (1877).

Antonshill, an estate, with a mansion, in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Coldstream.

Anwoth, a coast parish of SW Kirkcudbrightshire, with the Fleet Street suburb of its post-town GATEHOUSE in the E, and Dromore station in the N, on the Portpatrick branch of the Caledonian, 39 miles WSW of Dumfries. It is bounded W and N by Kirkmabreck, E by Girthon, SE by Fleet Bay, and S by Wigtown Bay; its length from N to S is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $12,861\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1036\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $33\frac{1}{2}$ water. The whole of the eastern border is traced by the river FLEET; and Skyreburn, rising upon Meikle Bennan, follows the upper portion of the western border till, joined by Cauldside Burn, it strikes south-south-eastward through the interior, and, traversing a lovely wooded glen, enters Fleet Bay after a course of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Its sudden and violent freshets have given rise to the local proverb of 'a Skyreburn warning,' of which 'Scarborough warning' in Harington's *Ariosto* (1591) is thought to be a corruption. The seaboard, though generally rocky, is low except at Kirkclaugh in the W, where a steep and rocky promontory rises to over 100 feet; and inland, too, the highest points are near or upon the western border, viz., from N to S Meikle Bennan (1100 feet), Stey Fell (1000), Cairnharrow (1497), Ben John (1150), and Barholm Hill (1163), eastward of which rise Kenlum Hill (900), Ardwall Hill (600), and Trusty's Hill (225). Underlying a fertile rock-soil, the formation is chiefly Silurian; a vein of lead, extending across the parish, and including small quantities of zinc and copper, was formerly worked on the estate of Rusco. Only about one-third of the entire surface is arable, much of the land along and to some distance from the Fleet being under wood; at Ardwall still stands the splendid beech that in 1800 was saved from the woodman by Campbell's *Beech Tree's Petition*. Behind Ornockenoch is a rocking-stone, 1 ton in weight; and prehistoric antiquities are two cairns and 'Druidical' circles, a vitrified fort and a broad flat stone inscribed with so-called Runic characters on Trusty's Hill, the Moat of Kirkclaugh, and near it a thin, flat obelisk, $5\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, with a rude cross carved upon either side. Rusco Castle, a seat of the Gordons of Lochinvar, is a square tower, crowning a knoll in the Vale of Fleet, 3 miles NNW of Gatehouse, and habitable, though dating from the 15th century. Cardoness Castle, also upon the Fleet, 1 mile SSW of Gatehouse, is a similar but roofless tower, last tenanted by Sir Godfrey M'Culloch, who in 1697 was beheaded at Edinburgh for the murder of William Gordon at Bush o' Bield (Chambers' *Domestic Annals*, ii. 321, 322, and iii. 174-176). The latter, another baronial mansion (demolished in 1827), was long the residence of Samuel Rutherford (1600-61), the eminent

Covenanting minister of Anwoth, who was visited here by Archbishop Usher, and two of whose 'Witnesses' are standing yet—the three large stones that he reared as a protest against Sabbath football playing. His church (1626) is an ivy-clad ruin, with a stone in its graveyard to John Bell of Whyteside, 'barbarously shot to death on Kirkconnel Moor for adherence to the Covenantants' in 1685; and to Rutherford's own memory was erected in 1842 upon a hill on Boreland farm a granite obelisk, 56 feet high, which, struck by lightning in 1847, was rebuilt in 1851. Ardwall, Cardoness House (Sir William Maxwell, third Bart.), and Kirkclaugh are the chief mansions; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 2 of between £50 and £100, and 4 of between £20 and £50. Anwoth is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the minister's income is £311. The present church (1826) stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Gatehouse, and contains 400 sittings. At Fleet Street, too, are the U.P. church of Gatehouse and boys' and girls' schools, which had respectively an average attendance of 81 and 91, and grants of £79, 4s. and £90, 8s. in 1879, when Laggan school was closed, but when that of Skyreburn had an attendance of 33 and a grant of £39, 4s. Valuation (1881) £6797, 3s. 6d. Pop. (1831) 830, (1861) 899, (1871) 827, (1881) 728. See pp. 99-109 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 4, 5, 1857.

Aonachan, a hamlet near the centre of the mainland of Inverness-shire, with formerly a post office under Fort Augustus.

Aonach-Shasuinn, a mountain 2902 feet high, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Loch Affric, NW Inverness-shire.

Appin, one of the five sections of Dull parish, Perthshire, comprehends the Strath of Appin, down which the Keltney Burn flows from the skirts of Schichallion 6 miles south-eastward to the Tay, at a point 2 miles NE of Kenmore. Thence it is prolonged down the strath of the Tay, past Aberfeldy, to near Grandtully Castle; and contains Dull church, and many fine artificial features. It is one of the most picturesque tracts in the Perthshire Highlands.

Appin, an estate, with a colliery, in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Dunfermline.

Appin (*Athania* or *Aphane*, i.e., 'abbatial lands' of Lismore), a village, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a territorial district, on the coast of Argyllshire. The village stands at the head of Appin Bay, on the SE side of Loch Linnhe, 15 miles NNE of Oban; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1868, is in the civil parish of Lismore, extends along the SE side of Loch Linnhe, measuring about 18 miles by 12, and abounds in interesting features. The shore is sandy, broken with islands and indentations; the coast behind is generally high, but not rocky, embellished with woods and mansions. The interior ranges from undulating meadow along the coast to high mountain on the farther watershed, or rises away in great variety of height and contour, and terminates in alpine masses, cleft by deep glens, and striped with torrents or cataracts. The scenery everywhere is richly diversified and strikingly picturesque. The Airds of Appin, lovely with lawn and wood, occupy the peninsula between Lochs Linnhe and Creran; Port-Appin, with an inn, fronts the N end of Lismore; Portnacroish village, with another inn, stands on the northern horn of Appin Bay; and opposite Shuna island is Appin House, the seat of Miss Downie, Lady of the Barony of Appin, and owner of 37,000 acres, valued at £2265 per annum. This parish, forming part of Lismore and Appin civil parish, is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll, the stipend being £150, with manse and glebe. There is also a Free church for Appin and Lismore. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 1327; of registration district (1871) 728, (1881) 762. The territorial district comprehends likewise Glen-Creran, Glen-Duror, Kingairloch, and Glenceo, and is upwards of 5 miles long, and from 10 to 15 broad. Appin abounds in legends of

APPLEBY

Caledonian times; possesses some interesting mediæval antiquities; and was the country of the Stewarts, or Stuarts, long famed as 'the unconquered foes of the Campbell,' but ultimately overmastered. Their history may be read in *The Stewarts of Appin* (Edinb. 1880) by John H. J. Stewart and Lieut. Col. Duncan Stewart; and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, has celebrated their fame in verse:—

'I sing of a land that was famous of yore,
The land of green Appin, the ward of the flood;
Where every grey cairn that broods over the shore,
Marks a grave of the royal, the valiant, or good;
The land where the strains of grey Ossian were framed,—
The land of fair Selma and reign of Fingal,—
And late of a race, that with tears must be named,
The noble Clan Stuart, the bravest of all.
Oh-hon, an Rei! and the Stuarts of Appin!
The gallant, devoted, old Stuarts of Appin!
Their glory is o'er,
For the clan is no more,
And the Sassenach sings on the hills of green Appin.'

Appleby, a place on the N border of Glasserton parish, Wigtownshire, 2½ miles W by N of Whithorn.

Applecross, a hamlet and a parish on the W coast of Ross-shire. The hamlet lies at the head of a small bay of its own name, opposite the central parts of Skye, 24 miles W by N of Strathcarron station on the Dingwall and Skye railway, and 14 by water NE by E of Broadford. It has a post office under Lochcarron, a stone jetty, and a good inn. The name is commonly referred either to an 18th century proprietor's having planted five apple-trees crosswise in his garden, or to a monkish tradition that apples grown here bore the sign of the cross; but *Applecross* is really a corruption of the ancient *Aporerosan* or *Abercrossan*, the most northerly of all the Scottish *abers*. The church of Aporerosan was founded in 673 by St Maelrubha, who, coming over from the Irish monastery of Bangor, made this his centre for the evangelisation of all the western districts between Lochs Carron and Broom (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, ii. 169 and 411, 412). A relic, probably, of this Columban monastery is an upright slab in the churchyard, bearing the figure of a collared cross. The reach of sea before the hamlet, separating Raasay and Rona islands from the mainland, is known as Applecross Sound. A stream, some 10 miles long, flows south-south-westward from high mountains to Applecross Bay at the hamlet, is very impetuous in its upper reaches, but becomes quiet lower down, and abounds with salmon and trout. Applecross House, a seat of Lord Middleton's, stands near the hamlet, is a fine old château, and has a garden where fuchsias, geraniums, and similar plants flourish out of doors all the year round, and a park with magnificent trees. The mainland approach to the hamlet is from Jeantown; and the road thence goes through a picturesque defile to Courthill, at the head of the northern horn of Loch Carron, and then ascends, by zigzag traverses, a steep mountain corrie to the height of 1500 feet, overhung by stupendous precipices, and commanding a view wellnigh as savage and sublime as that of Glencoe.

The parish, which, prior to 1726, formed part of Lochcarron parish, comprises all the country between Lochs Carron and Torridon, and from N to S has an extreme length of 16½ miles. The coast-line is very irregular—not more than 45 miles in direct measurement, but fully 90 if one follows the bends and windings of every loch and bay. The shores are in some places high and rocky, in others low and sandy, but almost everywhere monotonous. The interior mainly consists of hills and mountains, either altogether bare, or covered only with heath and coarse grass; among them are Beinn Garavegult (1602 feet), Beinn Clachan (2028), and Beinn Bhein (2397). Valleys there are both beautiful and fertile; but hardly 2000 acres are under cultivation, and they have generally a soil neither deep nor loamy, but rather shallow, and either sandy or gravelly. Two other rivulets besides the Applecross stream, and likewise several lochs (the largest, Lundie), contain trout and other fish; the sea-waters, too, abound in molluscs, are occasionally

ARASAIG

frequented by shoals of herring, and yield considerable quantities of cod, ling, flounders, etc. The shootings are extremely valuable, Lord Middleton's deer-forest alone being rented at £3500. In 1875 the rainfall was 47·89, and rain fell on 216 days throughout that year. Red and purple sandstones and conglomerates of Cambrian age are the prevailing rocks, to which the scenery owes its peculiar character; and copper has been worked at Kishorn. Part of the civil parish is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of SHIELDSAIG; the remainder forms another *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Lochcarron and synod of Glenelg, its minister's income amounting to £193. The parish church, built in 1817, contains 600 sittings; and there is also a Free church. Seven public schools are those of Aligin, Applecross, Arinacrinachd, Callakille, Kishorn, Shialdaig, and Torridon. With total accommodation for 54 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 178, and grants of £191, 19s. 3d. Valuation (1881) £4414, 17s. 2d. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking, of civil parish (1801) 1896, (1831) 2892, (1861) 2544, (1871) 2470; of *quoad sacra* parish (1861) 1064, (1871) 1129, (1881) 955.

Applegarth (Norse 'apple-yard,'—orchard), a parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, whose western half is traversed by the Caledonian, and contains the two stations of Nethercleuch and Dinwoodie, 3 and 6 miles respectively N by W of its post-town Lockerbie. Including since 1609 the ancient parish of Sibbaldbie, it is bounded N by Wamphray, NE and E by Hutton, S by Dryfesdale, and W by Lochmaben and Johnstone. From N to S its greatest length is 6¾ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 3 and 5¼ miles; and its area is 11,928¾ acres, of which 59¾ are water. The ANNAN traces nearly all the western boundary; and a fertile alluvial valley, extending thence to a little beyond the railway, rarely in the N exceeds 300, in the S 200, feet above the level of the sea. DRYFE Water runs south-south-eastward towards the Annan through the uplands above this valley; and heights to the W of it—from N to S—are Dinwoodie Hill (871 feet), Blaeberry Hill (635), Gayfield Type (714), Sibbaldbieside (682), and Cleuch-heads (518); to the E of it, Mid Hill (721), Adderlaw (822), Bowhill (813), and Balgray Hill (770). About two-thirds of the entire area are arable, and some 300 acres are under wood; the rocks are variously volcanic, Silurian, and Triassic. Jardine Hall (Sir Alexander Jardine, seventh Bart. since 1672, and owner of 5538 acres in the shire) lies 1¾ mile NNW of Nethercleuch station, and is a good mansion, built in 1814; other residences are Balgray, Hewk, Fourmerkland, and Dinwoodie Lodge; and the landed property is divided among six. A Roman road is thought to have run through Applegarth, in which there are no fewer than 3 camps and 14 hill-forts—2 of the latter on Dinwoodie Hill, where is also the graveyard of a chapel, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars. At the SW angle of the parish stood its old church, where, on 7 July 1300, Edward I., then marching to besiege Caerlaverock, offered oblation at the altars of SS Nicholas and Thomas à Becket. The site of Sibbaldbie church is marked by Kirkerfoot on the Dryfe's left bank, 2½ miles NE of Nethercleuch. Applegarth is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; its minister's income is £357. The present church (built 1760; repaired 1822) stands near where the old one stood, 2 miles SW of Nethercleuch, and contains 380 sittings. Two public schools, Sandyholm and Sibbaldbie, with respective accommodation for 90 and 66 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 48 and 62, and grants of £38, 6s. and £52, 14s. Valuation (1881) £11,979, 1s. Pop. (1831) 999, (1871) 902, (1881) 969.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Appletree Hall, a hamlet in Wilton parish, Roxburghshire, 2¾ miles NNW of Hawick.

Aquharaney, a mansion and estate in the W of Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, 8 miles NE of Ellon.

Aquorthies. See INVERURIE.

Arasaig or **Arisaig**, a village and a territorial district in Ardnamurchan parish, on the W coast of Invernesshire. The village stands on a small sea-loch, nearly opposite the N end of Eigg island, 22 miles NE of Ard-

namurchan Point, and 38½ W by N of Fort William. A small place, with only a few scattered houses, it serves as a centre of business and a point of communication for an extensive but thinly-peopled tract of country; maintained formerly a regular ferry to Skye, and still can furnish boats for passengers thither; communicates regularly with the steamers plying between the Clyde and Skye; and has a post office under Fort William, a large inn, a mission church of the Establishment, a Free Church mission station, a Roman Catholic chapel (1849; 600 sittings), a Christian Knowledge Society's school; and fairs on the Saturday before the second Wednesday of June, on the fourth Tuesday of August, and on the third Tuesday of October. The minister of the Established mission church receives £60 a-year from the Royal Bounty grant, and has a manse. Arasaig House, near the village, was the residence of the tenth Lord Cranstoun (1809-69).

The territorial district is bounded by Loch Morar on the N, by Loch Aylort on the S; has a rugged, sterile, mountainous character; and terminates seaward in a promontory, called Arasaig Point, nearly opposite the middle of Eigg island. Pop. of registration district (1861) 1343, (1871) 1131, (1881) 1130.

Aray or Ary (Gael. *a-reidh*, 'smooth water'), a stream of the Argyll district of Argyllshire, rising in several head-streams near the watershed between the head of Loch Fyne and the foot of Loch Awe, and running about 9 miles southward to Loch Fyne, which it enters near Inverary Castle, giving name to Inverary. It is crossed at its mouth by a bridge on the line of road along the W shore of Loch Fyne, and is followed down its whole course by the road from Oban to Inverary. It runs on a rocky bed, along the bottom of a romantic glen, beneath bare hills first, and then between finely wooded banks. Col. Robertson's etymology notwithstanding, it has an impetuous current, makes several picturesque falls, and is called by Skene the 'furious Aray.' The finest fall occurs about 3 miles from Inverary, and bears the name of Lenach-Gluthin. The stream here rushes through a rocky cleft, and leaps down a precipice 60 feet high into a whirlpool below, thence shooting through a narrow opening. Salmon and grise often ascend to the pool, leap from it into the vertical cataract, and reach the first ledge of the precipice, only to be hurled back by the force of the water. Another beautiful fall, Carlonan Linn, occurs about mid-way between Lenach-Gluthin and Inverary. The upper Aray is open to anglers from the Argyll Arms, Inverary, and sport is very good, especially in July and August.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 37, 1876.

Arbigland, a coast estate, with a handsome mansion and finely planted grounds, in Kirkbean parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1½ mile SE of Kirkbean village. Its owner, Col. Blackett, holds 1453 acres in the shire, valued at £3291 per annum. In a cottage here the naval adventurer Paul Jones was born 6 July 1747, his reputed father being gardener, and his mother cook, to Mr William Craik, whose grandfather had bought the estate from the Earl of Southesk in 1722.

Arbikie, a place in the south-western extremity of Lunan parish, Forfarshire. A range of small tumuli here, at equal distances from one another, over a length of about 2400 feet, is supposed to mark the site of some ancient sanguinary battle.

Arbirlot (Gael. 'ford of the Elliot'), a village and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The village, on the left bank of Elliot Water, is 2¾ miles W by S of Arbroath, 2 miles WN W of Elliot Junction; has a post office under Arbroath, a cattle fair on the second Wednesday of November, a parish library, the parish church (rebuilt 1832; 639 sittings), and a Free church; and is described as 'lying in a secluded hollow beside the stream, where, with the cottages nestling in their greenery, the bridge, the mill, and foaming water, the scene is more than ordinarily picturesque.' The old manse here 'was replaced in 1835 by another (almost, if not altogether, the best manse in Scotland) on the height across the stream—a spot which Mr Guthrie selected as commanding a view of the sea.'

The parish contains also the village of Bonnington, 2

miles W by S. Bounded N by St Vigeans, NE by Arbroath, SE by the German Ocean, S by the Hutton section of St Vigeans and by Panbride, SW by Panbride, and NW by Carmyllie, it has a varying length from E to W of 2½ and 4¾ miles, an utmost width from N to S of 3¾ miles, and a land area of 6747 acres. The coast, 1¼ mile long, is flat and sandy; inland, the surface rises gently west-north-westward to 258 feet near Pitcudrum, 262 near Bonnington, 338 near Wester Knox, 273 near Easter Bonhard, 400 near Lynn, 295 on Kelly Moor, and 304 near Lochaber. The rocks, Devonian and eruptive, contain rock-crystals; the soils of the arable lands (about four-fifths of the entire area) are in some parts argillaceous, in most parts a light rich loam incumbent on gravel, while those of the higher grounds (about one-sixth) are wet and moorish. The only distinctive features in the landscape are found along the gentle valley of the ELLIOT. It here has an east-south-eastward course of 3½ miles, receives from the W the Rottenraw Burn, and sweeps below the village through a steep wooded dell past the old grey tower of Kelly Castle, which, held by the Auchterlonies from the 15th to the 17th century, came in 1679 to the Earl of Panmure, an ancestor of the Dalhousie family. See BRECHIN. George Gladstones, afterwards Archbishop of St Andrews, was minister of Arbirlot in 1597, as also was the great Dr Guthrie from 1830 to 1837; and in Arbirlot was born, in 1833, John Kirk, M.D., suppressor of the East African slave trade. The Earl of Dalhousie is chief proprietor, 2 other landowners holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Arbirlot is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £245. Its public school, erected in 1876, with accommodation for 129 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £58, 12s. Valuation (1881) £13,224, including £2329 for 1½ mile of the Dundee and Arbroath, and 3¾ miles of the Carmyllie, branch of the Caledonian. Pop. (1801) 945, (1831) 1086, (1871) 919, (1881) 822.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 57, 1865-68. See part iv. and chap. iii. of the *Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie* (Lond. 1874).

Arbory Hill, a conical hill in the SW angle of Lamington parish, S Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, 1 mile below the mouth of Glengonnar Water. It rises to a height of 1406 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by extensive rude relics of an ancient Caledonian work. First are a wide fosse and a rampart; next, about 18 feet farther up, are another fosse and a large earth-work; next, about 48 feet still farther up, is a circle of stones upwards of 20 feet thick and about 4 high; and, finally, is an enclosed or summit space about 132 feet in diameter.

Arbroath (anc. *Aberbrothock*, Celt. 'ford of the Brothock'), a royal, police, and parliamentary burgh, a seaport, and a seat of manufacture on the SE coast of Forfarshire, at the mouth of the Brothock Burn. It stands at the junction of the Arbroath and Forfar railway, opened in 1839, the Dundee and Arbroath Joint line, opened in 1840, and the Arbroath and Montrose railway, opened in 1881; and by rail is 14½ miles SE by E of Forfar, 15¾ SSW of Montrose, 57½ SSW of Aberdeen, 16¾ ENE of Dundee, 38½ ENE of Perth, 59¾ NNE of Edinburgh (*via* Tayport), and 100¾ NE of Glasgow. Its site is chiefly a little plain, engirt on the land sides by eminences of from 100 to 200 feet, which command an extensive view of the sea, of Forfarshire, and of the elevated parts of Fife. The old royal burgh consisted chiefly of one main street less than 1 mile in length, crossed by another smaller street, and by a few still smaller lanes. But the modern town has spread widely from Arbroath into St Vigeans parish. Newgate, Seagate, Marketgate, New Marketgate, Grimsby, Millgate, Lordburngate, Applegate, Rotten Row, and Cobgate, mentioned in an official document of 1445 as crofts or rural thoroughfares, are all now, and have long been, edified streets. Newgate is the only one of them not built upon till recent times; Grimsby was feued in the latter part of last century; and Rotten Row and Cobgate are the parts of High Street respectively above and below the present parish church. One

portion of the St Vigeans extension, about 35 acres of the Alnericlose estate, was covered with streets and factories in an incredibly short space of time; and others were added till what was at first a trivial suburb became coequal with all the original town. Two or three of the modern streets are handsome, several more are neat or tolerably good, and many possess some excellent houses; but most are narrow and more or less mean. Much improvement, in various ways, has been made at many periods, particularly since 1871; yet fails to give the town, on the whole, an architectural appearance proportionate to its size or importance. Yet in 1773 Dr Samuel Johnson was pleased to say, referring to the abbey, that he should scarcely have regretted his journey, had it afforded nothing more than the sight of Aberbrothock.

The Town-house, built in 1803, is a handsome edifice, and contains a large elegant apartment, a town-clerk's office, a small debt court-room, and a council chamber. The Guild Hall, a plain building, was completely destroyed by fire (10 Oct. 1880), but has been since rebuilt in a handsome style. The Trades' Hall was erected in 1815 at a cost which weighed heavily on the incorporations, and, having been sold, is now in private hands. The Market House was erected in 1856, at a cost of about £7000, and is an ornamental structure.



Seal of Arbroath.

The Public Hall was erected in 1865, and contains a museum and a large hall for concerts and public meetings. The museum is open to the public on every lawful day, and in 1870 was enriched with a valuable collection of fishes, minerals, and other subjects, gifted by Mr James Renny of Edinburgh, and with three-fourths of the late Professor Fleming's collection of insects, shells, and fossils. The public subscription library contains 13,000 volumes. The mechanics' institute has a library of more than 1500 volumes and a reading-room. Other institutions are a public subscription reading-room, a scientific and literary association, an educational institute, science and art evening classes, cricket, football, and curling clubs, an infirmary and dispensary, 2 destitute sick societies, a ladies' clothing society, a town mission, a female home mission, and 12 charity funds or mortifications, bequeathed between 1738 and 1880. The infirmary, opened in 1845, received 220 cases in the year 1879-80, besides treating 877 out-patients; its income for that year was £881, 5s. 2d., and its endowment had reached £8000.

Arbroath has 22 places of worship, divided among 12 denominations, and all of them modern but one. The Old or parish church, built about 1590, with the materials of the abbey dormitory, and enlarged or repaired in 1762, 1788, 1823, and 1869, has a handsome Gothic spire added in 1831 at a cost of £1300, and 152 feet high, also old carving in its pews, and 2 bronze alms-dishes, taken probably from the abbey. Abbey Church, built in 1797 at a cost of £2000, was greatly altered, though hardly improved (1876-78), at a cost of £2000 more, new windows being struck out, and old ones closed, a flat panelled ceiling

inserted, the gallery stairs transferred to the outside, etc. Inverbrothock Church was built in 1828, Ladyloan in 1838, the latter being adorned in 1875 with two memorial stained-glass windows; and all these three, Abbey, Inverbrothock, and Ladyloan, have been raised from chapels of ease to *quoad sacra* churches in respectively 1869, 1855, and 1865. St Margaret's chapel of ease was erected (1877-79) at a cost of £6000, exclusive of a spire to be added. Free churches are East (rebuilt at Brothock Bridge 1875), Inverbrothock (1846), High Street (the former Episcopal chapel, 1856), Knox's (1867), and Ladyloan (1845), in connection with which last a mission meeting-house was opened in 1872. The United Presbyterians have 3 churches, Erskine (1851), Princes Street (1867), and Park Street (1826); whilst each of the following bodies has 1—United Original Seceders (1821), Evangelical Union (1863), Congregationalists (1866), Baptists (1873), Wesleyans (opened by Wesley himself, 1772), 'Balehristians' (1783), and Irvingites (1865). St Mary's Episcopal church (1852-54) is a good Gothic building with spire; the Catholic church of St Thomas of Canterbury (1848) was in 1880 beautified by the insertion of 4 stained-glass windows. The Academy, built in 1821, in 1861 took the name of High School, on amalgamation with the Educational Institution (1844), and in 1872 passed to the charge of the school-board; with a rector, 8 under-masters, and accommodation for 609, it furnishes higher-class education to over 300 pupils. The Abbey, Hill, Keptie, Inverbrothock, Ladyloan, and Park Street public schools are also all under the board, which in June 1880 reported the number of children on the school rolls as 3501, of children in average attendance as 3099, whilst the aggregate grants to the above 6 schools amounted (1879) to £1811.

An ancient abbey, now in a state of picturesque decay, is much the most imposing object in the town. This stands in High Street, near the parish church. It was founded in 1178 by William the Lyon, and dedicated to SS. Mary and Thomas a Becket. Becket had been martyred at the high altar of Canterbury Cathedral only seven years before, and William the Lyon had recently suffered shameful defeat and ignominious capture by the English at Alnwick; but William had been personally acquainted with Becket, and is supposed to have regarded him as a private friend. 'Was this the cause,' Cosmo Innes asks, 'or was it the natural propensity to extol him, who, living and dead, had humbled the crown of England, that led William to take St Thomas as his patron saint, and to entreat his intercession when he was in greatest trouble? Or may we consider the dedication of his new abbey, and his invocation of the martyr of Canterbury, as nothing more than the signs of the rapid spreading of the veneration for the new saint of the high church party, from which his old opponent himself, Henry of England, was not exempt?' The abbey received great endowments, not only from William, but from many subsequent princes and barons; received also, in 1204, a charter of privileges from King John of England; and was one of the richest in Scotland. Its monks were of the Tyronensian order; and the first ones were brought from Kelso. Its abbots had several special privileges; they were exempted from assisting at the yearly synods; they had the custody of the Brechennach, or consecrated banner of Columba; they acquired from Pope Benedict, by Bull dated at Avignon, the right to wear a mitre; and they, in some instances, were the foremost churchmen of the kingdom. The last abbot was Cardinal Beaton, at the same time Archbishop of St Andrews. The abbey was not completed till 1233; and, after the death of Beaton, it felt the blows of the iconoclastic Reformers. Its property then was converted into a temporal lordship in favour of Lord Claude Hamilton, third son of the Duke of Chatelherault; passed soon to the Earl of Dysart; and passed again in the reign of James VI. to Patrick Maule of Panmure, ancestor of the Earl of Dalhousie.

A stone wall, from 20 to 24 feet high, enclosed the precincts of the abbey, and was 1150 feet in length along the E and W sides, 706 along the N side, and 484 along

the S side. A tower, 24 feet square and 70 high, stood at the NW corner; was used for some time as the regality prison; was afterwards, in its ground-flat, converted into a butcher's shop; and is still entire. Another tower, somewhat smaller, stood at the SW angle; had raised upon it a slated spire; served for many years as a steeple to the parish church; but, becoming ruinous, was taken down in 1830, to give place to the church's present steeple. A stately porch, in the N wall, formed the main entrance; seems to have been furnished with a portcullis, which now forms the armorial bearings of the town; and was demolished as insecure about 1825. Another entrance, called the Darngate, far inferior in architectural structure to the main entrance, stood at the SE corner. The church stood in the northern part of the enclosure; measured 276 feet from E to W; seems to have been 67 feet high from the pavement to the roof; and had two western towers, and a great central tower. The nave, of nine bays, was 148, and the three-bayed choir $76\frac{1}{2}$, feet long; the central aisle was 35, and each of the side aisles $16\frac{1}{2}$, feet wide; whilst the transept was 132 feet long and $45\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The whole structure is now in a state of chaotic ruin, and mingles with fragments of the cloisters and other attached buildings in prostrate confusion; yet, by attentive observation, can still be traced as to its cruciform outline, and considerably re-constructed, in imagination, as to its several parts and its main details. The great western doorway is still entire, and forms a grand object. A rose window, seemingly of great size and much beauty, surmounted the great western doorway, and has left some vestiges. Another of smaller size is yet seen on the upper part of the wall of the S transept. The S wall and part of the E end are still standing; and they retain some windows, or portions of windows, and some other features, which distinctly show the characteristic architecture. The pillars which supported the roof are all demolished, but can still be easily traced in their sub-basements or foundations; and those at the intersection of the nave or transept have been so much larger than the others as evidently to have been piers supporting the central tower. The architecture was partly Norman, but mainly Early English; and it exhibits these styles in a closeness of blending, and in a gentleness of transition to be seen elsewhere in only a very few buildings. The great western door is Norman, in rather peculiar mouldings, but evidently of the later or latest Norman type; and the gallery above the interior of that doorway has the Early English arch resting on the Norman pillar and capital. The building material, however, was a dark-red sandstone so very friable that the mouldings and tracery, excepting only at a few places, are very much obliterated. Large masses of the pile, too, have fallen at comparatively recent periods—one of them immediately before Pennant visited the ruins in 1772. Operations were undertaken by the Exchequer to prevent further dilapidation; but these, though well meant and in some sense highly serviceable, have introduced flat new surfaces of masonry, utterly discordant with the rugged contiguous ruins. A building, said to have been the chapter-house, adjoins the S transept on the E; consists of two vaulted apartments, the one above the other; and is in a state of good repair. The cloisters appear to have stood in front of that building and of the S transept, but have been utterly destroyed. The abbot's house stood at a short distance from the S wall of the nave; and a portion of it is still inhabited as a private mansion. The tomb of King William the Lyon, who was buried before the high altar 9 Dec. 1214, was discovered in 1816 during the Exchequer's operations; it consists of hewn freestone. There are also several interesting monuments, among them the effigies of three of the thirty-two abbots of Arbroath. One of these is in blue sandstone; another has pouch and girdle of madreporé. Many tombs or gravestones of a very remote antiquity are in the graveyard near the church; but they want distinctive character, and are remarkable mainly for having the primitive form of the cross among their sculptures.

Arbroath has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; 3 hotels; offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., the Clydesdale, Commercial, and Royal banks; a local savings' bank (1815); 39 insurance offices; a plate-glass insurance association; a Montrose and Arbroath freight association; three vice-consulships, of respectively the North German Confederation, Sweden and Norway, and Belgium; a custom-house; and a Liberal Saturday paper, the *Arbroath Guide* (1842). Saturday is market-day, and hiring fairs are held on the last Saturday of January, 26 May, 18 July, and 22 Nov., provided these days are Saturdays, otherwise on the Saturday following. The manufacture of brown linens was introduced in the early part of last century; took a great start, about the year 1738, from a local weaver's discovery of the mode of making osnaburgs, and by a few local capitalists then engaging in the manufacture; and made such progress that, in the year 1792, so many as 1,055,303 yards of osnaburgs and brown linen, valued at £39,660, were stamped in the town. The making of sailcloth, in the same year, employed nearly 500 weavers, and was almost as productive in point of value as the other manufacture. The making of linen thread was introduced about 1740, prospered for nearly half a century, and then dwindled rapidly to extinction. The spinning of flax by steam power was introduced in 1806, came to a crucial trial in the Inch mill about 1808, and then took root as a permanent employment. A grand rush of increased business in the various departments of the linen trade occurred between 1820 and 1826, but was greatly impelled by over-speculation; and, in the latter part of 1825, and the early part of 1826, it received a tremendous check in a most disastrous crisis. The linen manufacture seemed, at the instant, to be overwhelmed; and it went on for a time with faltering progress and extreme caution; yet it eventually resumed its previous breadth, and became as vigorous as ever. The spinning mills were 16 in 1832, 19 in 1842, when the quantity of flax spun was about 7000 tons, the value of the yarn about £300,000, the number of linen weavers 732 (about a third of them women), and the number of canvas weavers 450 (about a fifth of them women). In 1851 the nominal horse-power of the engines was 530, the number of spindles 30,342, of power-looms 806, and of persons employed 4620. The mills in 1867 were 18, but aggregate had larger space and did more work than the same number in 1842, their nominal horse-power being 892, and the number of spindles 36,732, of power-looms 830, and of persons employed 4941. In 1875 there were 34 spinning mills and factories, all driven by steam, with 40,000 spindles, and fully 1100 power-looms, which, together, turned out weekly about 450,000 yards of cloth. There are also bleachfields, calendering establishments, tanneries, engineering works, asphalt and tar factories, chemical works, and a shipbuilding yard, in which 3 sailing vessels of aggregate 400 tons were built during 1875-80; fishing employs 154 boats of 953 tons, and about 280 men and boys.

The Abbot's Harbour (1394), a wooden pier projecting from Danger Point, 'was not much liked by mariners; accordingly, the Old Harbour was formed (1725-42) to the westward, at a cost of over £6000. Its W pier was rebuilt (1789), a lighthouse erected (1798), and a patent slip laid down (1827); but it admitted vessels of only 100 tons at low tide, of only 200 at spring tide. Between 1841 and 1846, then, £58,000 was expended on the improvement of the Old and the construction of the New Harbour; this, with a break-water, admits at spring tides ships of 400 tons; had conveyed to it the property and shore dues of the Old Harbour on payment of £10,000 to the community; and is administered by a body of 23 trustees, comprising the provost, 10 parliamentary burgh electors, 4 county representatives, &c. Lastly, between 1871 and 1877, at a cost of more than £29,000, including £20,000 from Government, the Old Harbour has been converted into a wet dock, the New Harbour and the entrance from the Bar have been deepened, and a new patent slip has been

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formed for ships of 700 tons. In 1880 the harbour revenue was £4776 (£4245 from shore-dues); whilst the aggregate tonnage registered as belonging to the port was 900 in 1781, 1704 in 1791, 6700 in 1833, 15,251 in 1851, 13,320 in 1860, 11,915 in 1870, 10,256 in 1878, and 8118 in 1880, viz., 38 sailing vessels of 7531 and 3 steamers of 537 tons. The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels that cleared and entered from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise in cargoes and in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	For'gn.	Total.	British.	For'gn.	Total.
1873	32,532	7106	39,638	32,022	8099	40,121
1878	36,561	8306	44,867	36,940	8345	45,285
1880	31,525	6846	38,371	33,425	6828	40,253

Of the total, 334 vessels of 38,371 tons, that entered in 1880, 60 of 8905 tons were steamers, 32 of 1588 tons were in ballast, and 275 of 24,813 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 355 of 40,253 tons, of those that cleared included 63 steamers of 9248 tons, 250 vessels in ballast of 30,744 tons, and 348 coasters of 39,048 tons. The trade is mainly, then, an import coastwise one; and coal is a chief article of import, 28,187 tons having been received here coastwise in 1878, 25,652 tons in 1879. Other imports are flax, hemp, jute, cordilla, hides, oak bark, bones, timber, and groceries, the total value in 1879 of foreign and colonial merchandise being £194,793 (£445,335 in 1877); of exports, £1934 (£4214 in 1878); and of customs, £18,273.

Till then most probably a burgh of regality, Arbroath in 1599 received a charter of *novodamus* from James VI., by which it became a royal burgh. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors. The corporation property comprises common lands, houses, mills, feu-duties, entries, customs, and imposts; and, in Oct. 1870, was estimated to be worth £40,593, 10s. 1d. The general purposes' revenue was £4207, and the expenditure £4484, for the year ending 15 May 1881, when the whole bonded debt of the commissioners amounted to £25,200. The corporation revenue, in 1788, was £864; in 1838, £3859; in 1842, £1692; in 1874, £1495; in 1881, £1667. The annual value of real property in 1881, within the parliamentary burgh, was £79,365, of which £519 was for railways, and £40,232 was within the parish of St Vigean. There is a guildry incorporation; and there are incorporated trades of hammermen, glovers, shoemakers, weavers, wrights, tailors, and bakers, the first dating from 1592, the last from 1653. The General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland was adopted prior to 1871. A police court, with the magistrates as judges, sits every Monday; a justice of peace court on the first Monday of every month; and a sheriff small debt court on the third Wednesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November. The police force, in 1880, comprised 16 men, and the salary of the superintendent was £230. The number of persons in 1879 tried at the instance of the police was 479; convicted, 468; committed for trial, 9; charged, but not dealt with, 1. The Nolt Loan water supply, with reservoir, pumping-engine, and numerous street wells, was provided in 1871, at a cost of £1700; the gas corporation's revenue was £8972 in 1880, its expenditure £8211. The burgh unites with Montrose, Forfar, Brechin, and Bervie in sending a member to parliament, and in 1881 its municipal constituency was 3366, its parliamentary 3383. Pop. of municipal burgh (1861) 7984, (1871) 20,068, an increase due to extension of the burgh's boundaries. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1831) 13,795, (1841) 14,576, (1861) 17,593, (1871) 19,973, (1881) 21,758.

From a fishing hamlet under the abbey's protection, Arbroath grew up in the 14th century to be a place of some foreign trade. A parliament assembled in the abbey in April 1320, adopted a solemn address to the Pope on behalf of Scottish independence, and is remark-

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able as the earliest parliament in which we find distinct evidence of a formal representation of the burghs.

Jurisdiction over the criminal affairs of the abbey and over its prison was resigned by the monks to a layman; and in the year 1445 the election to this office led to very disastrous consequences. The monks that year chose Alexander Lindsay, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, and commonly known by the appellation of The Tiger or Earl Beardie, to be the bailie or chief-justiciar of their regality; but he proved so expensive by his number of followers and high way of living, that they were obliged to remove him, and appoint in his stead Alexander Ogilvy of Inverquhar, nephew to John Ogilvy of Airlie, who had an hereditary claim to the place. This occasioned a cruel feud between the families; each assembled their vassals; and 'there can be little doubt,' says Mr Fraser Tytler, 'that the Ogilvies must have sunk under this threatened attack, but accident gave them a powerful ally in Sir Alexander Seton of Gordon, afterwards Earl of Huntly, who, as he returned from court, happened to lodge for the night at the castle of Ogilvy, at the very moment when this baron was mustering his forces against the meditated assault of Crawford. Seton, although in no way personally interested in the quarrel, found himself, it is said, compelled to assist the Ogilvies, by a rude but ancient custom, which bound the guest to take common part with his host in all dangers which might occur so long as the food eaten under his roof remained in his stomach. With the small train of attendants and friends who accompanied him, he instantly joined the forces of Inverquhar, and proceeding to the town of Arbroath, found the opposite party drawn up in great strength on the outside of the gates.' As the two lines approached each other, and spears were placing in the rest, the Earl of Crawford, anxious to stay the fight, suddenly appeared on the field, and, galloping up between the two armies, was accidentally slain by a soldier. The Crawfords, assisted by a large party of the vassals of Douglas, and infuriated at the loss of their chief, thereupon attacked the Ogilvies with a desperation which quickly broke their ranks, and put them to irreclaimable disorder. Such, however, was the gallantry of their resistance, that they were almost entirely cut to pieces. Nor was the Ogilvies' loss in the field their worst misfortune; for Lindsay, with his characteristic ferocity, and protected by the authority of Douglas, let loose his army upon their estates, and the flames of their castles, the slaughter of their vassals, the plunder of their property, and the captivity of their wives and children instructed the remotest adherents of the justiciar of Arbroath, how terrible was the vengeance which they had provoked.

During the war in 1781, this coast was annoyed by a French privateer, the *Fearnought* of Dunkirk, commanded by one Fall. On the evening of the 23d of May, he came to anchor in the Bay of Arbroath, and fired a few shots into the town; after which he sent a flag of truce on shore, with the following letter:—

'At sea, May twenty-third.

'Gentlemen, I send these two words to inform you, that I will have you to bring to the French colour, in less than a quarter of an hour, or I set the town on fire directly; such is the order of my master the king of France I am sent by. Send directly the mair and chiefs of the town to make some agreement with me, or I'll make my duty. It is the will of yours.

'To Messieurs Mair of the town called }
Arbroath, or in his absence, to the }
chief man after him, in Scotland.'

The worthy magistrates, with a view to gain time to arm the inhabitants, and send expresses for military aid, in the true spirit of subtle diplomacy gave an evasive answer to Monsieur Fall's letter, reminding him that he had mentioned no terms of ransom, and begging he would do no injury to the town till he should hear from them again. Upon this Fall wrote a second letter to them in the following terms:—

'At sea, eight o'clock in the afternoon.

'Gentlemen, I received just now your answer, by which you say I ask no terms. I thought it was useless, since I asked you to come aboard for agreement. But here are my terms; I will have £30,000 sterling at least, and 6 of the chiefs men of the town

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for otage. Be speedy, or I shoot your town away directly, and I set fire to it. I am, gentlemen, your servant. I sent some of my crew to you; but if some harm happens to them, you'll be sure will hang up the main-yard of the preseners we have aboard.

'To Monsieurs the chiefs men of }
Arbrought in Scotland.' }

The magistrates having now got some of the inhabitants armed, and their courage further supported by the arrival of some military from Montrose, set Fall at defiance, and 'ordered him to do his worst, for they would not give him a farthing.' Whereupon, says the worthy historian of this memorable transaction in the annals of Arbroath, terribly enraged, and no doubt greatly disappointed, he began a heavy fire upon the town, and continued it for a long time; but happily it did no harm, except knocking down some chimney-tops, and burning the fingers of those who took up his balls, which were heated.

Arbroath is the 'Fairport' of Scott's *Antiquary*; and both in itself and in its surroundings, it can easily be identified with his descriptions. Among its illustrious natives are David Pierson (fl. 1628), author of the rare *Varieties*; David Carey (1782-1824), poet and novelist; Neil Arnott, M.D. (1788-1874), scientific inventor; and Wm. Sharpey, M.D. (b. 1802): it was also the residence, from 1793 to 1814, of Alex. Balfour, poet and novelist.

The parish of Arbroath is bounded N and NE by St Vigeans, SE by the German Ocean, SW by a detached portion of St Vigeans and by Arbirlot. Its outline roughly resembles that of a boat, with the sole resting on the shore. Its length from NW to SE is about 3 miles; its breadth varies from 1 to 10 furlongs; and its land area is 943 acres. The coast extends about 1½ mile; has a flat surface, with a rocky bottom; forms the terminal portion of the level seaboard extending from the mouth of the Tay; and adjoins a high mural reach of rock-coast, pierced with caves, and torn with fissures, in the parish of St Vigeans. The land rises gradually behind the town, onward to the north-western boundary, and attains there an elevation of more than 200 feet above sea-level. The Brothock Burn comes in from St Vigeans, and has a course of only about ¼ mile within Arbroath parish to the sea. A small lake called Bishop's Loch lay about 2 miles from the town, but has long been drained. The rocks are chiefly Devonian. The soil along the coast is light and sandy, behind the town is black loam, and in the NW is reclaimed moor on a clay bottom. Two landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 36 of between £100 and £500, 70 of from £50 to £100, and 197 of from £20 to £50. Arbroath is seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns; its living is worth £428. Valuation of landward portion (1881) £1419, 14s. Pop. of entire parish (1831) 6660, (1861) 9847, (1871) 9877, (1881) 9900.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 57, 1865-67.

The presbytery of Arbroath comprises the old parishes of Arbroath, Arbirlot, Barry, Carmylie, Guthrie, Inverkeilor, Kinnell, Kirkcend, Lunan, Panbride, and St Vigeans, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Abbey, Carnoustie, Colliston, Friockheim, Inverbrothock, and Ladyloan, and the chapels of St Margaret's and Auchmithie. Pop. (1871) 33,811, of whom 8702 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, when the above-named congregations raised £4074 in Christian liberality.—A Free Church presbytery of Arbroath has churches at Arbirlot, Barry, Carmylie, Carnoustie, Colliston, Friockheim, Inverkeilor, and Panbride, besides the 5 at the town itself, these 13 congregations numbering 4456 communicants in 1880.—A U.P. presbytery of Arbroath has 3 churches there, 3 at Brechin, 3 at Montrose, and others at Carnoustie, Forfar, Johnshaven, and Muirton, the 13 numbering 3977 members in 1879.

See *Liber S. Thomæ de Aberbrothoc* 1178-1329, edited for the Bannatyne Club by Cosmo Innes and P. Chalmers (1848); Billing's *Antiquities* (1852); D. Miller's *Arbroath and its Abbey* (1860); C. Innes' *Sketches of Early Scotch History* (1861); and Geo. Hay's *History of Arbroath* (1876).

Arbroath and Forfar Railway, a railway of Forfarshire, from the E side of Arbroath harbour, 15½ miles

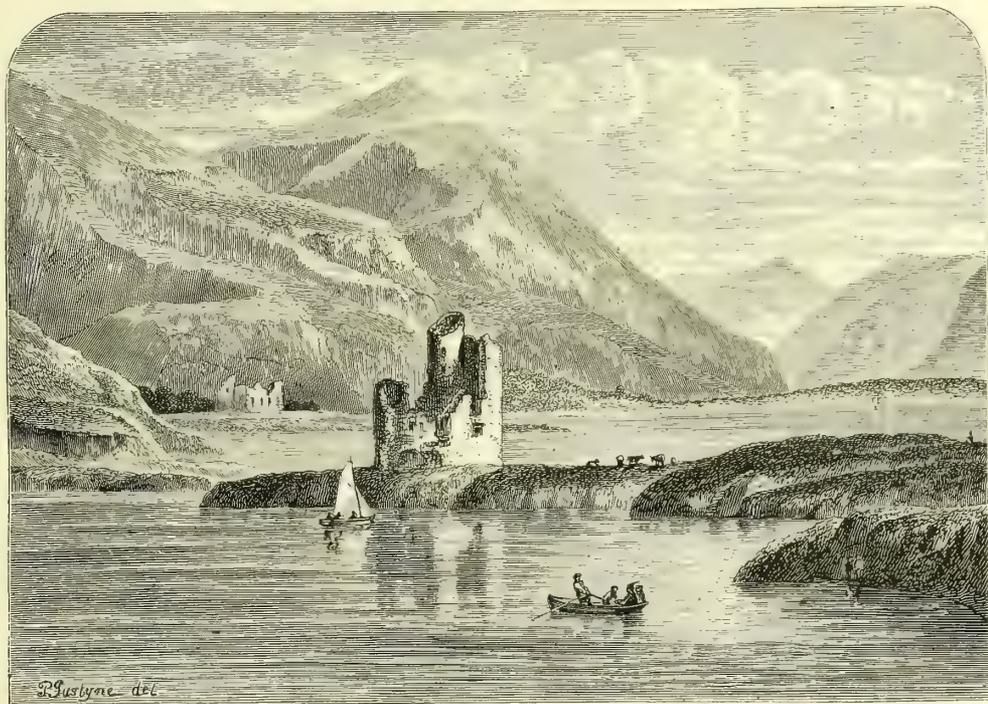
ARBUTHNOTT

west-north-westward to a junction with the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian at Forfar. Incorporated 17 May 1836, it was formed at a cost of £131,644, and was opened partially in Sept. 1838, wholly in Jan. 1839. It is leased now in perpetuity to the Caledonian, at a yearly rental of £13,500.

Arbruchill. See **ABERUCHILL**.

Arbuckle, a village of NE Lanarkshire, 2½ miles from Airdrie.

Arbuthnott (12th c. *Abirbothennoth* = Gael. *abivirbothan-neithe*, 'confluence at the booth of Neithe's stream'), a parish of E Kincardineshire, whose SE angle is ½ mile distant from Bervie terminus, and whose W and NW borders are respectively ¾ and ½ mile from Fordoun and Drumlithie stations on the main Caledonian line. It is bounded NW and N by Glenbervie, E by Kinneff, S by Bervie, SW by Garvoek, and W by Fordoun. Its length from N to S by W is 6 miles; its breadth varies from 1 to 5 miles; and its land area is 9585 acres. The river BERVIE, after following at intervals the boundary with Fordoun and Garvoek, winds 1½ mile through the interior, past Arbuthnott Church, and traces next the boundary with Bervie; and the boundary with Glenbervie is formed by its affluent, the Forthie Water. The surface rises everywhere from the vale of the Bervie, is much diversified with hill and dale, and attains at Bruxie Hill, on the NE border, an extreme altitude of 710 feet—other summits being Water Hill (460 feet), Gallow Hill (465), Hillhead (571), and Birnie Hill (482). The vale of the Bervie has many curves and windings, abounds in large haughs and steep wooded banks, and at many points presents scenes of great beauty. The rocks are chiefly trap and Devonian, but include detached masses of gneiss and granite. Very fine pebbles, suitable for gems, have been found in trap-rock, a little below Arbuthnott House; calcareous spar is not uncommon; and, in Hare's Den, a deep ravine nearly opposite the parish church, are tiny veins of manganese. About two-thirds of the land are under the plough, and some 300 acres under wood. The knightly family of Arbuthnott obtained the greater portion of this parish in 1105; and Sir Robert, the fourteenth in descent, was created Viscount Arbuthnott and Baron Inverbervie in 1644. Arbuthnott House, the family seat, stands amid beautiful grounds near the left bank of the Bervie, which, spanned by a handsome bridge (1821), is joined here by a rapid rivulet (? anc. *Neithe*). Kair House, a neat modern mansion, succeeded the seat of a branch of the Sibbalds, extinct in the 17th century; and Allardice, now a ruin, belonged in the 12th century to a family that has also become extinct in Captain Robert Barclay-Allardice (1799-1854), the famous pedestrian. Alexander Arbuthnott (1538-83), the first Protestant principal of King's College, Aberdeen, was minister, and probably a native of this parish, as certainly was Dr John Arbuthnot (1667-1735), most learned of the wits of Queen Anne's reign. Arbuthnott is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the minister's income is £269. Its church, St Ternan's, stands near Arbuthnott House, 2½ miles WNW of Bervie, contains 440 sittings, and is an ancient structure apparently of Romanesque date. On the SW of the chancel is the Second Pointed chapel of St Mary, built by Sir Robert Arbuthnott in 1505, and consisting of two stories, the lower of which, vaulted and open to the church by a large semicircular arch, was the Arbuthnots' former burial-place. The upper chamber, which is reached by a stair in a picturesque turret with a conical stone roof at the NW angle of the chapel, once held the theological library bequeathed to his successors by the Rev. John Sibbald; and in both chambers are piscinas, besides a stoup at the entrance of the upper one (Muir's *Old Church Arch.*, p. 75). The public school, with accommodation for 107 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 45, and a grant of £46, 16s.; and Arbuthnott has also a share in LAURENCEKIRK school. Valuation (1881) £9766, 17s. 5d., the property being divided among five. Pop. (1831) 944, (1871) 924, (1881) 809.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 67, 1871.



Ardvaick Castle, Sutherlandshire.



Loch Arkaig, Inverness-shire.



Archaig or **Arkaig**, a lake of Lochaber, Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, 10 miles N of Fort William, extends from W to E, and is 12 miles long, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, and 140 feet above the level of the sea. The Pean and Dessarry, each about 6 miles long, after a united course of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, flow into the head of the lake, which besides 100 smaller feeders receives on its southern side the Allt Camgharaidh and the Mallie, $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 miles long respectively, and which at its foot sends off the Archaig river to Loch Lochy, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the eastward. Mountains enclose the lake on every side—at its head, Monadh Gorm (1542 feet); to the N, Fraoch Bheinn (2808), Sgòr Mhurlagain (2885), Meall Bhlàir (2153), Sgòr Choinich (2450), Beinn Chraoibh (2014), and Glas Bheinn (2398); to the S, Culvain (3224), Mullach Coire (2373), Druim a' Ghiubhais (1846), Mullach na Briobaig (1244), and Beinn Bhan (2613); and at its foot, Tor Ghallain (407). Only two islets break the long extent, Eilean a Ghiubhais midway near the southern shore, and another at the lower end, with a ruined chapel and the burying-place of the Camerons of Lochiel, holders of the estate of ACHNACARRY. The shores are beautifully wooded here, but the grand forest of oaks and pines that formerly belted the entire lake is only recovering from the woodman's axe. The Knoidart road follows the northern bank, and thence goes on to Loch Lochy through the Mil-dubh ('dark mile'), a narrow, exquisitely wooded pass, associated with the wanderings of Prince Charles Edward in the August after Culloden; at Kinlocharkaig, near the upper end, is the shell of a fort erected to overawe the Clan Cameron. Herds of red deer are often to be seen, but salmon can rarely now ascend to the lake. Its trout run about three to the lb., and from 5 to 10 lbs. is an average day's catch. The fishing is open to the public, the season lasting from the end of April to September.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 62, 1875.

Arcan, a hamlet of E Ross-shire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its post-town, Beaulieu.

Archasig-Haven, a small harbour on the W side of Rona island, in Portree parish, Inverness-shire. It has a double entrance, and offers a convenient refuge for coasting vessels; but, except to the natives of Rona and the neighbouring islands, it is very little known.

Archerbreck, a burn and a coalfield in Canonbie parish, Dumfriesshire. The burn has only a short run, and goes to the Liddel. The coalfield has a main seam 5 feet 10 inches thick, and another seam, 3 yards below that, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, and is worked by an open level.

Archerfield, a seat of Lady Mary Nisbet-Hamilton in Dirlerton parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles WSW of North Berwick. It is a plain edifice in a level park, skirted with plantations, but commands a fine view over the Firth of Forth.

Archiestown, a village in Knockando parish, Elginshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Rothes, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Carron station on the Strathspey section of the Caledonian. Founded in 1760, and partly burned in 1783, it now consists of a main street, a square, and several lanes, and it has a post office under Craigellachie (4 miles E by N), a U.P. church, and a General Assembly school, which, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 59, and a grant of £52, 4s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 174, (1871) 338, (1881) 374.

Arklet. See ARKLET.

Ard, a lake in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire. It lies in the course of the northern head-stream of the Forth, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of the summit of Ben Lomond (3192 feet), $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Ben Venue (2393), and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the hamlet of Aberfoyle. Upper Loch Ard is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from W to E, and from 3 to 6 furlongs wide; the so-called lower loch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastward, is less a lake than a mere expansion of the Avondhu, measuring 5 furlongs in length, but barely 1 in width. The shores are intricate, and finely wooded; two hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, Innis Ard and Bad Dearg, are only 566 and 533 feet high, yet are so broken and bosky as to be more impressive than lofty bare mountains; and the westward background is ever the soaring mass of Ben Lomond. The scene is best described in Scott's *Rob Roy*, chap. xxx.:—

'On the right, amid a profusion of thickets, knolls, and crags, lay the bed of a broad mountain lake. High hills, rocks, and banks, waving with natural forests of birch and oak, formed the borders of this enchanting sheet of water; and as their leaves rustled to the wind and twinkled in the sun, gave to the depth of solitude a sort of life and vivacity. . . . The road now suddenly emerged, and, winding close by the [northern] margin of the loch, afforded us a full view of its spacious mirror, which reflected in still magnificence the high dark heathy mountains, huge grey rocks, and shaggy banks, by which it is encircled.' A romantic cove-clad ravine, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile below the head of the lake, on its northern side, contains the cascade of Ledard—a double fall of first 12 and then 50 feet, where Captain Waverley met Flora Mac Ivor. A mural rock near the foot, from 30 to 50 feet high, gives a distinct echo, repeating a few words twice, and a gnarled oak trunk, overhanging it, is pointed out as the 'ragged thorn which, catching hold of the skirts of Bailie Nicol Jarvie's riding coat, supported him dangling in mid air, not unlike to the sign of the Golden Fleece.' One rocky islet lies near the upper head, and on the neighbouring southern promontory are the ruins of a castle, built by Murdoch, Duke of Albany, regent of Scotland, and said by tradition to have been the place of his retreat, whence he was taken captive to be executed at Stirling (1425). Loch Ard belongs to the Duke of Montrose, but the hotel-keeper at Aberfoyle has the fishing on it, and lets out boats to anglers. The trout average $\frac{3}{4}$ lb., and are equal in flavour to Loch Leven trout; there are likewise pike of from 15 to 20 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1871.

Ard or **Aird**. See AIRD.

Ardalanish, a headland in the SW of Mull, Argyllshire, 10 miles SE of Iona, and 14 WSW of the mouth of Loch Buie.

Ardali, a hamlet in Ulva parish, Argyllshire.

Ardallie, a *quoad sacra* parish in Old Deer, Cruden, Ellon, and Longside parishes, Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Mintlaw; and its population, in 1871, was 523 within Old Deer, 481 within Cruden, 293 within Ellon, and 59 within Longside—altogether 1356. The parish is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen. Stipend, £150. Two public schools, with respective accommodation for 110 and 60 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 72 and 37, and grants of £46, 2s. and £30, 19s. 6d.

Ardargie, an estate, with a mansion, in Forgandenny parish, Perthshire, on the river May, 6 miles SSW of Perth. A well-preserved small Roman camp is here, on a high sloping bank overlooking the May; commands an extensive prospect of the Ochils, and along the course of the Roman road from the Tay to Ardoch; forms an exact square, of about 270 feet; and is defended, on one side, by a deep hollow traversed by a brook, on the other sides, by trenches 30 feet wide and 14 deep.

Ardavasar or **Ardvarsar**, a hamlet in the SE of the Isle of Skye, on a small bay of its own name on the Sound of Sleat, about 6 miles ENE of the Point of Sleat and 17 S of Broadford. It has a post office under Broadford. A small headland flanks its bay, and is the ordinary landing-place from Arasaig.

Ardbeg, a headland on the E side of the Isle of Bute, flanking the N side of Rothesay Bay and the S side of Kames Bay.

Ardchadnill, a headland in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

Ardchattan (Gael. 'height of St Catan'), a large highland parish in the Lorn district of Argyllshire, lying upon both sides of Loch Etive. On the Oban and Callander railway, opened in July 1880, it has the station of Loch Awe at the foot of Ben Cruachan, $70\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Callander, and 22 E by S of Oban. It is bounded E and SE by Glenorchy; S and SW by Loch AWE, the river Awe, and the lower waters of Loch Etive, which separate it from Muckairn; W by Loch LINNHE; and NW and N by Loch and Glen CRERAN and the parish of Lismore and Appin. From its NE angle near Stob Dearg to Ledaig Point in the extreme SW it measures $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles, its width from E to W varies

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between 4 and 20 miles; and its area is roughly estimated at nearly 400 square miles. The whole almost of this area is wildly mountainous, at more than forty points exceeding 2000, and at fourteen 3000, feet above the level of the sea. The summits to the E of Loch and Glen Etive are generally somewhat loftier than those of the western half, including, from N to S, Sron Creise (2952 feet), Beinn Mhic Chasgaig (2766), Clach Leathad (3602), Stob Dubh (2897), Meall Odhar (2875), Meall Tarsuinn (2871), Stob Coir an Albannaich (3425), Glas Bheinn Mhor (3258), Ben Starav (3541), Meall Dubh (2239), Stob an Duine Ruaidh (2624), Beinn nan Aighean (3141), Beinn Suidhe (2215), Beinn nan Lus (2327), Meall Beidh (2377), Beinn Lurachan (2346), Meall Copagach (2656), Beinn Eùnaich (3242), Aonach Breac (2395), Beinn a' Chochuill (3215), Beinn a Bhuidiridh (2935), and BEN CRUACHAN (3611). In the western portion, however, are Stob nan Cabar (2547 feet), Stob Dearg (3345), Buchaille (3120), Bidean nam Bran (3766), Beinn Maol Chaluim (2967), Sgor na h'Ulaidh (3258), Beinn Fhionnlaidh (3139), Beinn Sguliaird (3058), Beinn Trilleachan (2752), Meall Garbh (2400), Beinn Bhreac (2324), Beinn Molurgainn (2270), Meall Dearg (1897), Beinn Mheadhonach (2344), and Beinn Duirinnis (1821). The extreme south-western district, beyond Gleann Salach, and between Loch Creran, Loch Linnhe, and the foot of Loch Etive, is level comparatively, its only summits being Na Macilean (1145 feet), Beinn Lora (1007), and Sgor Mòr (722). Arable lands lie on both sides of the Benderloch range, in Glenure, and in a few other spots of the west and north; but, as to their main aggregate, they commence below Barcaldine House, extend thence, by Shian Ferry, Lochnell House, and Keil, onward to Connel Ferry, and stretch thence eastward, with partial interruptions, to the ferry over Loch Etive opposite Bunawe. The chief streams are the Awe, along the boundary from Loch Awe to Loch Etive, and the Etive, the Kinglass, the Liver, the Noe, the Creran, the Ure, the Buie, the Teithil, and the Dearg, running along the glens. Two cascades are on the Etive at Dalness and Coileitir; two others, rather cataracts than falls, of very great depth, are on wild torrents of Buchaille-Etive; and a number of others are on burns or torrents descending from other mountains. Several fresh-water lakes lie in various parts, none of them of great extent, but most of them well stocked with trout. Perennial springs are everywhere abundant, and afford constant supplies of the purest water. The rocks are chiefly granite, mica-slate, and porphyry, but include at one place a stratum of coarse marble. The soil of the arable lands is principally a light loam on a gravelly bottom. Caledonian antiquities are numerous, especially stone circles and standing stones. A famous Dalriadic antiquity is at Dunmacsnochan, and will be noticed under BERIGONIUM. Grandly situated on Loch Etive, 4 miles NW of Taynuilt, are the ruins of St Modan's priory, founded in 1231 by Duncan Mackowle or MacDougal of Lorn, for monks of the order of Vallis Caulium. Little remains but the First Pointed choir, 66 feet by 23, with a north aisle or chapel, a piscina under a tooth-moulded arch, and fragments of massive piers suggesting a central tower. The sculptured tombstones of two priors, members of the MacDougal family, bear date 1500 and 1502. Here in 1308 Robert Bruce is said to have held a parliament, the last in which Gaelic was the language spoken; in 1644 the Macdonalds burned the priory, under their leader Colkitto. Only the prior's lodge escaped,—massive, high-roofed Ardochattan House, to the SW of the church (E. C. Batten, *Beaulry Priory, with notices of the Priors of Pluscardine and Ardochattan*, Grampian Club, 1877). Ardochattan House is the seat of Mrs Popham, owner in the shire of 8000 acres of £1342 annual value; and two other principal mansions, LOCHNELL and BARCALDINE, belong to Duncan Campbell, Esq., and Mrs Mary Cameron, who own respectively 39,000 and 20,000 acres, valued at £6801 and £2079 per annum. United *quoad civilia* to MUCKAIRN, Ardochattan forms by itself a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; its minister's

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income is £341. The old ruined parish church stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the Priory at Balmoran or Balmhaodan ('St Modan's town'), a name that records the mission to Lorn, in connection with the Roman party, of SS. Modan and Ronan, early in the 8th century. The present church, 3 miles to the W, was built in 1836, and contains 430 sittings; and the chapelries of GLENCOE and GLENCRERAN fall mainly within Ardochattan parish, which also has a Free church, on Loch Creran, 8 miles NNW of the parish church. Three public schools, Barcaldine, Glenetive, and Lochnell, with respective accommodation for 60, 25, and 85 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 24, 15, and 50, and grants of £31, 11s., £28, and £16, 10s. Valuation of Ardochattan-Muckairn (1881) £15,190, 10s. Pop. (1831) 2420, (1861) 2346, (1871) 1962, (1881) 2221, of whom 1390 were in Ardochattan.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 53, 1876-77. See pp. 141-158 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874), P. G. Hamerton's *A Painter's Camp in the Highlands* (1862; 2d ed. 1868), and an article in the *Cornhill* for Jan. 1881.

Ardcheanochrochan, a quondam cottage-inn at the E end of the Trossachs, in Perthshire, on the spot now occupied by the Trossachs Hotel. The name signifies 'the high end of the rock.'

Ardchonnell, a hamlet with a public school in Kilchrenan parish, Argyllshire. The school, with accommodation for 40 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 27, and a grant of £38, 14s.

Ardchullarie, a mansion on the E side of Loch Lubnaig, in Callander parish, Perthshire. It was the retreat of James Bruce of Kinnaird, at the time when he was writing the account of his travels in Abyssinia (1790).

Ardclach (Gael. 'high stony ground'), a hamlet and a parish of E Nairnshire. The hamlet, on the left bank of the Findhorn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dunphail station, 11 SSW of Forres, and 10 SE of Nairn, has a post office under Forres, and near it are the parish church (rebuilt 1839; 686 sittings) and Free church.

The parish is bounded N by Auldearn, E by Edinkillie in Elginshire, SE by Cromdale in Elgin and Duthil in Inverness shire, W by Cawdor and Nairn. In shape resembling a triangle with vertex to the S, it has a length of $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area of 40,037 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, including 327 of water, and 2855 $\frac{1}{2}$ of the outlying Glenerner section, which, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E, is all surrounded by Edinkillie, and measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 7 furlongs. From the south-western to the north-eastern border the beautiful FINDHORN winds for 12 miles through a richly-wooded valley, receiving here from the S the Leonach and Tomlachlan burns, and at Bridge of Dulzie, 5 miles above the church, being spanned by a fine old arch of 46 feet that carries over Wade's military road from Grantown to Fort George. The MUCKLE BURN drains the north-western corner of the parish, and 1 mile to the N of the hamlet lies Belivat Loch ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furlong), with no perceptible outlet. At Mill of Lethen on the Muckle Burn the surface sinks to 262, at Relugas Bridge on the Findhorn to 331, feet above sea-level; but elsewhere it everywhere rises south-westward or southward into fir-clad or heath-covered hills. The chief elevations W of the Findhorn, from N to S, are Tom Fade (463 feet), Lethen Bar (862), Carn Achadh Gaibhre (737), *Carn a Chrasgie (1314), Carn na Callich (1218), Tom nam Meann (872), and *Carn Sgumain (1370), where those marked with asterisks culminate just on the border; E of the Findhorn rise *Carn Dubhaidh (989), the *Hill of Aitnoch (1351), Tomlachlan (940), Maol an Tailleir (1373), *Carn nan Clach Garbha (1362), *Carn Allt Laoigh (1872), and in Glenerner, Cairn Eney (908). The prevailing rocks are gneiss, granite, and quartz; the soil for the most part is light and sandy, arable lands bearing a small proportion to woods and moorland and moss. On Lethen Bar are traces of a stone circle and several tumuli; but the most famous relic of antiquity is the Princess Stone, on a lovely sequestered haugh below Dulzie Bridge. A cairn, surmounted by a slab, 8 feet by 4, with cross and knots carved thereon, it belongs to

ARDEER

the class of so-called 'Sculptured Stones,' though tradition makes it of Runic origin—the monument of a Celtic princess, who, in fording the Findhorn, was drowned with her Danish lover. Mansions are Coulmony House (1746) and Glenferness House (1837), the former standing on the left bank of the Findhorn below, and the latter on the right bank above, the hamlet. Their owners, Alex. Brodie of Lethen (b. 1876; suc. 1880) and the Earl of Leven and Melville (b. 1817; suc. 1876), hold 22,378 and 7805 acres in the shire, valued at £4947 and £1317 per annum; and there are 4 other proprietors, 1 holding a yearly value of more, and 3 of less, than £500. Ardelach is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the living is worth £320. Three schools—Ardelach, Lethen, and Col. Campbell's—with respective accommodation for 60, 70, and 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 27, 27, and 44, and grants of £37, £28, 3s., and £54. Valuation (1882) £6777, 15s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1256, (1861) 1330, (1871) 1197, (1881) 1117.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Ardeer, a desolate tract of sand hills, and a seat of extensive industry in Stevenston parish, Ayrshire. The tract lies on the coast between a sinuous line of ancient sea-beach and the present shore, extends from within 1½ mile of Saltoats to the mouth of Irvine Water, comprises an area of about 1200 acres, is all low and dismal, and lies upon rocks of the Carboniferous formation. Twelve separate seams of coal are beneath it, the uppermost 26 fathoms, the lowermost 129 fathoms, below the surface; and they have, more or less, been mined since about the year 1675. The seat of industry originated in the leasing of the mines about the year 1851; is situated in the south-western part of the tract, 2 miles E of Saltcoats; and has a branch railway, upwards of ½ mile long, going into junction with the Kilwinning and Ardrossan section of the Glasgow and South-Western system. Iron-works were erected; several spacious squares of workmen's houses were built near the furnaces; the mining operations were largely extended; chemical works, employing about 200 men and boys, were established; and in the very first years of the enterprise, so many as 850 men, besides a great number of boys, were employed aggregately on the works. The iron-works at once produced between 900 and 1000 tons of pig-iron per week, and at an early date were greatly extended; but in 1878 only 2 of their 5 furnaces were in blast. The output of coal, in one of the first years, was 130,000 tons. The chemical works proved to be uncomensating, and were relinquished; but a dynamite factory has been recently established. A schoolhouse was built for the children of the workmen; and a missionary, supported by some members of the Established Church, was engaged for the colliers and furnacemen. The entire seat of industry is called Ardeer Works; and its population, at the census of 1871, was 915. An extensive sandstone quarry, one of the most valuable in the West of Scotland, is in Ardeer. The stone abounds in vegetable organic remains; is of a grey tint, susceptible of a fine polish, and very durable; can be raised in blocks of large size; suits well for ornamental portions of public buildings; and is often shipped to Ireland and other distant places. The post-town of Ardeer is Stevenston.

Ardelister, a group of islets in Kildalton parish, Argyllshire.

Ardelve, a village in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire, 4 miles from Lochalsh church. It has a post office under Lochalsh, a public school, and cattle fairs on the Saturday after the last Tuesday of May and July, and on the Saturday after the third Friday of September.

Arden, a series of tracts of limestone, aggregately about 2 miles long, in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire.

Arden, a hamlet in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 3½ miles NE of Airdrie.

Ardenadam, an alias of SANDBANK, or rather the name of the south-eastern portion of that village.

Ardenconnel, an estate, with a mansion, in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to Row village.

Ardentinny (Gael. *ard-an-tinne*, 'height of the fire'), a picturesque village on the western shore of Loch Long,

ARDESSIE

in the Kilmun portion of Dunoon-Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, 4½ miles N of Strone Point, and 1½ mile W of Coulport, with which it is connected by a ferry. Standing upon a spit of low ground, at the base of wood-skirted Stronchullin Hill (1798 feet) and Cnap Ream (1067), with Ben Ruadh (2178) in their rear, it mainly consists of a few snug cottages, the summer resort of Glasgow citizens; and with Glasgow and Greenock it communicates twice a day by the Lochgoilhead and Arrochar steamers, while a good carriage-road up Glen Finart, leads 4½ miles NNW to Whistlefield Inn upon Loch Eck. It has a post office under Greenock, an hotel, an Established church (erected in 1839 by A. Douglas, Esq., at a cost of £500), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 45 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 24, and a grant of £31, 9s. Tannahill's exquisite song, *The Lass o' Arranteenie* (published in 1807), has made this village famous; but nothing is known of the 'sweet lass' herself, whether she ever lived, or was only a creature of the poet's fancy.—The *quoad sacra* parish of Ardentinnny was erected in 1874 out of Kilmun and Lochgoilhead, measures 6½ by 4½ miles, and in winter has a population of barely 250.

Ardeonaig (Gael. 'Eonog's height'), a hamlet on the right or southern shore of Loch Tay, in a detached portion of Killin parish, Perthshire, 7½ miles ENE of Killin village, and 11½ miles NNW of Comrie by Glen Lednock. Backed by Meall na Creige (2633 feet), Creag Uigeach (2840), and Ruadh Bheul (2237), it stands near the mouth of the Finglen Burn, and has a ferry over the loch (here ¾ mile broad), a good inn, a Gaelic Free church (1½ mile NE), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 56 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 31, and a grant of £46, 10s. 6d.

Ardersier (*Ardrosser* in 1266—Gael. *ard-ros-iar*, 'high western promontory'), a coast parish at the NE corner of Inverness-shire. It contains the fishing village of CAMPBELLTOWN, FORT GEORGE, and a post office of its own name, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; ¾ mile beyond its southern border is Fort George station on the Highland railway, 10½ miles NE of Inverness, and 15½ W by S of Forres. Bounded W and N by the Moray Firth, E by Nairnshire, and S by Petty, Ardersier has an extreme length from E to W of 4, and a breadth from N to S of 3¼ miles; its land area is 3824 acres. The shore is sandy and flat (etymology notwithstanding), and to the W has suffered considerable encroachment from the sea; inland the surface is generally tame, nowhere attaining 200 feet of altitude above sea-level. In 1792 the rental of this parish amounted to only £365, but a vast improvement has been carried out, acres on acres of barren moor or moss having been added to the arable area since 1845, whilst in the E an extensive tract is occupied by woods. The roads are exceedingly good, that to Fort George being one of General Wade's. Antiquities are the hill-fort of Tom Mhoit or Cromal (Cromwell's Mount), behind Campbelltown, and the 'Cabbac Stone,' 6 feet high and 3 broad, on the boundary with Nairnshire, which tradition asserts was reared over a chieftain slain at Inverness in an affray about a cheese; and a curious sword and spear head—Roman according to Roy—have also been discovered. Anciently divided between the Bishops of Ross and the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, Ardersier is now chiefly the property of the Earl of Cawdor, one other landowner holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, and three of from £20 to £50. It is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; and its church, built in 1802, with over 500 sittings, stands ¾ mile NE of Campbelltown. The minister's income is £191. There are, besides, a Free church, a U.P. church at Campbelltown, and a public school, which in 1879 had accommodation for 200 children, an average attendance of 95, and a grant of £72, 18s. Valuation (1881) £4386, 8s. 10d. Pop. (1831) 1268, (1861) 1239, (1871) 1284, (1881) 2084.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 84, 1876.

Ardesie, a hamlet of W Ross-shire, 8 miles from its post-village, Ullapool.

ARDFERN

Ardfern, a hamlet of SW Lorn, Argyllshire, near the head and on the W side of Loch Craignish, with a post office under Lochgilhead, 18 miles to the SE.

Ardgartan, a small low promontory on the western shore and near the head of Loch Long, in Lochgoilhead parish, NE Cowal, Argyllshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arrochar. In the grounds of Ardgartan House, traversed by Croe Water, is a splendid Spanish chestnut, the finest perhaps in Scotland, being 90 feet high, and girthing $20\frac{3}{4}$ feet at 5 feet from the ground.

Ardgay, a village of Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, near the southern shore and the head of Dornoch Firth, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bonar Bridge. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a good hotel, and the Bonar Bridge station on the Highland railway, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Tain. A deed, granted in 1686 to erect it into a burgh of barony, was never carried into effect.

Ardgour, a hamlet and district of N Argyllshire. The hamlet lies near Corran Ferry, at the nexus between Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, 10 miles SSW of Fort William; and has a post office with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Fort William. A church, erected here in 1829 by the parliamentary commissioners, is in the *quoad sacra* parish of Ballachulish and Ardgour; its minister receives £60 a-year from the Royal Bounty grant and £20 from heritors. Ardgour House, in its vicinity, is the seat of A. T. Maclean, Esq., owner of 40,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2515 per annum. The district is bounded N and E by Loch Eil, S by Morvern, SW by Sunart, and NW by Loch Shiel. Its length, from NNE to SSW, is 13 miles; and its breadth varies from 8 to 11 miles. Its surface is wildly upland, and culminates in Sgòr Dhomhail (Scuir-Donald) at an altitude of 2915 feet above sea-level. A parliamentary road commences on its E coast at Corran Ferry, and goes south-westward through its interior to Strontian. Pop. of registration district of Corran of Ardgour (1881) 248.

Ardgowan, a mansion in Inverkip parish, Renfrewshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Wemyss Bay. It is the seat of Sir Michael Robert Shaw-Stewart, of Greenock and Blackhall, owner of 24,951 acres in the shire, of £14,501 gross annual value (£573 quarries), seventh Baronet since 1667, and seventeenth in direct male descent from Sir John Stewart, a natural son of Robert III., who received from his father three charters of the lands of Ardgowan, Blackhall, and Auchingoun, in 1390, 1396, and 1404. Erected early in this century from designs by Cairncross, and raised on a terrace overhanging the Firth of Clyde, the present mansion is a large and stately building, screened in the rear by noble trees, but in front commanding a wide, unbroken, prospect over the waters and mountain-flanks of the firth. Near it stand the private Episcopal chapel of St Michael and All Angels, and the remains of an ancient square tower, a fragment of that Castle of Inverkip which was held by the English in the days of Robert Bruce. Thither fled Sir Philip de Mowbray, after his rout by the Black Douglas. He came by Kilmarnock and Kilwinning, thence to Ardrossan—

'Syne thru the Largis him alane,
Till Innerkyp,'

which (Barbour adds) was 'stuffy all with Inglesmen,' who received him 'in daynté.'

Ardhullary. See ARDCHULLARY.

Ardincaple, a stately mansion in Row parish, Dumbartonshire, on the N side of Gareloch, amid fine lawns, grand old woods, and swelling ridges, immediately W of Helensburgh. It is in the old Scottish Baronial style, chiefly somewhat modern, but partly very ancient, perhaps as old as the first half of the 12th century; and it was long, from time to time, the residence of the Dowager-Duchesses of Argyll, but is now a seat of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, Bart.

Ardincaple, a mansion in Seil island, Argyllshire. It was long the residence of Dr Archibald Smith, the writer on Peru.

ARDMADDY CASTLE

Ardinning, a lake in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire. It covers about 60 acres, and is unadorned.

Ardkenneth, a place in South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1829, repaired in 1869, and containing 400 sittings.

Ardkinglass, an estate, with a mansion, and with vestiges of an ancient castle, in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on the shore of Loch Fyne, at the mouth of Glenkinglass, in the southern vicinity of Kairndow, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Inverary. It succeeded a previous mansion destroyed by fire about 1840, and has very beautiful grounds with luxuriant gardens, old lawns, bosky banks, stately woods, and picturesque overhanging mountains. The ancient castle is of unascertained date, but is known to have been repaired in 1586, and was a strong fortalice, with three separate towers, connected by curtain walls, and arranged round a court; but stood in such a low situation that it could not resist a regular investment. An old residence of its owners, a precursor of the modern mansion, but now represented by only slight vestiges, stood, at a small distance from the castle, on a more commanding site. Long the seat of the Campbells, baronets, Ardkinglass now is the property of Geo. Fred. Wm. Callander of Craigforth, owner of 51,670 acres in the shire, valued at £5626 per annum.

Ardlamont, a headland at the extreme S of Kilfinan parish, in Cowal district, Argyllshire, separating Loch Fyne from the Kyles of Bute, and terminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of the nearest point of the Isle of Bute.

Ardle. See AIRDLE.

Ardler, a railway station on the SW border of Forfarshire, on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian system, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Coupar-Angus.

Ardlui, a locality in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, at the influx of Falloch Water to the head of Loch Lomond, 8 miles N of Tarbet. It has an hotel and a small pier where the Loch Lomond steamers lie; and it communicates by coach with Crianlarich station. The tract around it is a small expanse of rich low strath; the hills around it are covered with foliage, and streaked with torrents or waterfalls; the mountains in the distance sweep round the horizon, in a curving series of alpine peaks; and the whole scene is a most diversified, picturesque, sublime amphitheatre. Ardlui House stands near the water, and is a recent erection.

Ardlussa, an estate, with a mansion, in Jura, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on the coast of the Sound of Jura, 10 miles SW of the mouth of Loch Crinan, and was built nearly 40 years ago by Lord Colonsay (1793-1874), Lord Advocate; its present proprietor is Jn. Macfarlane, Esq., owner of 17,939 acres, valued at £903 per annum. The grounds are of great beauty, enriched for several miles with either natural wood or recent plantations. A stream, running through the estate to the sea, abounds in sea-trout; and a public school is on the estate.

Ardmacknish. See ARDNACKNISH.

Ardmaddy Castle, a seat of the Earl of Breadalbane in Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire. It stands on a conically-shaped rising ground, at the head of a fine small bay, opposite Seil island, 2 miles N of Loch Melford and 12 SSW of Oban; commands an extensive prospect of sea and land; is a very old building; belonged to the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn; passed to the Campbells of the House of Argyll; was occupied and enlarged by Lord Neil Campbell, who suffered during the persecution in the time of Charles II., and was put to death in 1685; became the residence of Colin Campbell, the father of the late Marquis of Breadalbane, and was the birthplace of the marquis. Pennant was hospitably entertained at it, and wrote, in the form of a vision in it, his reflections on the social condition of the Highlands. A small cave, in the face of a rock, at a short distance from it, is pointed out as a hiding-place of Lord Neil Campbell in the time of the persecution. A belt of sea, called Clachan Sound, separates the mainland around the castle from Seil island; resembles the Kyles of Bute, but is narrower,

ARDMAIR

more diversified, and more richly scenic; and is spanned at the narrowest part by a one-arched bridge.

Ardmair, a hamlet in the W of Ross-shire, 3 miles NW of its post-town Ullapool.

Ardmarnock, an estate, with a modern mansion (D. N. Nicol, Esq.), in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Loch Fyne, 4½ miles NE of Tarbert.

Ardmeanach, or **Mullbuie**, a broad-based, extensive, ridgy hill, in the counties of Nairn, Ross, and Cromarty, forming the backbone of the Black Isle, or peninsula between the Beaully and Moray Firths and the Firth of Cromarty. Its length, from SW to NE, is about 16 miles, its culminating point is 838 feet above sea-level, and its breadth is proportionate far more to its length than to its height. It has a gently-featured outline, and commands very pleasant prospects. Its surface, for the most part, was long allowed to lie half waste, chiefly in a state of commonage, yet was all pronounced, by good judges, at an early period of the age of agricultural improvement to be, every yard of it, available for the plough, with generally as good soil as the low grounds of the peninsula. Its prevailing rock is the Devonian sandstone, and has been extensively quarried.

Ardmellie, an estate, with a mansion, in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. The mansion commands an extensive view of the valley of the Deveron, and the grounds have fine features both of natural beauty and of artificial embellishment. Catstone or Ardmellie Hill (851 feet), the highest ground in the parish, is steep and wooded. Limestone abounds, and formerly was worked.

Ardmergie. See ARDVERKIE.

Ardmichael, a small rocky promontory, with a burying place, on the W side of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, about 12 miles SSW of the south-western extremity of Benbecula.

Ardmiddle, a hill 557 feet high, and a mansion in Turriff parish, N Aberdeenshire. The mansion is the seat of Mrs Milne, owner of 1100 acres, valued at £1070 per annum. Ardmiddle public school, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 71, and a grant of £58, 6s.

Ardmile, a small rocky promontory on the W side of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 4 miles S of Ardmichael.

Ardmillan, the seat of Mrs Jas. Craufurd, widow of the late judge, Lord Ardmillan (d. 1876), in Girvan parish, Ayrshire, on the coast, 2½ miles SSW of Girvan. The estate connected with it is believed to be rich in copper ore.

Ardminish, a bay about the middle of the E side of Gigha island, Argyllshire. It has good anchorage in depths of 6 or 7 fathoms, and is frequented by vessels bringing coal, lime, and other imports, and taking away the produce of the island. Ardmish Point, flanking its N side, with the church and manse of Gigha parish at its head, is identified by Skene with Arddanesbi, the scene of a naval battle in 719.

Ardmore, a beautiful wooded promontory in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, 2½ miles SSE of Helensburgh. It connects with the mainland by a narrow isthmus; projects about a mile into the Firth of Clyde; expands into a circular head 103 feet high and about 5 furlongs in diameter, popularly called the Hill of Ardmore; consists elsewhere of flat alluvium; and, at low water, is flanked only by bare silt or foreshore. It forms a fine feature in the magnificent lagoon-like scenery of the Firth. Ardmore House stands upon it, amid pleasant grounds, and is a good modern mansion.

Ardmore, a headland in Kildalton parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Islay island, 5 miles S by E of the S end of the Sound of Islay.

Ardmore, a headland in the N of Mull, Argyllshire, nearly opposite Ardnamurchan village.

Ardmore, a headland in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire, in the Vaternish section of Duirinish parish. A hostile party of the Macdonalds of Uist once landed here, while many of the Macleods of Skye were assembled in the adjacent church of Trumpan, and they suddenly

ARDNAMURCHAN

surrounded the church, set fire to it, and destroyed nearly all who were in it; but, before they got back to their boats, a great number of them were slain by a body of avengers pouring down upon them at the call of 'the fiery cross.'

Ardmore, a harbour in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, at the head of the Dornoch Firth, near Tain. It affords accommodation to vessels of 150 tons' burden, and is frequented in summer by smacks and schooners, chiefly with cargoes of coal and lime.

Ardmucknish, a beautiful bay in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, at the mouth of Loch Etive, and extending from the vicinity of Connel Ferry 2½ miles northward to the neck of the peninsula of Lochnell. It has a finely pebbled beach, is environed with picturesque scenery, and commands noble views. The vestiges of the reputed ancient capital of Dalriada are on its E side, and will be noticed under BERIGONIUM.

Ardnacalloch, a promontory and a bay at the E end of Ulva island, in Argyllshire. The promontory exhibits, to the S, a remarkably well-defined natural bust of an old woman, and it takes thence its name, which signifies 'the old wife's point.'

Ardnacross, a small bay and an estate in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire, 6 miles NNE of Campbeltown. The bay affords anchorage to vessels.

Ardnadam. See SANDBANK.

Ardnafuaran, a village in Arasaig district, Inverness-shire. It is the same as Arasaig village, having merged its own proper name in the name of the district. A church dedicated to the Virgin Mary stood at it in the Romish times, and has left some remains.

Ardnamurchan (Gael. *ard-na-mor-chinn*, 'height of the great headland'), a hamlet and a promontory in Argyllshire, and a parish partly also in Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies on the southern coast of the promontory, 7 miles NNW of Tobermory, and has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, under Fort-William. The promontory forms the extreme NW of the mainland of Argyllshire, as also the most westerly point of the mainland of Scotland, lying 137 miles in a straight line W of the mouth of the South Esk river in Forfarshire; was, from the time of Somerled till the reign of James VI., the boundary between the two great divisions of the Hebrides, Northern and Southern; and has a bluff, wild character, more notable in aspect and more terrible to mariners than any other headland between Cape Wrath and the Mull of Kintyre. The neighbouring rugged shores have been the destruction of multitudes of vessels, and the seaboard here, and onward on either side for many miles, is all mountainous, bleak, and wild. A dreary spot in a creek, at its uttermost point, contains the graves of shipwrecked seamen. A castle-like lighthouse was built here in 1849, at a cost of £13,738; its fixed light, 180 feet above sea-level, is visible at the distance of 18 nautical miles.

The parish contains also the post office villages or hamlets of Kinlochmoidart, Arasaig, and Strontian, all under Fort William, and comprises the districts of Ardnamurchan proper, SUNART, MOIDART, ARASAIG, and South MORAR—the first and second in Argyllshire, the three others in Inverness-shire. It is bounded N by Loch Morar and the river Morar, which separate it from North Morar in Glenelg; NE by the Ardour, Lochail, and Locharchaig districts of Kilmalie; E by the Kingerloch district of Loch Lismore; S by Loch Sunart, which separates it from Morvern; W and NW by the Atlantic. Its greatest length, measured along the shortest practicable line of road, cannot be less than 70 miles, its greatest breadth is about 40 miles, and its area is estimated at 200,000 acres of land and 73,280 of water. Ardnamurchan proper is a peninsula, extending E and W; projects, at the promontory, 4 miles westward of the longitude of Tobermory in Mull; is washed to the S by the northern end of the Sound of Mull and by Loch Sunart; connects, at the E end, by an isthmus of 3 miles in width, with the Sunart district; measures about 16 miles in length, and about 7 in extreme breadth; and consists chiefly of a range of comparatively low hills,

running from E to W. Kilchoan or Ardnamurchan harbour, adjacent to the hamlet, is of great utility, serving for communication with Tobermory and with vessels coming up the Sound of Mull, and used to be an occasional resort of craft conveying cattle from some of the Western islands to the mainland. Glenmore Bay, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the first narrows within Loch Sunart, also affords good anchorage. Much of the seaboard, for about 10 miles from the vicinity of the promontory eastward, consists of well-cultivated arable land. The hills along the same distance consist of palaeozoic rocks, with a carpeting of very fine pastoral soil. The seaboard farther E includes scanty patches of cultivated land, and the hills there consist chiefly of gneiss or mica-slate rocks, partly bare, and partly covered with coarse herbage. The isthmus, at the eastern end, is partly flat moss, and partly low or sloping ground. Wood is scanty throughout the western half, but occurs in considerable masses in the S of the eastern. The districts of Ardnamurchan proper and Sunart are computed to comprise 4134 Scotch acres of arable land, 10,371 of pasture, 2598 of woods, 2690 of flat moss, 67,472 of moor, and 488 of lakes, or, altogether, 87,753 Scotch acres. Alexander Macdonald, a Gaelic poet of last century, was a native; a curious episode in the history of the parish was the foundation in 1723 of the mining village of New York by Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope. Chambers' *Domestic Annals* (iii. 474-476) gives a full account of the failure of his plans. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, and five of between £100 and £500. Ancient Caledonian remains, in the form of a rude altar with a circle of small stones, and known as Fingal's Griddle, are at Ormsaigmore in Ardnamurchan proper; and at Ormsaigbeg is a very small ruined tower, called the Black Castle of the Minstrels. So late as the year 1630, Ardnamurchan proper was a parish of itself, called Kilchoan, from a church dedicated to St Coan; while the other districts formed the separate parish of Eileinfinnan or Island-Finnan, named after a beautiful little island in Loch Sheil. The districts of Arasaig and South Morar also, in more ancient times, formed a third parish, called Kilmorie or Kilmorie, and had its church at Ardnafuaran, now the village of Arasaig. Ardnamurchan parish is in the presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; its minister's income is £350. The parish church stands at the hamlet, was built in 1830, and contains 600 sittings. Most of the *quoad sacra* parishes of Acharacle and Strontian, and the missions of Achosnish, Arasaig, and Laga, are within the civil parish, whose own *quoad sacra* portion had 2293 inhabitants in 1871. There are Free churches of Ardnamurchan and Strontian, Episcopal churches of Kinlochmoidart and Strontian, and Roman Catholic churches of Arasaig, Glenfinnan, Mingarry, and Glenuig; and the *quoad sacra* parish has eight schools under its board—three of them in Argyll, viz., Kilchoan, Kilmorie, and Achosnish (Society's); and five in Inverness-shire, viz., Glenfinnan, Glenuig, Arasaig (Soc.), Arasaig (R. Cath.), and Polish (Soc.). With total accommodation for 457 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 236, and grants amounting to £287, 17s. Valuation (1881) £19,455, 9s. 10d., of which £10,372 was in Argyllshire. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking, (1831) 5669, (1861) 4700, (1871) 4259, (1881) 4102, of whom 914 were in Ardnamurchan proper.

Ardnave, a headland in Kilchoman parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Islay, opposite Nave island, 14 miles SW of Ruvail Point.

Ardneil Bank, a mural cliff at Farland Head in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, 6 miles NNW of Ardrossan. It rises to the height of about 300 feet, extends in a straight line to a length of about 1 mile, and is separated from the sea-margin only by a very narrow belt of verdant land. A crescent-shaped bay here forms good bathing ground.

Ardnoe, a headland at the left side of the mouth of Loch Crinan, in Argyllshire.

Ardo, an estate in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile S of Cults station.

Ardoch, a hill 700 feet high in the W of Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Ardoch, a rivulet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, rising in the Braes of Doune, and running about 7 miles, chiefly south-south-eastward, to the Teith in the neighbourhood of Doune.

Ardoch (Gael. *ardach*, 'high field'), a parish of S Perthshire, containing (1) the village of Greenloaning, with a U.P. church, and a station on the Caledonian, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Stirling, and $22\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Perth; and (2) the village of Braco, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Greenloaning station. Standing on the right bank of the Knaik, Braco was feued in 1815, and now has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, the parish church (1780; 600 sittings), and a Free church; cattle fairs are held at it on the first Wednesday of January, the first Tuesday of August, and the last Tuesday of April and October. Pop. (1836) 384, (1861) 337, (1871) 343.

The parish, formed in 1857 out of Muthill, Dunblane, and Blackford, is bounded NW and NE by Muthill, E by Blackford, and SE and SW by Dunblane. It has an extreme length from NNW to SSE of 9 miles, an extreme width from E to W of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of $22,280\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 153 are water. The ALLAN, in its upper course, flows $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-south-westward through Ardoch, and here receives the KNAIK, Bullie, Millstone, Muckle, and several other burns; its valley sinks to less than 400 feet above sea-level. From it the surface rises northward to 678 feet on Orchill Muir, 525 near Faulds, 879 on Cambushinnie Hill, 1334 on Cromlet, 1496 on a summit marking the western boundary, 1215 on Meall a' Choire Raibhaich, and 1117 on Meall a' Choire Odhar—southward to 640 feet near Tarneybuckle, and over 1000 on the western slope of the Corums, this southern wing comprising part of SHERIFF MUIR. Along the Allan lie considerable haughs, with, for the most part, a good light loamy soil, incumbent on sand or gravel; the rest of the parish is mainly hilly and moorish. The Braco estate was formerly held by a branch of the Grahams, descendants of the third Earl of Montrose, and baronets from 1625 to 1689; and its old mansion, Braco Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the village, is at present the seat of Geo. K. M'Callum, Esq., owner in the shire of 1838 acres, valued at £1155 per annum. Ardoch House, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Braco village, is a modern seat of Chs. S. H. Drummond-Moray, Esq., who owns 24,930 acres, of a yearly value of £14,311; within its grounds, skirting the Knaik's left bank, and occupying the site of Lindum, a town of the Damnonii, is the celebrated Roman camp of Ardoch. Traces of numerous Caledonian entrenchments and hill-forts occur in such positions in its neighbourhood, as clearly to indicate that the Roman forces here made a strong and prolonged lodgment, and encountered a vigorous resistance. The camp is one of the best preserved of its kind in Britain; it challenges attention also for its large dimensions; and it has been the subject of voluminous controversy on questions respecting the scene of the great Battle of the GRAMPAINS. It consists of four parts—the station or citadel, the procestrium, the great camp, and the small camp. The station or citadel, designed as a permanent work, crowns an eminence near the E bank of the river, and rising 50 feet above its waters, has a quadrangular outline, with the four sides nearly facing the cardinal points; measures, within the entrenchments, 420 feet by 375; had four gates, three of which can still be clearly distinguished; was defended, on the N and E, by five deep ditches and six ramparts, on the S by two fossæ and a deep morass, on the W by the steep descent to the Knaik, and by two fossæ between that descent and the river's bank; and contained a prætorium and accommodation for 1200 men. The prætorium, for the general and his staff, is a regular square of 60 feet, situated on rising ground to the rear of the station; appears to have been enclosed by a stone wall; and now contains foundations of a building, 30 feet by 27; thought to have been a post-Roman place of worship. The procestrium adjoins the N side of the station; seems to have been a subsequent work, and strongly fortified; had an

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oblong form, 1060 by 900 feet; possessed accommodation for 4000 men; and, excepting vestiges of two gates on the N and the S, has all been obliterated by the plough. The great camp, lying NW of the procestrium; has an approximately oblong outline, 2800 feet by 1950; could accommodate 26,000 men; seems to have had, on the northern part of the E side, considerable outworks, comprising a square redoubt and a clavicle; is diametrically traversed by the old road from Stirling to Crieff; and can now be traced by vestiges in only its eastern half. The small camp lies on the W of the great camp, or rather lies one-half within that camp, and one-half westward; occupies higher ground than the other works; appears to have been constructed after the great camp ceased to be used; measures 1910 feet by 1340; could accommodate 12,000 men; and is still in a comparatively perfect condition (R. Stuart's *Caledonia Romana*, Edinb. 1845, pp. 187-194). Ardoch is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; its living is worth £195. The East and West public schools at Braco, and a third at Greenloaing, with respective accommodation for 71, 60, and 75 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 34, 66, and 45, and grants of £29, 10s., £57, 12s., and £34, 2s. Pop. (1861) 1418, (1871) 1316, (1881) 1102.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Ardonald, a place with great lime-works (now abandoned) in Cairnie parish, Aberdeenshire. The quantity of calcined lime turned out here, in the years 1818-1841, was 620,269 bolls, sold for £69,771.

Ardovie, a place in Brechin parish, Forfarshire, 2½ miles SSW of Brechin.

Ardoyne, a hill, 600 feet above sea-level, in the N of Oyne parish, Aberdeenshire. It commands an extensive view.

Ardpatrick, a hamlet and a headland at the N side of the mouth of West Loch Tarbert, and at the SW extremity of Knapdale, Argyllshire. The hamlet is 10 miles SW of Tarbert, and has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, under Greenock. The headland is said to have been the landing-place of St Patrick, on his way from Ireland to Iona.

Ardriehaig (Gael. *ard-aris-each*, 'height full of briars'), a seaport village in South Knapdale parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Glassary parish, Argyllshire. The village stands on the W side of Loch Gilp, at the entrance of the Crinan Canal, 2 miles SSW of Lochgilphead. The entrepôt of the canal, the port of Lochgilphead, and the centre of an extensive herring fishery, it mainly consists of plain-looking cottages with a few neat villas, pleasantly situated on a green hill-side; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, an excellent hotel, a commodious harbour, with a pier and a slip, an Established church (1860), and a Free church. The vessels passing through the Crinan Canal occasion considerable business, five steamers daily in summer arriving and departing from and to Greenock, the chief one of them running to Oban, Iona, and Inverness; large quantities of sheep and cattle are shipped; and during the fishing season, upwards of 100 fishing boats are in service. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed here 18 Aug. 1847, on their way from Inverary to Ardverikie. Pop. of village (1861) 902, (1871) 1177, (1881) 1209. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1875, is 7 miles long and 4 broad, and is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; its minister's income is £182.

Ardross, a hamlet and a mansion of NE Ross-shire. The hamlet, in Rosskeen parish, lies in the valley of the Alness river, 5 miles NNW of Alness, under which it has a post office. Its public school, with accommodation for 111 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 65, and a grant of £77, 15s. 6d. Ardross Castle is the seat of Sir Alexander Matheson, Bart. (cre. 1882), M.P., owner of 220,433 acres in the shire, valued at £20,246 per annum. A large modern castellated edifice, it was altered and improved in 1881 at a cost of nearly £7000. The Ardross estates, purchased between 1840 and 1861, extend between Alness and Rorie Waters westward into the uplands along the sources of these

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streams, the former fastness of the clan Ross; at a cost to Mr Matheson of fully £150,000, they have undergone vast improvements.

Ardross, an ancient barony in Elie parish, Fife. It comprised the greater part of the parish; belonged to a family of the name of Dischington; passed, about the beginning of the 17th century, to Sir William Scott; and went, about the close of that century, to Sir William Anstruther. The ruins of its mansion, or old baronial castle, still stand on the coast, about 1 mile ENE of Elie village.

Ardrossan (Gael. *ard-rois-an*, 'highish foreland'), a seaport town and watering-place of Cunningham, N Ayrshire, 1 mile WNW of Saltcoats. By water it is 13 miles E by N of Brodick in Arran, 14½ NNW of Ayr, and 87 NE of Belfast; and by a section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, it is 8½ miles SSE of Fairlie terminus, 6 WSW of Kilwinning Junction, 9½ WNW of Irvine, 20½ NNW of Ayr, 17½ WNW of Kilmarnock, 31½ SW of Glasgow, and 79½ WSW of Edinburgh. Lying on the northern shore of Ayr Bay, at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, Ardrossan has its own little North and South Bays, parted by the low headland of Castle Craigs, which got its name from the great stronghold of the Montgomeries. By them acquired about 1376 through marriage with the sole heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, this castle according to tradition had been the scene of one of Wallace's exploits, who by firing the neighbouring hamlet lured forth its English garrison to quench the flames, slew them as they returned, and cast their bodies into a dungeon, thereafter known as 'Wallace's Larder.' Cromwell is said to have demolished it; and its scanty but picturesque remains comprise only the angle of one tower, the vaulted kitchen, and two arched cellars, with a broad stepped passage leading down to them. On the Cannon Hill, hard by, stood the old parish church, overwhelmed by the storm of 1691; a tombstone in its kirkyard is sculptured with two escutcheons, one of them bearing the lion rampant of Scotland, and is popularly associated with a warlock baron, the 'Deil o' Ardrossan.' It was believed that 'were any portion of the mould to be taken from under this stone and cast into the sea, forthwith would ensue a dreadful tempest to devastate sea and land.'

The town, which arose as an adjunct of the harbour, consists of wide, well-built streets, crossing each other at right angles, with a handsome crescent to the E, a good many tasteful villas, and the Pavilion, an occasional residence of the Earl of Eglinton. Erected into a burgh of barony in 1846, it partially adopted the General Police Act prior to 1871, and is governed by a provost, 2 junior magistrates, and 6 commissioners. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank, 29 insurance agencies, a gas and water company, a large hotel with baths (1807; refitted 1833), a neat town-hall, a reading-room, a library, a Good Templars' hall, a lifeboat institution, and two Saturday papers, the *Liberal Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald* (1853) and the *Conservative Ayrshire Weekly News* (1859). Places of worship are the New Parish or *quoad sacra* church (1844; cost over £3000; 840 sittings) with a spire, a Free church (1859; cost £2000) also with a spire, a U.P. church (1857; cost £1300), an Evangelical Union church (1861; cost £550), and St Andrew's Episcopal church (1875), a good Early English structure, at present wanting chancel and tower. Two public schools, with respective accommodation for 138 and 500 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 113 and 351, and grants of £98, 17s. 6d. and £345, 9s. 9d.

The harbour was founded on 31 July 1806 by Hugh, twelfth Earl of Eglinton (1740-1819), who the same year was raised to the British peerage as Baron Ardrossan. Steam-tugs were then unknown, and the navigation of the Clyde above the Cumbræ was often baffling and tedious, above Port Glasgow open to none but very small craft, so his lordship's idea was to make this the port of Glasgow, with which it should be connected by the GLASGOW, PAISLEY, AND JOHNSTONE CANAL. Accordingly the works were projected on a scale so magni-

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ficient as would have rendered them almost the finest in Britain; but, far exceeding the estimates, they were brought to a standstill in 1815, over £100,000 having already been expended, and Telford and Rennie requiring £300,000 more. They were not resumed till 1833, when the thirteenth earl came of age, and then were completed on a greatly reduced though still considerable scale, the total cost being upwards of £200,000, and the harbour comprising two tidal basins of 6 and 18 acres, and a wet-dock of 4 acres, with 19 feet at high water over the lock-sill. The whole is well supplied with steamcranes and other appliances for loading and discharging; whilst a lighthouse with white flashing light stands at the NW point of the outer breakwater, and a beacon tower on sheltering Horse Island, a low and grassy islet of some 12 acres, lying $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the WNW. At first a sub-port of Irvine, Ardrossan was constituted a head port in 1858, and at the close of 1880 had on its register 108 sailing vessels of 12,553 and 11 steamers of 3547 tons, against an aggregate tonnage of 10,326 in 1860, 11,396 in 1864, 12,173 in 1869, and 12,943 in 1874. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, in cargoes and also—for the three last years—in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1864	76,038	934	76,972	268,385	26,238	294,623
1869	66,224	2804	69,028	245,798	19,341	265,139
1874	273,135	20,921	294,056	276,107	20,533	296,690
1879	396,905	13,308	410,213	389,872	14,515	404,387
1880	349,167	11,126	360,293	354,901	10,822	365,723

Of the total, 3117 vessels of 360,293 tons, that entered in 1880, 1062 of 210,917 tons were steamers, 2155 of 175,132 tons were in ballast, and 3055 of 339,011 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 3070 of 365,723 tons, of those that cleared, included 1067 steamers of 212,098 tons, 449 vessels in ballast of 43,937 tons, and 2913 coasters of 307,991 tons. The principal foreign trade is with France, the United States, Spain, and Portugal; and imports are timber, grain, limestone, iron ore (8668 tons in 1878, 1407 in 1879), and pyrites (14,643 tons in 1879); exports being coal (221,567 tons coastwise, 66,230 to foreign countries, in 1879) and pig-iron. In 1879 the total value of foreign and colonial imports was £53,671 (£115,900 in 1876), of exports £95,543, and of customs £66. A floating dock and a patent slip can each accommodate ships of 500, and a graving-dock ships of 1500, tons; and here during 1875-80, 22 sailing vessels of 1392 tons were built. Fishing employs 158 boats of 767 tons; and there are 6 timber yards, a large iron foundry, 3 iron-works, besides 3 sail-making, 2 nail-making, and 3 block and pump establishments. A grain market is held every Thursday, and a fair on the second Tuesday of June. Pop. (1837) 920, (1851) 2071, (1861) 3192, (1871) 3845, (1881) 4009.

The parish contains also the western portion of SALT-COATS. Bounded N by Dalry, E by Kilwinning, SE by Stevenston, SW by the Firth of Clyde, and W by West Kilbride, it has an extreme length from N to S of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a varying breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of $7145\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $435\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $41\frac{1}{2}$ water. Montfode and Stanley Burns descend to the shore to W and E of the town, and Caaf Water with its affluent the Munnock Burn traces most of the northern boundary; Knockdewart Loch ($1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furlong), in the NW, is the only lake of the interior, Ashmore Loch ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile) lying just within Stevenston. The surface has a general northward rise, attaining 208 feet near the ruins of Montfode or Montfort Castle ($1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of the town), 287 near Sorbie, 464 on Knockrivock Mount, 351 on Moss Mulloch, 500 near Drumcastle Mill, 356 near Low Dykehead, 536 near Coalhill, and 794 on the cairn-crowned Knockdewart Hills. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, including coal and ironstone, neither of them worked,

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and excellent limestone and sandstone. Trap rocks, too, at the town, eruptive through the carboniferous strata, were largely quarried for the breakwater. The soil is generally light and sandy between the shore and the foot of the hills, and a stiffish clay on the uplands, but almost everywhere has been long and highly cultivated. Much the largest proprietor is the Earl of EGLINTON, owner in the shire of 23,631 acres of an annual value of £49,551 (£9520 $\frac{1}{2}$ for minerals, £4525 $\frac{1}{2}$ for harbour works); but 4 other landowners hold within Ardrossan a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 25 of between £100 and £500, 46 of from £50 to £100, and 114 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish is divided between two *quoad sacra* parishes—New Parish, consisting of the town, and Ardrossan parish, including all the rest, together with a bit of West Kilbride. Ardrossan parish has its church at Saltcoats, a living worth £403 per annum, and a population (1871) of 3420. Valuation of civil parish (1843) £11,775, (1860) £23,077, (1880) £39,904, 12s., including £2420 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1846, (1821) 3200, (1841) 4947, (1861) 6776, (1871) 7221, (1881) 7687.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Ardrosser. See ARDESIER.

Ardscalpsie, a headland in the W of the Isle of Bute, flanking the N side of Scalpsie Bay, 2 miles ESE of the S end of Inchmarnock.

Ardshiel, an estate, with a mansion, in the N of Appin, Argyllshire. The mansion stands to the W of Kentallen Bay, below the junction of Lochs Linnhe and Leven, and belongs to a descendant of the Stewarts of Appin. Its owner led 300 Appin Highlanders in the rebellion of 1745, sharing prominently in the action of Culloden, and in the perils which followed. A cave in the side of a deep ravine, overhung by BENAVERE, was his hiding-place for about three months. The cave adjoins a rushing waterfall, which screens it so perfectly, as by a curtain, that no stranger coming near it would suspect its existence. Sir Walter Scott, in boyhood, was a frequent visitor at Ardshiel, and he afterwards drew, from recollections of its scenery, some portions of the imagery which enriches his works.

Ardstinchar. See BALLANTRAE.

Ardtalnaig, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, on the SE shore of Loch Tay, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Killin. A public school at it, with accommodation for 86 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 30, and a grant of £41, 12s.

Ardtella, a small headland and a small bay in Kildalton parish, Argyllshire, near the middle of the E side of Islay.

Ardtoe, a small bay on the N side of Ardnamurchan proper, in Argyllshire. It has a small pier, and it affords safe harbourage to small coasting vessels.

Ardtornish. See ARTORNISH.

Ardtun, a grand basaltic headland in the SW of Mull, Argyllshire, projecting from the N side of the Ross of Mull, at the mouth of Loch Scriden. It is cut by a wild ravine, called the Goblins' Dell; it rises to a height of about 130 feet; it shows basaltic scarcely inferior to those of Staffa; and it includes a thin stratum of coal beneath its basalt, and three leaf beds aggregately about 6 feet thick, and probably belonging to the middle portion of the geognostic Tertiary period. Dr Johnson, when on his way from Inch Kenneth to Iona, greatly admired its columnar formation; and Dr Macculloch, the present Duke of Argyll, and the late Professor Edward Forbes, made interesting investigations into its geological peculiarities.

Ardullie, a seat of Sir Charles Munro of FOULIS, Bart., in the E of Ross-shire, 3 miles from Evanton.

Arduthie, an estate in the SE of Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire. It was purchased, about the year 1759 for £1500, and long prior to the year 1842 it yielded an annual rental of £1000. The New Town of Stonehaven was built upon it, and was long called the Links of Arduthie.

Ardvare, a sea-loch, with a small harbour in the NW of Assynt parish, Sutherland, immediately S of Kyle-Sku, and 9 miles by land NNE of Loch Inver.

Ardvarsar. See ARDAVASAR.

Ardvech, a place in the SW of Perthshire, near Loch-earnhead.

Ardverkie (Gael. *ard-a-bhuiridh*, 'height of the roaring'), a mansion in Lochaber, Inverness-shire, on the SE side of Loch Laggan, 20½ miles WSW of Kingussie. It stands on a green flat, at the head of a small bay, flanked by a wooded promontory, and was built in 1840 by the Marquis of Abercorn. From 21 Aug. to 17 Sept. 1847 it was occupied by the Royal Family, and is described by her Majesty as 'a comfortable shooting-lodge, with many nice rooms in it. Stags' horns are placed along the outside and in the passages, and the walls of the drawing-room and anteroom are occupied with beautiful drawings of stags by Landseer' (pp. 56-58 of the Queen's Journal, ed. 1877). Ardverkie afterwards passed into the possession of Sir John Ramsden of Byrom, Yorkshire; on 15 Oct. 1873 it was almost totally destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at nearly £50,000. A mound in the garden is said to mark the grave of Fergus and four other ancient Scottish kings; the grounds around are said to have been a favourite hunting-field of many of the old Scottish monarchs; and in the lake are the Isle of Kings and the Isle of Dogs. The hunting grounds now comprise a great extent of moor and mountain, are some 40 miles round, and contain about 2000 red deer.

Ardvoirlich, an estate, with a mansion, the property of Col. Rt. Stewart, in Comrie parish, Perthshire. The mansion stands on the S side of Loch Earn, 9½ miles W of Comrie village; is the Darnlinvarach of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*; and contains a large gem, seemingly white rock crystal, bound with four silver bands in very antique workmanship, and long regarded by the surrounding population as a talisman, giving to water in which it was dipped virtue for healing all sorts of diseases of cattle.

Ardvoirlich, a small bay in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond, 5 miles N of Tarbet.

Ardvreck. See ASSYNT.

Ardvrecknish, a mansion on the E side of Loch Awe, in Argyllshire, between Cladich and Port Sonachan.

Ardwall, an island at the SE entrance of Fleet Bay, S Kirkcudbrightshire, ¼ mile from the mainland, to which it is joined at low water. It is 4 furlongs long by 2½ broad, rises to 109 feet, and, belonging to Borgue, had 3 inhabitants in 1871. See also ANWOTH.

Ardwell, an estate, with a mansion and with various places of its own name, in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire. It extends across the peninsula between Luce Bay and the Irish Sea; has its mansion about ½ mile from Luce Bay and 9 miles SE of Portpatrick; and contains Mains of Ardwell near the mansion, Ardwell Mill 2 miles to the N, Lower Ardwell 1½ mile to the WNW, High Ardwell 1½ mile to the W, South Ardwell 2 miles to the SW, and Ardwell Bay and Ardwell Point, on the Irish Sea, 2½ miles to the WSW. An ancient moat lies to the E of the mansion; and some remains of Caledonian antiquities, variously megalithic and military, are in other parts. Ardwell Inn has a post office under Stranraer; and Ardwell School, under the parochial board of Stoneykirk, with accommodation for 160 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 105, and a grant of £95, 10s.

Areeming, an estate in Kirkpatrick-Durham parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. An ancient church, unknown to record, was on it, and can still be traced in its sub-basement.

Argrennan, an estate, with a mansion, in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion, the seat of John Maitland, Esq., M.P. for the shire (1874-80), stands on the river Dee, 4 miles SW of Castle-Douglas. It was mainly built about the year 1818; bore, for some time, the name of Deebank; and is a spacious edifice, engirt by woods.

Argyll, a district of Argyllshire, bounded NW and N by Loch Melford, Loch Avich, and the lower part of Loch Awe, which separate it from Lorn; E and SE by the upper reach of Loch Fyne, which separates it from Cowal;

S by Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal, which separate it from Knapdale; W by reaches and straits of the Atlantic Ocean, which separate it from the Slate Islands and Mull. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 32 miles; and its greatest breadth is 15 miles. A bounding in grand romantic scenery of lake and mountain, particularly along Loch Fyne, up the course of the river Ary, and along the shores of Loch Awe, it is rich, too, in old historic associations; and as to both its contour and its history, it answers well to its name, which is said to be derived from the Gaelic words *Airer-Gaedhil*, signifying 'land of the Gael.' It has given the title of Earl since 1457, and the title of Duke since 1701, in the peerage of Scotland, to the noble family of Campbell.—One of the synods of the Church of Scotland bears the name of Argyll; meets at Ardrishaig on the first Wednesday of September; includes or superintends the presbyteries of Inverary, Dunoon, Kintyre, Islay and Jura, Lorn, and Mull, and, through these, exercises jurisdiction over all the old parishes of Argyllshire but one, and over five of the six old parishes of Buteshire. Pop. (1871) 90,948, of whom 9581 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, when the sums raised in Christian liberality by its 76 congregations amounted to £7464.—There is also a Free Church synod of Argyll, meeting at Lochgilphead on the fourth Wednesday of April; comprising or superintending presbyteries of Dunoon, Inverary, Kintyre, Lorn, Mull, and Islay; and through these exercising jurisdiction over 54 congregations, with 12,816 members or adherents in 1880.—The Episcopal Church of Scotland has a diocese of Argyll and the Isles, comprehending 25 churches or mission stations. The Cathedral is at Cumbrae, and the bishop's residence is Bishopton, near Lochgilphead.—There is also a Roman Catholic see of Argyll and the Isles, comprising the counties of Argyll and Inverness, Bute, Arran, and the Hebrides. In 1881 it had 18 priests, 19 missions, 37 churches, chapels, and stations, and 4 day schools.

Argyll's Bowling Green, a range of mountains in the NE of Cowal, Argyllshire, occupying the peninsula northward from the junction of Lochs Gail and Long. Precipitous, rugged, and lofty, they present a savage and sublime appearance, with mural cliffs, jumbled masses, and wildly jagged summits; and they form a magnificent background or sky-line to most of the splendid landscapes seen from the north-westward and the northward parts of the upper sweeps of the Firth of Clyde. Summits, from S to N, are Meall Daraich (474 feet), Clach Bheinn (1433), Tom Molach (1210), the Saddle (1704), Beinn Reithe (2141), Cnoc Coinnich (2497), and the Brack (2500).

Argyllshire, a maritime, western, Highland county, the second in Scotland as to size, the twelfth as to population. It comprehends a very irregularly outlined portion of the mainland, and a large number of the Western islands, the chief being Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Rum, Lismore, and Colonsay. Extending from the extremity of Lochail district 11 miles N of Fort William to the extremity of Kintyre, 14 miles NE of the Antrim coast of Ireland, it is only 22 miles short of being half as long as the entire mainland of Scotland. It is bounded N by Inverness-shire, E by Perthshire, Dumbartonshire, and the northern ramifications and main expanse of the Firth of Clyde, S by the Irish Sea, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 115 miles; its greatest breadth, exclusive of the islands, is 55 miles; its greatest breadth, inclusive of the islands, is 87 miles; its breadth, over the southernmost 27 miles, is nowhere more than 9½ miles; and its area is 2,083,126 acres, or 3255 square miles, of which islands comprise about 1000 square miles. The outlines are so exceedingly irregular, the projections of mainland into ocean so bold, the inter-sections of mainland by sea-lochs so numerous and great, the interlockings of mainland and islands so intricate, and the distributions everywhere of land and water so manifold and erratic, that no fair notion of them can be formed except by examination of a map. No part of the interior is more than 12 miles distant from either the sea or some sea-loch. The entire circumference has been roughly stated at about 460 miles, and the proportion of

the circumference washed by sea-water has been roughly stated at about 340 miles; but both of these estimates, if all the sinuosities of outline and sea-coast and sea-loch shore be followed, are greatly short of the reality.

The coast has every variety of elevation and contour, from alluvial flat and gentle slope to mural cliff and towering mountain, but generally is bold and upland, and takes much of its character from long narrow interpenetrations of the land by the sea. Loch Moidart and Kinnaird Bay are in the extreme NW. Loch Sunart strikes far eastward between Ardnamurchan and Morvern. The Sound of Mull, with its 'thwarting tides,' separates Morvern from Mull, and sends off Loch Aline north-eastward from the vicinity of Arternish. Loch Linnhe strikes north-eastward from the SE end of the Sound of Mull, embosoms Lismore and Shuna islands, sends off Loch Creran to the E, separates Morvern from Appin, and ramifies, at its NE end, into Lochs Eil and Leven, on the boundaries with Inverness-shire. The Firth of Lorn strikes southward from the junction of the Sound of Mull and Loch Linnhe, sends off Loch Etive far to the E, embosoms Kerrera island and the Slate islands, separates Lorn from Mull, and projects Loch Feochan into Lorn and Loch Melford between Lorn and Argyll. Loch Tua, Loch-na-Keal, and Loch Scriden deeply intersect the W side of Mull. A sound 7 miles wide separates Mull from Coll; and another sound, 3 miles wide, separates Coll from Tiree. The Sound of Jura opens from the S end of the Firth of Lorn, round Scarba island and past the Gulf of Corrievrekin; projects from its northern part Loch Craignish north-north-eastward, and Loch Crinan east-south-eastward; separates Knapdale from Jura and Islay; and is joined on the E side of its lower part by successively Loch Swein, Loch Killisport, and West Loch Tarbert, all nearly parallel to one another, and not far from parallel to the Sound of Jura itself. Another Loch Tarbert intersects Jura from the W, and nearly cuts it in two. The Sound of Islay, a narrow strait, separates Jura from Islay; and Loch Indal, striking with much breadth from the SW, penetrates Islay to the centre. The Firth of Clyde, in its greatest width or southernmost expanse, separates the southern part of Kintyre from Ayrshire. Kilbrannan Sound, an arm of the Firth of Clyde, separates the upper part of Kintyre from Arran. Loch Fyne, a continuation jointly of Kilbrannan Sound and of another arm of the Firth of Clyde, penetrates the mainland, first north-north-westward, next north-north-eastward; separates all Cowal from Kintyre, from Knapdale, and from Lorn; and sends off, from the extremity of its north-north-westward reach, Loch Gilp, with entrance into the Crinan Canal. The Kyles of Bute, a narrow semicircular belt of sea, connected at both ends with the Firth of Clyde, separates Cowal from the Isle of Bute, and projects Loch Riddon and Loch Striven northward into Cowal. The upper reach of the Firth of Clyde, leading round to the influx of the Clyde river, separates Cowal from the Cunninghame district of Ayrshire and from Renfrewshire, and projects Holy Loch north-westward into Cowal. Loch Long striking northward, nearly in a line with the Firth of Clyde, separates Cowal from Dumbartonshire, and projects Loch Goil north-north-westward into Cowal.

The mainland is divided into the six districts of Northern Argyll, Lorn, Argyll, Cowal, Knapdale, and Kintyre. Northern Argyll comprehends all the parts N of Loch Linnhe and Loch Eil, and is subdivided into the sub-districts of Locheil, Ardgour, Sunart, Ardnamurchan, and Morvern. The Lorn district includes Appin sub-district in the NW, and is bounded N by Lochs Linnhe and Leven, E by Perthshire, SE by the lower reaches of Loch Awe, S by Lochs Avich and Melford, and W by the Firth of Lorn. The Argyll district lies immediately S of Lorn, and is bounded SE by Loch Fyne, S by Loch Gilp and the Crinan Canal. The Cowal district is all peninsular, or nearly engirt by Loch Fyne, the Kyles of Bute, the Firth of Clyde, and Loch Long. The Knapdale district is bounded N by the Crinan Canal and Loch Gilp, E by the lower reach of Loch Fyne, S by East and West Lochs Tarbert. The Kintyre district is all peninsular, stretch-

ing southward from the Lochs Tarbert to the Irish Sea. A few islets lie within the waters or the reaches of the Firth of Clyde, and are included in the neighbouring mainland districts. The other islands lie all in the waters or sea-lochs of the Atlantic, and are classified into the three groups of Mull, Lorn, and Jura and Islay. The Mull group includes Mull, Canna, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tiree, Gometra, Ulva, Staffa, Iona, and a number of adjacent islets. The Lorn group includes Lismore, Shuna, and some islets in Loch Linnhe; and Kerrera, Seil, Easdale, Luing, Lunga, Scarba, and a number of adjacent islets in the Firth of Lorn. The Jura and Islay group includes Jura, Islay, Colonsay, Oronsay, Gigha, and a number of neighbouring islets. The territorial divisions of the county, however, serve mainly to indicate the physical distribution of its parts, or at best afford some aid to tracing the ancient history of its several sections, but have not much value for showing the distribution of its population, or the facilities and means of its economy and government. The entire county, therefore, mainland and islands, has been otherwise divided into the six districts of Mull, Lorn, Inverary, Cowal, Kintyre, and Islay. Mull, in this view, comprehends both the northern territorial division of the mainland and the Mull group of islands; Lorn comprehends both the mainland Lorn and the Lorn group of islands; Inverary is identical with the Argyll territorial division; Cowal also is identical with the territorial Cowal; Kintyre comprehends part of Knapdale and all territorial Kintyre; and Islay comprehends part of Knapdale and all the Jura and Islay group of islands.

The coasts and sea-lochs present a marvellous wealth of picturesque scenery. The views of the Firth of Clyde are endlessly diversified; up Loch Long, are first richly impressive, next sternly grand; up Loch Goil and Holy Loch, combine simplicity with grandeur; round the Kyles of Bute, are a circle of witchery; up Loch Fyne, pass from much variety of both shore and hill to striking scenes of wooded heights and lofty peaks; up the Firth of Lorn, are a gorgeous panorama of almost all styles and combinations of landscape; up Loch Linnhe, or round Mull island, are a rich succession of the beautiful and the romantic; and in many other quarters, as up Loch Etive, the Sound of Jura, West Loch Tarbert, and Kilbrannan Sound, are equally diversified and opulent. Their attractions, since the era of steam navigation, both for summer visitors and for transient tourists, have been very great. Not a few places or parts formerly without an inhabitant, or possessing only rude clachans or small villages, on points of the coasts or sea-lochs most easily accessible from Greenock or Glasgow, such as on the shores of Loch Long, Loch Goil, Holy Loch, the Firth of Clyde, the Kyles of Bute, and Loch Riddon, are now occupied by long ranges of villas and cottages-ornées. Most of the sea-waters, too, as well those most remote from Greenock as those near to it, are daily traversed during the summer months, by one or more of a fleet of first-rate steamers, carrying crowds of tourists mainly or solely to enjoy the delights of the scenery. No equal extent of coast in the world combines so largely a rich display of landscape with concourse of strangers to behold it. A great drawback, however, is excessive humidity of the climate, the rainfall at Oban being 65·29, the mean temperature 47·3. Another drawback, though operating vastly more in the summer than in the winter months, is occasional, fitful, severe tempestuousness; and this combines with the prevailing boldness and rockiness of the shores to render navigation perilous. Light-houses are at Corran in Loch Eil, Mousedale in Lismore, Runa-Gall in the Sound of Mull, Ardnamurchan Point at the extreme NW of the mainland, Skerryvore WSW of Tiree, Rhu-Vaal at the N end of the Sound of Islay, Macarthur's-Head at the S end of the Sound of Islay, Rhinns at Oversay in Islay, Dune Point in Loch Indal, Skervuile near the S end of the Sound of Jura, Mull of Kintyre at the southern extremity of Kintyre, Sanda island, 6 miles ESE of the Mull of Kintyre, and Devaair island at the mouth of Campbeltown Loch.

Much of the inland surface is as diversified as the

coast, much is as richly picturesque as it; but in a main degree is wildly mountainous, containing many of the loftiest and most massive heights of Scotland, many of the longest and deepest glens, many of the largest tracts of tabular moor, so as to form no mean portion of 'the land of the mountain and the flood.' Such tracts as the glen of the Ary and the shores of the lower parts of Loch Awe are pre-eminently brilliant—such as Glencroe, Glencoe, and parts of Mull are impressively sublime—and such as Staffa island and Ardtun have a romance peculiarly their own; but many others, broad and long, are dismal and repulsive. Many tracts closely contiguous to the very brightest ones on the coast are sterile, lofty, trackless moor; and nearly all the region N of Loch Linnhe, and in the NE of Lorn, and thence southward through the centre of Cowal, though interspersed with narrow sheltered glens, is mountainous, rugged, and bleak. The county, as a whole, both mainland and islands, with comparatively small exception, is little else than a congeries of mountains, cloven with glens, and occasionally skirted with low seaboard. Some of its mountains are vast isolated masses; others form groups or ranges; many are so agglomerated one into another as to be only summits of great tableaux; and not a few present such conflicting appearances of feature, mass, and altitude, as not easily to admit of distinctive description. The loftiest or more conspicuous summits are Bidean nam Bian, between Glencoe and Glen Etive (3766 feet); Ben Laigh, on the Perthshire border (3708); Ben Cruachan, between Lochs Etive and Awe (3611); Ben Starav, E of the head of Loch Etive (3541); Ben-a-Bheithir, SW of Ballachulish (3362); Buachaille-Etive, overhanging Glen Etive (3345); Culvain, on the northern border (3224); Benmore, in Mull (3185); Sgor Dhomhail, between Lochs Shiel and Linnhe (2915); the Paps of Jura (2565); Ben Arthur, or the Cobbler, at the head of Loch Long (2891); Benmore, in Rum (2367); Ben Tarn or Ben Yattan, in Morvern (2306); Bishop's Seat, W of Dunoon (1651); Cruach-Lassa, eastward of Loch Swin (1530); Ben-an-Tuiric, in Kintyre (1491); and Ben Varna in Islay, and the Peak of Scarva, each 1500 feet.

The streams are all short and rapid, and mostly rush down deep and narrow glens. Among them are numbers of torrents careering to the sea-lochs or sea-belts in the northern district; the Creran, the Etive, the Talla, and others in the NE; the Orchy, the Strae, and the Avich, running to Loch Awe; the Awe, voluminous but short, carrying off the superfluence of Loch Awe to Loch Etive; the Fyne, the Kinglass, the Shira, the Ary, the Douglas, and others, running to the upper part of Loch Fyne; the Cur, running to the head of Loch Eck, and the Eachaig carrying off that lake's superfluence to Loch Long; the Ruel, running to the head of Loch Riddon; and a multitude of others, mostly mere burns, in Knapdale, Kintyre, Mull, Jura, and Islay.—The freshwater lakes, as also might be expected from the configuration of the country, are conspicuous; and they have been computed to cover aggregately an area of about 52,000 acres. Loch Awe, the largest of them, ranks among the first-class lakes, for both extent and picturesqueness, in all Scotland; expands at its foot around the skirts of Ben Cruachan into two great branches, and graduates from head to foot in a succession of ever-different and ever-increasingly impressive scenery. Other lakes are Lochs Avich, lying to the W of the upper centre of Loch Awe; Lydoch, in the extreme NW, and partly within Perthshire; Tolla, in the upper part of Glenorchy; Eck, in Cowal, stretching along a fine graceful glen; Arianas, in Morvern; Nell, in the NW of Lorn; Arisa, in Mull, etc.

Granite forms the great mountain-masses in the NE parts of the county, and south-westward to Ben Cruachan. Mica slate predominates in many parts of both the mainland and the islands. Porphyry forms an extensive tract on the NW side of Loch Fyne. Trap of various kinds prevails in some districts; and basalt, in particular, is prominent in Staffa, and in parts of Mull, Morvern, and Ardnamurchan. Rocks of the Limestone Carboniferous formation, with much sandstone, are in

the S of Kintyre, and the output here of Drumlemble colliery, near Campbeltown, amounted to 105,596 tons in 1878, the seam being limited in area, but of great thickness and highly productive. Thin strata of coal lie tilted up and denuded on some small portions of the trap; a thin seam of coal, and small portions of lias and tertiary rocks occur in the SW of Mull. Fissile clay slate, of quality to form excellent roofing slates, constitutes the main bulk of Easdale, Luing, and Seil islands, and of a large tract around BALLACHULISH in the N of Appin, and both at Easdale and at Ballachulish is very extensively quarried. Limestone abounds in many parts, and seems to form the whole body of the large rich island of Lismore. Marble exists in various parts, and occurs of good quality in Tiree and Iona. Lead ore is worked in Islay (353 tons in 1879), where copper ore also occurs; and a little cobalt has been found in Glenorchy. Strontites, or carbonate of strontium, became first known to mineralogists by the discovery of it in 1790 in the Strontian lead mines, which were discontinued in 1855, having been wrought for about 150 years. A great variety of rare calcareous spars, including splendid specimens of staurolite, also occurs in the strontium mines. The summits and shoulders of the mountains are generally bare rock; and large aggregates of the tableaux and even of the comparatively low grounds are utterly barren. A prevalent soil on such lofty mountains as are not bare, and along the banks of streams descending from these mountains, is gravel mixed with vegetable mould. A common soil, or rather covering, on extensive moors and on low grounds from which water does not freely flow, is peat moss. A prevalent soil in the westerly parts of the mainland and in some of the islands is a barren sand, consisting of disintegrated sandstone or disintegrated mica slate. Most of the soil in the fertile parts of Mid Lorn, Nether Lorn, Craignish, and other tracts not greatly elevated above sea-level, are either disintegrated limestone or disintegrated slate mixed with coarse limestone; and the former kind is generally light, the latter stiffer. Other kinds of soil suited to the plough and more or less fertile elsewhere occur, and several kinds sometimes graduate imperceptibly into one another. A fine alluvium lies along the banks of the lower reaches of some of the streams; a light loam mixed with sand, on a bottom of clay or gravel, is common on many low tracts; and a light gravel, incumbent on till, prevails on the skirts and acclivities of many hills.

Agriculture, up to the abolition of the feudal system in 1745, and even into the second decade of the present century, was in a very low condition; but, from various causes, it has undergone great improvement. The abolition of the feudal system, the conversion of corn-rents, or rents in kind and services, into money rents, the suppression of smuggling, the constructing of the Crinan and Caledonian Canals, the formation of good roads under the auspices of the parliamentary commissioners, the spread of school education and of industrial intelligence, the introduction and promotion of a system of farming suited to the capabilities of the soil and the climate, the incorporation of small holdings into productively large farms, the diffusion of information as to the best modes of cultivating land and managing live stock, and, above all, the introduction of steam navigation, with the rich facility afforded by it for reciprocal intercourse within the county, and for access to the great markets on the Clyde—have, each and severally in succession, originated and promoted great agricultural improvement. The compensatory results, nevertheless, have been greatly more in the department of live stock than that of husbandry, as is shown by the comparative tables of our Introduction. The cattle are chiefly Kyloes or West Highlanders, a small shaggy race, much superior to the Dunrobins and Skibos or North Highlanders, also older and more improved, likewise divided into numerous sub-breeds of very various value; and, notwithstanding their small size, are highly esteemed in the general market, and exported in vast numbers to the towns on the Clyde, and to places in the E and S.

The sheep are of the black-faced breed, introduced many centuries ago from Northumberland to the southern counties of Scotland, and introduced thence about the middle of last century to Argyllshire. They are a hardy race, well suited to the country and the climate, and valuable for their mutton, but have a coarse fleece. Red deer abound in several of the forests, especially Blackmount and Dalness; feathered game is more varied than plentiful; but its streams and lochs make Argyllshire a very angler's paradise. In 1872 45,641 acres were covered with woods, and all over the county plantations are springing up.

The manufactures are not great. A large quantity of kelp used to be made along the shores, but was driven out of the market by foreign barilla. Some leather is manufactured, and coarse woollen yarns, stuffs, and stockings, for home use, are still extensively made. Valuable manufactures of iron have been carried on at Bunawe and Islay; but the Lorn Furnace, at the former place, the only one now in the county, was out of blast in both 1878 and 1879. The distillation of whisky is conducted on a large scale in Islay and at Campbeltown. Slates are turned out in vast quantities from the quarries of Easdale and Ballachulish. Fisheries throughout the Campbeltown and Inverary districts, and partly in connection with the Rothesay district, are extensively conducted in all the surrounding intersecting seas. Campbeltown is the only head port; but the commerce of the county has a vastly wider reach that what the shipping of Campbeltown represents, sharing very largely in the shipping of Greenock and Glasgow, and giving employment to no mean portion of the great fleet of steam vessels belonging to the ports of the Clyde. No similarly peopled region in any other part of Great Britain has such facilities of steamship communication, and none with seemingly so few resources supplies so large an amount of tonnage to coasting commerce. The only railway, the final section of the CALLANDER AND OBAN line, was opened on 1 July 1880.

The royal burghs are Inverary and Campbeltown; a parliamentary burgh is Oban; and other towns and chief villages are Dunoon, Lochgilphead, Ardrishaig, Tobermory, Bowmore, Ballachulish, Tarbert, Kilmun, Strone, Kinn, Sandbank, Tighnabruaich, Portnahaven, Port Ellen, Port Charlotte, Easdale, and Ellenabuich. The chief seats are Inverary Castle, Colonsay House, Kildalloig, Strontian, Fassifern, Dunstaffnage, Kilmory, Glenfeochan, Achindarroch, Inverneil, Sonachan, Glendaruel, Stonefield, Lochneil, Balliveolan, Possill Aros, Jura House, Inverawe, Ormsary, Ballochyle, Glenfinart, Glencreggan, Castle-Toward, Dumans, Kingairloch, Glenvar, Airds, Maclachlan, Pennycross, Ardour, Poltalloch, Kildalton, Coll, Skipness, Ardpatrik, Ardmeanach, Orinaig, Benmore, Barcaldine, Dunach, Gallanach, Fasnacloich, Pennygowan, Carskey, Oatfield, Hafton, Glenstriven, Knockdow, Milton, Ardnave, Ardlussa, Daill, Killundine, Ulva, Craignish, Ardinglass, Strachur, Saddell, Sanda, and Asknish. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 2,030,948 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £430,152, were divided among 2864 landowners; two together holding 347,540 acres (rental, £66,837); seven 419,917 (£61,041), sixteen 489,869 (£44,110), twenty-seven 363,570 (£61,906), thirty-four 232,921 (£47,336), thirty-eight 121,291 (£28,285), twenty-two 30,413 (£8392), etc.

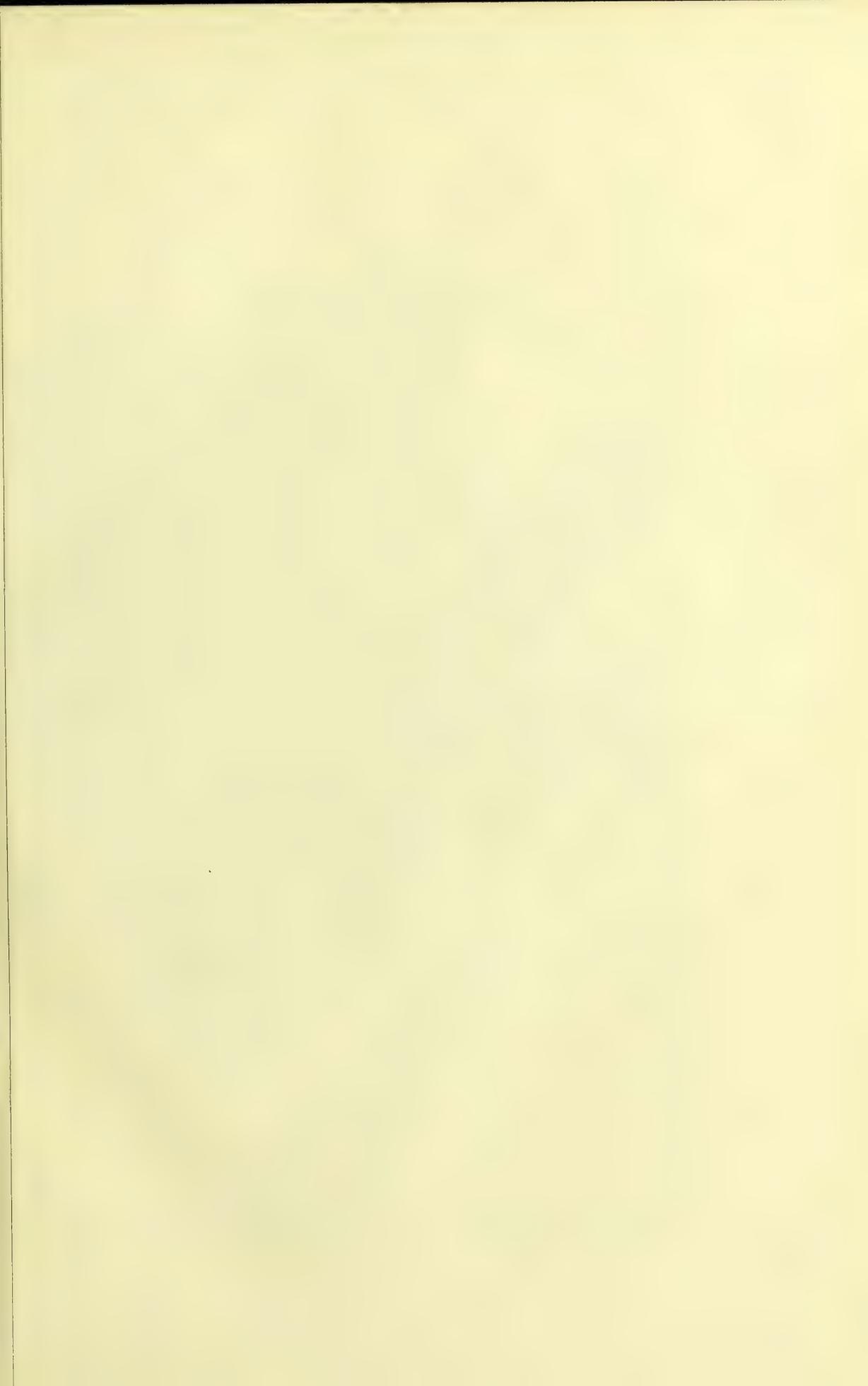
The county is governed (1881) by a lord lieutenant and high sheriff, 37 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, 4 sub-sheriffs, and 143 magistrates. The sub-sheriffs are stationed at Inverary, Campbeltown, Tobermory, and Fort William. Assizes courts are held twice a-year at Inverary; sheriff small debt courts are held 8 times a-year at Dunoon, 4 times at Oban, Lochgilphead, and Bowmore; and quarter sessions are held at Inverary on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The police force, in 1880, comprised 51 men, and the salary of the chief constable was £250. Prisons are at Inverary, Campbeltown, Tobermory, and Fort William; police cells at Dunoon, Loch-

gilphead, and Oban. The crimes committed in the yearly average of 1841-45, were 135; of 1846-50, 136; of 1851-55, 155; of 1856-60, 151; of 1861-65, 111; of 1864-68, 126; of 1869-73, 140; of 1872-76, 114; of 1875-79, 123. The number of persons, in 1879, tried at the instance of the police was 985; the number of these convicted, 887; the number committed for trial, 150; the number charged but not dealt with, 69. The annual value of real property in 1815 was £227,493; in 1843, £261,920; in 1873, £429,384; and in 1881, £499,736—both the two last exclusive of canals. Besides its three burghs joining with Ayr, the county sends a member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1857), and in 1881 had a constituency of 3426. Pop. (1801) 81,277, (1811) 86,541, (1821) 97,316, (1831) 100,973, (1841) 97,371, (1851) 89,298, (1861) 79,724, (1871) 75,679, (1881) 76,440.

The registration county gives off part of Small Isles parish to Inverness-shire, whilst taking from it part of Ardnamurchan; comprises 38 entire parishes; and had, in 1881, a population of 80,693, Thirty-three parishes are assessed, and 5 unassessed, for the poor. One, Campbeltown, has a poorhouse for itself; and 26, in groups of 4, 5, 10, and 7, have poorhouses in the 4 combinations of Islay, Lochgilphead, Lorn, and Mull. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 2353; of dependents on these, 855; of casual poor, 499; of dependents on these, 272. The receipts for the poor in that year were £30,087, 12s. 3d., and the expenditure was £27,408, 10s. 3½d. The number of pauper lunatics was 336, and the expenditure on them £6149, 9s. 4d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 7·1 in 1873, 8·3 in 1874, 7·6 in 1877, and 8·0 in 1879.

Religious statistics have been already given under ARGYLL; in 1879 the county had 150 public schools (accommodation, 13,354), 25 non-public but State-aided schools (2204), 11 other efficient elementary schools (585), and 2 higher-class non-public schools (105)—in all, 188 schools, with accommodation for 16,248, the number of children of school age being estimated at 13,737.

An ancient Caledonian tribe, called the Epidii, occupied the great part of what is now Argyllshire. They took their name from the word *Ebyd*, signifying 'a peninsula,' and designating what is now Kintyre, which hence was anciently called the Epidian promontory. They spread as far N as to Loch Linnhe and the Braes of Glenorchy; they must have lived in a very dispersed condition; they necessarily were cut into sections by great natural barriers; they likewise, from the character of their boundaries on the N and the E, must have been much separated from the other Caledonian tribes; and they do not appear to have been disturbed even remotely by the Romans. They were, in great degree, an isolated people; and in so far as they had communication with other territories than their own, they seem to have had it, for a long time, far more with Erin than with Caledonia. Some of them, at an early period, probably before the Christian era, emigrated to the NE coast of Ireland, and laid there the foundation of a prosperous settlement, under the name of Dalriada. A native tribe, called the Cruithne, was there before them; took its name from words signifying 'eaters of corn;' is thought to have been addicted to the cultivation of the ground, in contrast to a pastoral or roving mode of life; and seems to have easily yielded itself into absorption with the immigrants. An intermingled race of Epidii and Cruithne arose, took the name of Dalriads or Dalriadans, adopted the Christian faith from the early Culdees of Erin, and are presumed to have combined the comparatively pastoral habits of the Epidii with the land-cultivating habits of the Cruithne. A colony of these Dalriads or Dalriadans came, in the year 503, to Kintyre; brought with them the practices of the Christian religion, and improved practices in the commoner arts of life; sent off detachments to various centres of the old Epidian region, especially to Islay and to Lorn; acquired ascendancy through all the country of the Epidii; and established at Dunstaffnage, in the





ARGYLL SHIRE.

British Miles.
 5 10 15 20

Longitude West from Greenwich 6°

Mull of Cantyre

W.P. JAMES

neighbourhood of Oban, a monarchy which is usually regarded by historians as the parent monarchy of Scotland. Further notices of that early monarchy will be given in our Introduction and under Dunstaffnage. King Kenneth, who began to reign at Dunstaffnage in 835, was the maternal grandson of a king of Pictavia, who died without any male heir in 833, and he made a claim to be that king's successor, contested the claim for several years with two competitors, and eventually enforced it by strength of victory; united the crown of Pictavia to the crown of Dalriada; and established, in breadth and permanency, the kingdom of Scotland.

The territory now forming Argyllshire, while it had been the cradle of the Scottish kingdom, became thenceforth no more than an outlying portion of it; and it soon began to be much disturbed by invasions and forays of Norsemen and other depredators who swept the seas. Numerous battles and heroic achievements, in consequence, took place within its bounds; but these, on account of its main territory becoming then much linked in history with the entire Western Highlands, will be more appropriately noticed in our article on the Hebrides. Some great events, indeed, if we may repose any confidence in the voice of tradition, events relating to Fingal and his heroes, were peculiarly its own, or at least belonged largely to its northern tracts of Morvern and Glencoe; but they are too doubtful and shadowy to admit of other than slight notice in merely the articles on the particular localities with which they are associated. The Macdougals of Lorn and the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, were almost independent thanes during much of the Middle Ages—the former in Lorn, Argyll, and Mull—the latter in Islay, Kintyre, and some other parts; but they were eventually reduced to subjection by James III. The leading events during their times will be noticed in our article on the Hebrides. The Stewarts afterwards became the leading clan in Appin; the Macarthurs, about Loch Awe; the Macgregors, in Glenorchy; the Macnaughtens, about parts of Loch Fyne; the Campbells, in parts of Lorn and Argyll. The Campbells, in particular, soon got high ascendancy, not only in their own original territory, but throughout the county and beyond it; they thoroughly defeated an insurrection of the Macdonalds in 1614; they extended their own acquisitions of territory near and far, till they came to hold an enormous proportion of all the land; and they concentrated their strength of descent in the two great noble families of Argyll and Breadalbane. The Argyll family got the Scottish peerage titles of Baron Campbell in 1452, Earl of Argyll in 1457, Baron of Lorn in 1470, Duke of Argyll, Marquis of Lorn and Kintyre, Earl of Campbell and Cowal, Viscount of Lochowe and Glenisla, and Baron Inverary, Mull, Morvern, and Tiree in 1701; they also got, in the peerage of Great Britain, the titles of Baron Sundridge in 1766 and Baron Hamilton in 1776; they likewise are hereditary keepers of the castles of Dunoon, Dunstaffnage, and Carrick; and, in 1871, through marriage of the Marquis of Lorn, the duke's eldest son, to the Princess Louise, they became allied to the Royal Family.

The antiquities of Argyllshire are many and various. Caledonian remains, particularly stone circles and megalithic stones, occur frequently. Dalriadic remains, or what claim to be such, are prominent at 'Berigionium' and Dunstaffnage. Danish forts, in the shape of what are called 'duns,' occur on different parts of the coast. Ecclesiastical remains occur on Iona, on Oronsay, in Ardchattan, at Kilmun, etc. Mediæval castles, interesting for either their history, their architecture, or their remains, are at Dunolly, Kilchurn, Artornish, Mingarry, Skipness, and Carrick; and foundations of others are at Dunoon, Ardinglass, and some other places. See J. Denholm, *Tour to the Principal Lakes in Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire* (1804); Capt. T. P. White, *Archæological Sketches in Kintyre and Knapdale* (2 vols. 1873-75); and an excellent article by Duncan Clerk, 'On the Agriculture of the County of Argyll,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1878

Aricliny or **Araich-lin**, a lake containing trout and char, and measuring 6 by 2½ furlongs, in Kildonan parish, Sutherland, 2 miles NNW of Kinbrace station.

Arienas, a lake in Morvern district, Argyllshire, sending off its superfluence by a small rivulet to the head of Loch Aline.

Arinangour, a village in Coll Island, Argyllshire, near the middle of the coast. It has a harbour, with a pier, and pretty safe, but obstructed at the entrance by rocks.

Arisaig. See ARASAIG.

Arity, a rivulet of S Forfarshire. It rises in the N of Monkies parish; runs through a section of Guthrie; intersects Inverarity nearly through the centre; is joined there, on the left, by Corbie Burn; proceeds along the boundary between Kinnettles and Glammis; falls into the Dean river at a point 1¼ mile NNE of Glammis village; and has altogether a run, north-westward, of about 8 miles.

Arkindeith, a ruined tower in Avoch parish, Ross-shire. It seems to have belonged to a castellated mansion of the early part of the 17th century, probably erected by the Bruces of Kinloss, and it is now reduced to the lowest or dungeon story.

Arkland, a place, with a fine view of the picturesque valley of the Scarr, in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

Arkle, a rounded and massive mountain in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, 4 miles E of the head of Loch Laxford, and 5 SE of Rhiconich. It rises 2582 feet above sea-level, and has a somewhat tabular top, presenting a glassy appearance, especially after rain.

Arklet, a lake in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, which, commencing within 5 furlongs of the SW shore of Loch Katrine, extends 1 mile 1½ furlong westward, with a breadth of from 2 to 3 furlongs. It abounds in fine red-fleshed trout, presents a gloomy appearance, is followed along its northern side by the road from Loch Katrine to Inversnaid, and sends off a stream of its own name, about 2¾ miles westward to Loch Lomond at INVERRNAID.

Arlary, an estate, with a mansion (R. Glass), in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, 1½ mile NE of Milnathort.

Armadales, a police burgh in Bathgate parish, W Linlithgowshire, 2½ miles W by S of Bathgate town, and 1 mile N by W of a station of its own name on the Edinburgh-Airdrie-Glasgow section of the North British. Standing amid extensive fields of coal and ironstone, limestone, and brick-clay, it was merely a hamlet up to about 1851, when, owing to the establishment of neighbouring chemical and paraffin works, it suddenly rose to a town. At present it is lighted with gas, and has a post office under Bathgate, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; an Established mission church (minister's salary £120; 300 attendants), a Free church, St Paul's Episcopal church (built 1853; 300 attendants), and a Wesleyan chapel, while the one public school open in 1879 had then accommodation for 400 children, an average attendance of 300, and a grant of £199, 14s. Pop. of burgh (1861) 2504, (1871) 2708, (1881) 2642, besides 383 in landward portion.

Armadales, a fishing village, a bay, and a burn, in Farr parish, NE Sutherland. The village stands to the W of the bay, at 200 feet of elevation, and has a post office under Thurso, 23 miles to the E by N. The bay, flanked eastward by Strathly Point, is 2½ miles wide and 1½ mile long, its innermost indentation being ¾ mile long, and from 5 to 3½ furlongs wide, and it is one of the few points in all the rock-bound coast of Farr where boats may land in moderate weather. The burn runs 5 miles NNE and NNW from Loch Buidhe Mòr to the head of the bay.

Armadales Castle, the seat of Lord Macdonald, in Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, on the S coast, 7 miles NE of Sleat Point. It stands on a gentle slope, amid well-wooded grounds; is a Gothic edifice of 1815, after a design by Gillespie Graham; has an octagonal tower on each side of the doorway; contains an elegant portrait of Somerled, Lord of the Isles, in stained glass, by Egginton of Birmingham; and commands an extensive view of the sublimely picturesque seaboard of Glenelg, Knoidart, Morar, and Arasaig.

ARMIT

Armit, a rivulet of Berwickshire and Edinburghshire, running about 8 miles south-westward to the Gala, at a point about 1 mile N of Fountainhall station.

Arnabost, a hamlet with a public school in Coll island, Argyllshire.

Arnage, a railway station in Ellon parish, E Aberdeenshire, on the Aberdeen-Peterhead branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 3½ miles N by W of Ellon. Arnage House (J. L. Ross), 5 furlongs NNE, is an old and interesting Gothic mansion, formerly the seat of the Cheynes, to whom, belonged Jas. Cheyne (d. 1602), rector of the Scots college at Douay.

Arnal, a burn in Barvas parish, island of Lewis, running about 6 miles to the Atlantic.

Arnbarrow, a hill 1060 feet high in the W of Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, projecting as a spur from a low range of the Grampians.

Arnberg, a place in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, about 1 mile W of Kippen village, famous for the observance of the Lord's Supper at it, by a large assemblage of Covenanters, under cloud of night, in the year 1676.

Arnbrae, a hamlet in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile W of Kilsyth. Oliver Cromwell spent a night in a house in which still is, or recently was, standing.

Arnbroach, a village in Carnbee parish, Fife, 2½ miles ENE of Colinsburgh. It has a post office under Pittenweem, and it contains a Free church, designated of Carnbee, and a public school.

Arndilly. See BOHARM.

Arneybog, a mineral tract, with a colliery in the N of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Arnfinlay, an ancient castle in Kippen parish, near the Forth boundary between Perthshire and Stirlingshire.

Argask, a parish in the counties of Perth, Kinross, and Fife, near whose meeting-point, and towards the centre of the parish, is the village of Damhead (with a post office under Kinross), 3 miles NNW of Mawcarse station, and 4½ N by E of the post-town Milnathort. Duncrevie, ¾ mile S of Damhead, is another small village in Argask, which is bounded N by Dron, E by Abernethy, SE by Strathmiglo, S by Orwell, and W by Forvieviot and Forgandenny. Its greatest length from N to S is 4½ miles; its breadth is 4 miles; and its area is 6455½ acres, of which 2820½ belong to Perthshire, 1801 to Kinross-shire, and 1834½ to Fife. The upper waters of the beautiful FARG have a length of about 5 miles within the parish, dividing its Perthshire portion from the remaining two, and here receiving the Strawyearn and other burns; in the Perthshire portion are Loch Whirr and two smaller lakelets. The surface is charmingly diversified with hills belonging to the Ochil system, elevations from N to S being Berry Hill (900 feet), and points near Letham (789), the Church (588), Pittillock (670), Plains on the western border (973), and Candy (830). The rocks are chiefly various kinds of trap, and the soils, for the most part, consist of disintegrations of these rocks, and generally have a black loamy character. About 1300 acres are uncultivated, and some 240 under wood, the whole being pastoral rather than arable. Some 28 proprietors (10 of them resident) hold each an annual value of £50 and upwards. Argask is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife; the minister's income is £210. The original church was a private chapel of the Balvaird family, and in 1282 was granted to Cambuskenneth Abbey. The present building, erected in 1806, had 380 sittings as enlarged in 1821, and was restored in 1879. There is also a Free church in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; and a public school, with accommodation for 155 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 102, and a grant of £90, 5s. Valuation (1881) of Perthshire portion, £2505, 11s. 4d.; of Fife portion, £2375, 14s. 8d. Pop. (1831) 712, (1861) 705, (1871) 565, (1881) 547.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Arggibbon, the seat of Wm. Forrester, Esq. (b. 1861; suc. 1878), in the Perthshire portion of Kippen parish, 2 miles S by E of Port of Menteith station.

Argomery, the seat of Mich. J. Jamieson, Esq., in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, ¾ mile W of Kippen village.

AROS

Arnhall, an estate, with a mansion, in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire, at the boundary with Forfarshire, 6½ miles W by S of Laurencekirk. The estate was purchased by Mr Brodie, from Sir David Carnegie, in 1796, for £22,500; had been undergoing great improvement; and continued in Mr Brodie's hands to undergo much further improvement; was sold in 1814 to Mr John Shand for £70,000, and afterwards, in reclamation of moss, and in other ways, was further greatly improved. A small establishment is on it for carding wool and making coarse woollen cloth.

Arniefoul, a village in Glamis parish, Forfarshire, 2½ miles SSE of Glamis station.

Arnisdale, a village in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, on the side of Loch Hourn, amid sublime scenery, about 13 miles S of Glenelg village.

Arnish, a headland, with a lighthouse and a beacon, at the S side of the entrance of Loch Stornoway, in the island of Lewis. See STORNOWAY.

Arnisort, a hamlet in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on a sea-loch of its own name, branching from Loch Snizort. It has a post office under Portree.

Arniston, an estate in Borthwick and Temple parishes, Edinburghshire. The mansion on it stands on the South Esk river, 1½ mile WSW of Fushiebridge station, is a massive and imposing edifice of no great age, and has extensive and very beautiful grounds. The original estate was comparatively small; belonged to Sir James Dundas, who was knighted by James V.; has come down regularly to his descendants, famous as lawyers and as statesmen; and has, from time to time, been greatly enlarged by additions from neighbouring properties. The soil of most of it was naturally poor, but has been much improved by art. Rich beds of coal here have been largely worked; and the Emily Pit has a depth of 160 fathoms, being the deepest in the E of Scotland. Sawmills and other industrial works also are on the estate.

Arnot. See ARMIT.

Arnprior, a village in the Perthshire section of Kippen parish, near the Forth and Clyde railway, 2½ miles W of Kippen village.

Arnsheen, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet is 12 miles S of Girvan. The *quoad sacra* parish contains also the village of Barrhill with a post office under Girvan; was constituted in 1872; had then a population of about 1100; and is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Stipend £143, with a manse. The church is in Arnsheen hamlet, was originally a chapel of ease, and cost only about £240.

Arntully, a village and an estate in Kinclaven parish, Perthshire. The village stands 1¼ mile NNW of Stanley Junction station, is inhabited by linen weavers, but has greatly declined. The estate was improved at a cost of nearly £4000 immediately before 1843, and was then undergoing further improvement.

Aros, a village, an ancient castle, a rivulet, and a bay, on the NE coast of Mull island, Argyllshire. The village stands contiguous to the bay, 7 miles SSE of Tobermory, on the road thence to at once the south-eastern, the southern, and the western parts of the island; overlooks the central part of the Sound of Mull; is the residence of the Duke of Argyll's factor; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Oban, and an inn. The castle stands on a high basaltic promontory at the side of the bay; was built before the time of Robert Bruce, and inhabited by the Lords of the Isles; was defended, on the land side, by moat and drawbridge; has a spacious esplanade extending to the extremity of the rock, and probably enclosed by a wall; was itself no more than a massive oblong tower, about 40 feet high; and is now reduced to two of its walls and part of a third. The site of it is strong, and the grounds adjacent to it soar into wild cliffs, seamed by fissures and channelled by cascades. The rivulet drains Loch Eriza, a lake about 4 miles long, extending to within 3 miles of Tobermory; and it runs from the lake about 3½ miles south-eastward to the bay

ARPAFELLIE

at the village. The bay has not much capacity, and is of half-moon outline; yet is made by Sir Walter Scott the rendezvous of the ships of the 'Lord of the Isles;—

'Look, where beneath the castle grey,
His fleet unmoors from Aros Bay.'

Arpafellie, a place in the Black Isle district of Ross-shire. It has St John's Episcopal chapel (1816), and its post-town is Fortrose, under Inverness.

Arran (Gael. 'lofty isle'), an island of Buteshire, forming the southern and larger portion of that county. It lies, like the rest of Buteshire, in the Firth of Clyde, being bounded SW and NW by Kilbrannan Sound, which separates it from Kintyre in Argyllshire; NE by the Sound of Bute, parting it from the Isle of Bute; and E and S by the main expanse of the Firth. Measuring at the narrowest, its extreme points are 3 miles E of Kintyre, 5½ SW of the Isle of Bute, 9¼ W by S of the mainland of Ayrshire, and respectively 13 N and 30 N by W of Ailsa Craig and Kirkholm Point at the mouth of Loch Ryan. Its outline is that of an irregular ellipse, little indented by bays or inlets, and extending lengthwise from N to S. Its greatest length is 19½ miles; its greatest breadth is 10½ miles, contracting to 7½ at a line drawn westward from Brodick Bay; and its area is about 165 square miles. Its W side and its N end communicate with steamers plying between Greenock and Campbeltown; its E side is regularly visited by steamers from Greenock, both by way of Rothesay and by way of Millport, and by steamers in connection with trains from Glasgow at Ardrossan; and its S end communicates with steamers plying between Ayr and Campbeltown. Its N end has a post office of Lochranza under Greenock; and its other parts have post offices of Arran, Corrie, Brodick, Lamash (money order, savings' bank, and telegraph), Shiskine, and Kilmorie, under Ardrossan. Its principal place of thoroughfare is Brodick, midway along the eastern coast, 14 miles WS of Ardrossan, 14½ SW of Millport, and 26 SSW of Rothesay; and its next largest is Lamash, on the same coast, 5½ miles farther S. Its shores and surface are wonderfully picturesque, exhibiting landscape in almost every style, from the softly gentle to the sublimely terrible. The views of it, in all directions, at any distance, either from the Clyde itself or from its far extending screens, are very striking; the views within it, both on the seaboard and in the interior, are endlessly diversified; and the views from it, specially from its higher central vantage grounds, display the richest combinations of land and water, intricate shore-lines, and grand mountain backgrounds. A carriage road round it, generally near the shore, commands no mean proportion of all the scenery; but only wild footpaths, or no paths at all, practicable by none but mountaineers, lead up to the sublimest views among its glens and mountains. Its geology, mineralogy, botany, zoology, and even, in some degree, its angling and its archaeology, likewise possess the highest attractions, and have combined with its gorgeous scenery to draw to it annually, since the era of steam navigation, great numbers of summer tourists. Much of its E coast, in particular, vies now with the most favourite seaside places higher up the Firth as a summer retreat, not only to families from Greenock and Glasgow, but to families from the E of Scotland.

A flat belt of land, in form of a terrace, from 10 to 20 feet above the present tide-level, and from a few yards to ¼ mile broad, goes round all the shore; consists of an ancient sea-beach, common to all the banks of the Firth of Clyde as far up as Dumbarton; is bounded, on the land side, by sea-worn cliffs, pierced in many parts with caves or torn with fissures; and is traversed, with a few intervals, by the road round all the coast. The views from this terrace inland are modified, from stage to stage, by the structure of the interior; sometimes are blocked by lofty wall-like cliffs; sometimes are overhung by cloud-piercing mountain summits; sometimes include romantic features on the seaward side; sometimes sweep far into stupendous glens; and sometimes open over bays or over considerable expanses of low land. Chief

ARRAN

seaward cliffs, or other striking seaward features, are Holy Isle, in the mouth of Lamash Bay, rising tier above tier to the altitude of 1030 feet; Clauchlands Hills, 2 miles N of Holy Isle, at the point of a peninsular tract eastward of the carriage road, rising 800 feet from the shore, and pierced with caves; the skirts of Goatfell, 3½ miles N of Brodick, coming precipitously down from alpine mural abutments, and terminating in romantic cavernous cliffs; the Fallen Rocks, on the sea-face of an isolated mountain ridge, 5 miles NNW of the Goatfell cliffs, only approachable by wary walking, and looking like an avalanche of shattered blocks of rock rushing to the shore; the Scriden Rocks, near the northern extremity of the island, or 3 miles NW of the Fallen Rocks, and presenting an appearance similar to theirs, but on a grander scale; and the Struey Rocks, at the southern extremity of the island, a short way E of Lag, and consisting of a range of basaltic sea cliffs, rising to the altitude of 400 feet, deeply cut by vertical fissures, and pierced by a curious, long, wide cavern, the Black Cave. The chief glens descending to the coast are Glen Cloy, Glen Shurig, and Glen Rosie, converging to a mountainous semi-amphitheatre, round the head of Brodick Bay; Glen Sannox, opening out from behind the alpine buttresses of Goatfell, and pre-eminently silent, sombre, stupendous, and impressive; Glen Ranza, commencing in precipices nearly 1000 feet high, and descending about 4 miles to the head of Loch Ranza, 2 miles SW of the Scriden Rocks; Glen Catacol, coming down from alpine central mountains, with itself a romantic pastoral character, to a small bay, 2 miles SSW of the mouth of Loch Ranza; and Glen Iorsa, descending 8½ miles south-south-westward from grand central mountains, joined on its right side by two long ravines, and declining toward the coast, 9 miles S of the mouth of Glen Catacol. The chief bays are Lamash Bay, measuring 2½ miles across the mouth, occupied more than one-half there by Holy Isle, and forming one of the best harbours of refuge to be found anywhere in Great Britain; Brodick Bay, 2½ miles across the mouth, having a half-moon outline, and engirt by successively a smooth beach, a sweep of plain, and the mountainous semi-amphitheatre cloven by Glen Cloy, Glen Shurig, and Glen Rosie; Loch Ranza, at the mouth of Glen Ranza, 7 furlongs long and 3½ wide, with a pleasant verdant peninsula projecting from its SW shore; Machrie Bay, southward from the mouth of Glen Iorsa, describing the segment of a circle 3½ miles along the chord and about 1 mile thence to the inmost shore; Drumadon Bay at the S end of a range of cavernous cliffs about 300 feet high, extending about 2 miles to it from the S end of Machrie Bay, and forming itself a segmentary indentation about 1½ mile along the chord; and Whiting Bay, separated on the S from Lamash Bay only by Kingscross Point, and forming a crescent 3 miles across.

The northern half of the island is densely mountainous. Its many summits look, in some views, like a forest of peaks; range in altitude from the Cock of Arran, at the northern extremity, 1083 feet high, to the top of Goatfell, 2 miles from the eastern shore, and 3 NNW of the head of Brodick Bay, 2866 feet high; and are interlocked or conjoined with one another at great heights, by spurs and cross ridges. But the masses, though all interconnected, are easily divisible into the three groups of Goatfell, Cir Vohr or Mhor, and Ben Varen or Bharrain. The Goatfell group rises so abruptly and ruggedly from the E shore as to present a stern appearance from the sea; has a bold ascent from the S, yet in such gradients as permit it to be scaled without difficulty by two paths leading up from Brodick; starts aloft on both the W and N in mural cliffs and tremendous acclivities from encircling glens, yet projects high spurs toward the adjacent Cir Vohr group on the W, including a col or cross ridge, 1000 feet high; and spreads in its upper part into a kind of triangular tableau, with divergencies eastward, southward, and westward. The Cir Vohr group extends 7½ miles northward and southward, at a distance of about 3½ miles from the E

shore; has a sharp, jagged, irregular summit-line, nowhere much lower than 1600 feet above sea-level; and lifts at least 3 peaks to altitudes of 2000 feet and upwards, these being Castell-Avael, 2735 feet high, with Cir Vohr proper (2618 feet) and Ben Tarsuinn (2706) to the SE and S. The Ben Varen group is situated to the W of Cir Vohr; extends parallel with it, or about 7 miles northward and southward; has greater breadth but less height and less sublimity than either the Goatfell or the Cir Vohr group, culminating at 2345 feet; is longitudinally split by the upper part of Glen Iorsa, so as to flank both sides of that glen; and, as seen from the mouth of Glen Catacol, presents an outline like that of a long house with rounded roof, and shows on its summit two great mural reaches of granite blocks meeting each other at right angles. The southern half of the island consists of a rolling plateau, fronted round the coast with declivities, breaks, and cliffs of much romantic beauty, but characterised through the interior by tameness and bleakness. The plateau has a general elevation of from 500 to 800 feet above sea-level; and is traversed by irregular ridges, generally in a direction nearly E and W, and rising to elevations of from 1100 to 1600 feet above sea-level. Glens and vales descend to the E, S, and W; have mostly a mountainous or loftily upland character round their head; decline to a comparatively lowland character in their progress; and, in many instances, are so interlaced that the upper parts of westward ones are nearer the E coast than the upper parts of eastward ones, and the upper parts of eastward ones nearer the W coast than the upper parts of westward ones. The close views throughout the S aggregately are very far inferior to those throughout the N, but the more distant views there, especially the views thence of the northern mountains, are very grand.

The rocks of Arran, both igneous and sedimentary, are exceedingly diversified; they also, in their relations to one another, and in their mutual contacts, present very interesting phenomena; and at once by their geological ages, by their inter-connectional character, and by their lithological constitution, they are unparalleled by the rocks of any equal extent of territory in almost any part of the globe, and form, in a main degree, an epitome of the geology of Britain. 'The variety, indeed,' says Dr Bryce, 'is so great, and the interest so lively and pleasing, which an examination of the structure of the island and its charming scenery excites, that, as Professor Phillips has remarked, every geologist who visits Arran is tempted to write about it, and finds something to add to what has already been put on record. For the student there cannot be a finer field. The primary azoic rocks, the metamorphic slates, the lower palaeozoic strata, the newer erupted rocks, and phenomena of glacial action, may all be examined by him in easy excursions of a few days; and the exposition of the strata is so complete in the rugged mountains, deep precipitous glens, and unbroken sea-coast sections, that the island may truly be called a grand museum arranged for his instruction by the hand of nature.' Granite forms all the northern region to within from 1 mile to 1½ mile from the shore, but is of coarse grain in the coastward parts, of fine grain in the interior parts, and has been the subject of much recent discussion among geologists as to its age. Metamorphic slates form a belt round all the granitic region, extending quite to the shore in all the NW and W, and measuring averagely about 1 mile in breadth along the S, but separated by other rocks from the shore on the E and NE. Devonian rocks form a belt exterior to the slate belt, along all the E, SW, and S, from the Fallen Rocks on the N to Machrie Bay on the W; about 1 mile wide at Glen Sannox, very much narrower further S and onward to the SW, but widening to about 2½ miles in the extreme W. Carboniferous rocks form a narrow belt along the NE coast, from beyond the Scriden Rocks to the Fallen Rocks; form again a broader belt on the E seaboard, from a point N of Corrie down to Brdick Bay; expand there into a belt from 3¼ to 4½ miles broad, southward to Lamlash Bay, and

eastward and westward across the whole width of the island; are interrupted throughout a considerable aggregate of that broad belt by regions and patches of other rocks; send ramifications from around Lamlash Bay southward and south-westward along the E coast and along Monamore Glen and Glen Scorsdale; ramify thence again into narrow belts along most of the S coast and through four parts of the interior; and finally form a very narrow belt along the N end and W side of Holy Isle. Porphyritic rocks form two patches 2 miles SE and 1½ mile SW of Brodick; form another patch on the W coast at Drumadon Point; form another region about 2½ miles by 1½ on the coast immediately SSE of Drumadon Bay; form also a patch on the S coast at the E side of the Struey Rocks; and finally form the greater portion of Holy Isle. Trap rocks, variously greenstone, basalt, and of other kinds, form three considerable isolated patches at the E coast, the E centre, and the W central parts of the great Carboniferous belt which extends across the island, and form all the region between that great belt and the S coast, except the portions occupied by the Carboniferous ramifications and by the porphyritic rocks. Beautiful crystals of amethyst are found in quartzose sandstone on the S side of Glen Cloy; smoke quartz crystals are found in coarse-grained and rapidly disintegrating granite on the great northern mountain ridge; sulphate of barytes is found and worked in Glen Sannox; and numerous other interesting minerals are found in other places.

The chief streams are the rivulets or torrents rushing down the great glens in the NE, the N, and the NW; the Iorsa, traversing Glen Iorsa down to the N of Machrie Bay; the Machrie, running about 6 miles south-westward to the southern part of Machrie Bay; the Black Water, running about 6 miles west-south-westward and southward to Drumadon Bay; the Slidery, running about 6 miles south-south-westward to a point 4½ miles SSE of the mouth of the Black Water; the Torrylin, running about 5 miles south-westward to a point 2 miles W of the Struey Rocks; the Ashdale, running 4 miles south-eastward and eastward to Whiting Bay; and the Monamore and the Benlister, running respectively about 3½ and 3 miles eastward to Lamlash Bay. The rarer plants of the island, or those which either are nearly peculiar to it or can seldom be found in other parts of Scotland than the W coast, amount to no fewer than about 320 species; and the marine animals amount to about 283 species. Adders exist, contrary to a statement in Farrar's *St Paul*, three having been killed here in the summer of 1880. The agricultural statistics are included in those of BUTESHIRE, but only about 8000 acres are arable; about 613 acres are under wood; and a considerable aggregate of ground on the NE and the NW coast is under coppice. The island is divided, territorially, into the districts of Lamlash, Brodick, Lochranza, Shiskine, and Southend; politically, into the parish of Kilmorie in the W, and the parish of Kilbride in the E; ecclesiastically, into the old parishes of Kilmorie and Kilbride, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Brodick; registrationally, into the districts of Kilbride, Brodick, Kilmorie, and Lochranza. The chief villages are Brodick, Lamlash, Whiting Bay, Lochranza, and Corrie—all of them lying on the coast. The chief residences are Brodick Castle, Kilmichael, Corriegills, and numerous villas. The whole, with the exception of the estate of Kirkmichael (3632 acres), belongs to the Duke of Hamilton. Valuation (1881) £20,157. Pop. (1801) 5179, (1821) 6541, (1841) 6241, (1861) 5574, (1871) 5234, (1881) 4673, of whom 2854 were Gaelic-speaking.

The Monarina of Ptolemy, Arran is associated in legendary story with Fingal and his heroes; and it may really have been the scene of unrecorded events to which those legends owe their origin. The Norsemen are known to the Irish annalists as Fiongall, or 'white foreigners;' and early Norsemen not improbably made descents on the coasts of Arran; while later Norsemen are certainly known to have held possession of its territory. Somerled, ruler of Argyll in the

12th century, founder of the great family of Macdonald, Lords of the Isles, wrested Arran and Bute from the power of Norway, and retained possession of them till his defeat and death at Renfrew (1164). A division of Arran is thought to have been attempted between his sons Reginald and Angus, and is conjectured to have been the reason of a deadly feud which arose between these brothers. Arran and Bute, nevertheless, appear to have reverted to the dominion of Norway, and to have lain more or less under it till 1266, when they were politically detached from the Western Isles with which they had been associated, and were annexed directly to the Scottish Crown. Robert Bruce, after his defeat at Methven (1306), and after seeking refuge in successively Aberdeenshire, Breadalbane, Argyllshire, and the Irish island of Rathlin, in Arran once more raised his standard. Sir James Douglas, with a band of Bruce's devoted adherents, had contrived to retain the island, and to seize Brodick Castle, which had been garrisoned by the English; and Bruce, coming hither from Rathlin, with a fleet of 33 galleys and 300 men, joined Douglas' band; made preparation here for a descent on the mainland; and, at a preconcerted signal fire, lighted near Turnberry Castle on the coast of Ayrshire, sailed hence to drive the English from Scotland, and to make his way securely to the throne. A cave, partly artificial, in the range of cliffs between Machrie and Drumadoun Bays, is said to have been his temporary abode prior to his going to Rathlin, and bears the name of the King's Cave; and the promontory between Whiting and Lamash Bays is said to have been the point whence he set sail for Ayrshire, and bears the name of King's Cross. Arran was erected into an earldom in favour of Sir Thomas Boyd in 1467, on his marriage to the Princess Mary, eldest sister of James III., but as to both estates in it, and peerage title, it soon passed to the family of Hamilton; and, save for the usurpation of Captain James Stewart (1581-85), it has continued to belong to the Hamilton family till the present day. The chief antiquities in the island are many cairns and megalithic standing stones, several imperfect stone circles, a few Norse or Danish forts, slight Columban vestiges on Holy Isle, the site of St Bride's Convent at Loch Ranza, a ruined monastic cell at Balnacula, a ruined chapel at Binniegarragan, a ruined castle at Loch Ranza, the ancient watch-tower or small fortalice of Kildonan, at the south-eastern extremity of the island, and the older portions of Brodick Castle. See D. Landsborough, *Arran, its Topography, Natural History, and Antiquities* (Edinb. 1851; 2d ed., by his son; Lond. 1875); Jas. Bryce, *The Geology, etc., of Arran* (Edinb. 1864; 4th ed., 1875); Jn. M'Arthur, *Antiquities of Arran, with an Historical Sketch of the Island* (Glasg. 1861); and Arch. M'Neillage, 'On the Agriculture of Bute and Arran,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881.

Arran, Cock of, an isolated sandstone hill, on the N coast of Arran, in the eastern vicinity of the Scriden Rocks, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the mouth of Loch Ranza. It rises direct from the beach to an altitude of 1083 feet; is a noted landmark to mariners; and used, when seen in front from the sea, to have an outline like that of a cock, with outspread wings, in the act of crowing, but now, having lost its head, has less that appearance than before.

Arrienas. See ARIENAS.

Arrochar, a village and a parish of N Dumbartonshire. The village stands on the eastern side of the head of salt-water Loch Long, with BEN ARTHUR (2391 feet) rising right opposite; it is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S of TARBET on Loch Lomond, $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Inverary, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ N of Helensburgh, with the two first places communicating by coach, by steamer with the last. It has a post and telegraph office under Dumbarton, an excellent hotel, and a number of pleasant villas; here Coleridge parted from Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, 29 Aug. 1803.

The parish is bounded N by Killin in Perthshire, E by Buchanan in Stirlingshire and by Loch LOMOND ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile in breadth), S by Luss, and W by Row, Loch LONG, and Lochgoilhead parish in Argyllshire.

From N to S it has an extreme length of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from E to W varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $28,832\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $58\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and $2915\frac{1}{2}$ water. Most of the Perthshire border is traced by the ALDERNAN running eastward, and the Allt-Innse westward, to the FALLOCH, which has a southerly course in Arrochar to the head of Loch Lomond of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. From Luss the parish is parted by the Douglas, flowing eastward to Loch Lomond, and from Argyllshire for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by Loin Water, flowing southward to the head of Loch Long; whilst the chief stream of the interior is Inveruglas Water, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and eastward to Loch Lomond out of Loch Sloy, a lonely lake that, 9 furlongs long but barely 1 in width, lies midway between Ben Vorlich and Ben Vane. Save for the isthmus between the village and Tarbet, and for narrow strips along the lochs and streams, the surface everywhere is grandly mountainous. The principal heights are, eastward of the Falloch and Loch Lomond, *Parlan Hill (2001 feet), Cnap Mor (536), Cruach (1675), *Stob nan Eighrach (2011), and *Beinn a' Choin (2524); and westward thereof, from N to S, *Beinn Damhain (2242), Stoban Fhithich (1272), Cnap na Cruiche (1611), *Maol Breac (2115), *Maol Meadhonach (1981), Cnoc (1614), BEN VORLICH (3092), Little Hills (2602), *Beinn Dhubh (2509), *BEN VANE (3004), Dubh Chnoc (945), Cruach Tairbeirt (1364), Ben Reoch (2168), *Tullich Hill (2075), Beinn Bhreac (2233), and Stob Gobhlach (1413), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate just on or close to the borders of the parish. The rocks consist mainly of mica slate, though including some clay slate, amorphous quartz, and trap veins; of arable land there are hardly 400 acres, but woods and plantations cover a considerable area along Lochs Lomond and Long. From the 13th down to the 18th century, this was the country of the 'wild Macfarlane's plaided clan,' who took their slogan from their gathering place, Loch Sloy. Supporters of the Stewart Earls of Lennox, they fought at Glasgow Muir, and Pinkie, and Langside; but one of the last of them, Walter Macfarlane of that ilk, the antiquary (d. 1767), is 'no less celebrated among historians as the collector of ancient records than were his ancestors among the other Highland chiefs for prowess in the field' (Keltie's *Scottish Highlands*, 1875, vol. ii., pp. 173-175). At present by far the largest proprietor is Sir Jas. Colquhoun of Luss. Lord Jeffrey's favourite residence, Stuckgown House, which lies on Loch Lomond, 1 mile SSE of Tarbet, belongs to Jas. M'Murrich, Esq., owner of 851 acres in the shire, valued at £814 per annum; and other mansions are Blarannich, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Tarbet, and Benreoch House, near the village. Disjoined from Luss in 1658, Arrochar is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £285. The parish church (rebuilt in 1847) stands just to the S of the village, and a Free church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Tarbet; whilst Arrochar public school, with accommodation for 92 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 29, and a grant of £29, 6s. 9d. Valuation (1881) £5291, 14s. Pop. (1801) 470, (1841) 580, (1851) 562, (1861) 629, (1871) 525, (1881) 517.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 36, 1871. See pp. 77-81, 115-119, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Arrol. See ERROL.

Arrendol or Arndilly. See BOHARM.

Arthurhouse, a farm in Garvoek parish, Kincardineshire. About one-fourth of a cairn is on it, some 20 feet in diameter, recently enclosed within a planted tract of fully half an acre. The other three-fourths of the cairn were removed about 1830 for conversion into road metal, and were then found to conceal a megalithic stone circle, and to cover an ancient sarcophagus; among the stones of them, near the outskirts, were found two coins of respectively Alexander I. and Robert Bruce, and about twenty other coins, seemingly of silver, but so greatly corroded as to be undecipherable.

Arthurlee, an ancient estate, now divided among various proprietors, and dotted with mansions, public works, and villages, in the immediate vicinity of Barr-

head, on the NE border of Neilston parish, Renfrewshire. The estate belonged to a branch of the Darnley family, and continued till the latter part of the 18th century to be rural; but it then and afterwards was cut into sections with diversity of names, and became a seat of great manufacturing industry. One of the earliest bleachfields in Scotland was established at Cross-Arthurlee about 1773; a cotton mill was built at Central-Arthurlee in 1790; a new and very extensive printfield for all kinds of calicoes was established at South-Arthurlee in 1835; and other works and erections at subsequent dates have brought the entire place into connection with Barrhead. The Glasgow and Neilston branch of the Caledonian railway runs through its western part, and has a station at Barrhead. The chief mansions are Arthurlee House and Upper Arthurlee House, both on the E side of Barrhead. The chief villages are Cross-Arthurlee and West-Arthurlee; and these, in 1861, had populations of 663 and 474; in 1871, of 790 and 481.

Arthur's Oven or **Arthur's O'on**, a famous quondam Roman antiquity in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, on a sloping bank about 300 feet N of the NW corner of the Carron iron-works. It was demolished in 1743, for the purpose of lining a mill-dam across Carron river; was considered up to the time of its destruction to be the most complete and best preserved Roman building in Great Britain; was described and discussed in enthusiastic manner by many antiquaries; was accurately depicted in Camden's *Britannia*, and in several later works of high authority; can still be well understood by means of copies of the drawings made of it; and perhaps may continue for many ages as interesting to the curious as any great existing monument. The following account of it is given in R. Stuart's *Caledonia Romana* (1845):—'This building was of a circular form, its shape in some measure resembling that of a common beehive. It measured at the base from 29 to 30 yards in circumference, and continued of the same dimensions to the height of 8 feet, from which point it converged gradually inwards in its ascent, till at an elevation of 22 feet the walls terminated in a circle, leaving in the top of the dome a round opening 12 feet in diameter. On its western side was an arched doorway, 9 feet in extreme height, and above it an aperture resembling a window of a slightly triangular form, 3 feet in height, and averaging nearly the same in width. The whole was formed of hewn freestone, laid in regular horizontal courses, the first of them resting upon a thick massive basement of the same material, which, to follow out the simile, represented with curious fidelity the common circular board on which the cottage hive is usually placed. The interior of the structure corresponded with its general appearance from without, the only difference being in the concavity of the shape, and in its having two projecting stone cornices round its interior surface, the one at a height of 4 and the other of 6 feet from the ground. The style of the workmanship was singularly perfect, and showed an intimate acquaintance with masonic art. No cement of any description had been made use of in its construction, yet the stones were so accurately joined together that even the difficult process of forming so diminutive a cupola by the concentration of horizontal courses was accomplished there in the most skilful and enduring manner.'

Arthur's Seat, a picturesque and conspicuous hill in the immediate eastern environs of Edinburgh. It culminates at a point above 1½ mile SE of the centre of the city; has an altitude of 822 feet above the level of the sea; descends rollingly, to the N and to the E, over a base each way of about 5 furlongs; presents an abrupt shoulder to the S; and breaks down precipitously to the W. A narrow dingle, called the Hunter's Bog, extends N and S along its western base. Salisbury Craigs rise in regular gradient from the western side of the Hunter's Bog to a height of 574 feet above the level of the sea; break sharply down in a semicircular sweep, with bold convexity toward the city; are crested round the brow of the semicircle, to an average depth of 60 feet, with naked wall of rugged greenstone

cliff; and thence descend rapidly to environing low ground, with smooth and regular declivity, in form of a talus. Both Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Craigs are within the Queen's Park; and the Queen's Drive runs ¾ miles round them, at altitudes of from 112 to 390 feet. Both command most magnificent views of the city, and of a great extent of country, away to distant horizons—from Ben Lomond to North Berwick Law, and from the Ochils to the Lammermuirs. A fragment of the chapel of St Anthony's Hermitage, founded in 1435, is on a precipitous knoll at the N base of Arthur's Seat; and a spring, St Anthony's Well, celebrated in the old plaintive song, 'O waly, waly up yon bank,' is at the SW foot of the knoll. Musket's Cairn, marking the scene of a terrible wife murder in 1720, was in 1822 transferred from Hunter's Bog to near the Jock's Lodge entrance, that George IV. might see it without wetting his feet. Three lochs lie around the hill—to the N, St Margaret's (240 × 85 yards); to the E, Dunsappie (233 × 67 yards), at 360 feet of altitude; and to the SE, Duddingston (580 × 267 yards). The S end of Arthur's Seat, projecting with abrupt shoulder from the central mass, terminates at the base, partly in what is called the Echoing Rock, an isolated rugged eminence giving off good reverberations to the S, and partly in what is called Samson's Ribs, a lofty cliff exhibiting a range of basaltic columns. The outline of the hill, as seen at some little distance from the WSW, closely resembles that of a lion couchant. The summit is small, tabular, and rocky; was one of the stations of the Trigonometrical Survey; and is so strongly magnetic that the needle, at some points of it, is completely reversed. The general mass of the hill comprises a diversity of eruptive rocks, together with some interposed and uplifted sedimentary ones; and it forms a rich study to geologists, and presents phenomena about which the ablest of them disagree or are in doubt. The chief rock is trap, which in vast tabular masses has broken through the carboniferous strata, and frequently encloses portions of hardened sandstone, the whole presenting many interesting geological features, volcanic and glacial, which are discussed in C. Maclaren's *Geology of Fife and the Lothians* (1866), J. W. Judd's 'Structure and Age of Arthur's Seat' (*Journal London Geol. Soc.*, 1875); and A. Geikie's *Geology of the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh* (1876). See also pp. 256-258 of J. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (1871).

Arthur's Seat, a rock in Dunnichen parish, Forfarshire, on the N side of Dunbarrow hill.

Arthur's Seat, Argyllshire. See BEN ARTHUR.

Artney, a rivulet in Comrie parish, Perthshire, traversing the upper part of Glenartney, and becoming identified with the river Ruchil.

Artornish, a ruined dark-grey castle in Morvern district, Argyllshire, on a low basaltic headland of the Sound of Mull, at the E side of the entrance of Loch Aline, ¾ miles WNW of the point of Innimore. A stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, and meeting-place of their legislative assemblies, it is said to have been the scene of negotiations between the fourth Lord and Edward I. of England, which issued in a league against the crown of Scotland. It now comprises little more than the remains of a keep and some fragments of outer defences; but, in the times of its integrity, it was a place of great strength and splendour. Sir Walter Scott describes it as 'on its frowning steep, twixt cloud and ocean hung; he speaks of its 'turret's airy head, slender and steep, and battled round, o'er-looking Mull; he mentions its raised portcullis arch, 'the wicket with its gates of brass, the entrance long and low, flanked at each turn by loopholes; he depicts the passage to it, hewn through a rock, 'so straight, so high, so steep, that, with peasant's staff, one valiant hand might well the dizzy pass have mann'd 'gainst hundreds armed with spear and brand, and plunged them in the deep;' and he makes the castle the gathering place of magnates and minstrels, 'from mainland and from isle, Ross, Arran, Islay, and Argyll,' to do honour to the nuptials of the hapless maid of Lorn.

Ary. See ARAY.

ASCAIG

Ascaig, a lake, measuring $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, in Kildonan parish, Sutherland, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Kildonan station.

Ascog, a village, a bay, and a lake in the E of the isle of Bute. The village is in Kingarth parish; commences on the coast $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Rothesay; extends about 2 miles southward along the shore; consists of a chain or uncontinuous line of neat houses; and has a post office under Rothesay, a Free church, and a burying-ground, with the grave of the painter Montague Stanley. Ascog House, Ascog Hall, Ascog Bank, Ascog Tower, Ascog Point House, Ascog Lodge, Mid Ascog House, Craigmore, Mountfort, and other pleasant residences are in the neighbourhood. The bay indents the coast $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Bogany Point at the entrance of Rothesay Bay, but is of small extent. The lake, on the mutual boundary of Kingarth and Rothesay parishes, is 1 mile long, and from 1 to 2 furlongs wide, and contains pike and perch.

Ascrib, a cluster of uninhabited islets in Duirinish parish, Skye, Inverness-shire, nearly in the centre of Loch Snizort.

Ashare, the northern of the three divisions of Ed-drachillis parish, Sutherland.

Ashdale, a rivulet and a glen in the S of Kilbride parish, SE Arran. The rivulet, rising at 1300 feet above the sea, runs 4 miles SE and E to Whiting Bay; and makes two beautiful cascades, 50 and more than 100 feet in leap. The glen is grandly picturesque, and presents some interesting basaltic features.

Ashdow, a narrow, winding, picturesque ravine in the W of Killearn parish, Stirlingshire, in the course of Carnock burn, 3 miles SW of Killearn village. It occurs in red sandstone rock, is about 70 feet deep, has the closeness and the obscurity of a chasm, and is wilyly adorned with overhanging woods.

Ashenyard or Ashgrove, a triangular lake ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile) in the extreme N of Stevenston parish, Ayrshire.

Ashy or Ashie, a lake in Dores parish, Inverness-shire, 2 miles W of the foot of Loch Ness, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Inverness. It is about 2 miles long, by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, supplies Inverness with water, and contains trout running up to 4 lbs. but very shy.

Ashfield, a hamlet, with a public school, in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire.

Ashiesteel, a mansion in the N of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, on the S bank of the Tweed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Galashiels. Long a seat of the Russells, of Indian military fame, it was tenanted from 1804 to 1812 by their kinsman Walter Scott, then Sheriff of Selkirkshire. It stands on a beautiful reach of the river, backed by green Peel Hill (991 feet), Ashiesteel Hill (1314), and South Height (1493); and is a Border tower with five additions of different dates. The house in Scott's day possessed its present centre and W wing; the N bedroom was his library and dressing-room; a ground-floor room at the end of the W wing was drawing-room; and what is now a passage was both the dining and his writing room, in which were composed the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, the *Lady of the Lake*, and *Marmion*, as well as about a third of *Waverley*. The present owner is Miss Russell, daughter of General Sir James Russell, K.C.B. (1781-1859), and grand-daughter of Col. Wm. Russell (d. 1802).

Ashintully, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire, 15 miles NNW of Blairgowrie.

Ashkirk, a village of W Roxburghshire, and a parish partly also in Selkirkshire. The village stands on the right bank of the Ale, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Selkirk station, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Hawick, and has a post office under the latter town.

The parish is bounded NW by Selkirk parish, E by Lilliesleaf, SE by Wilton, S by Robertson, SW by a detached portion of Selkirk parish, and W by Kirkhope; its Selkirkshire portion is in two sections—the eastern lying detached from, the south-western compact with, the main body of that county. The length of the entire parish, from NE to SW is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and the area of the Roxburghshire portion is 8417 acres, of which $78\frac{1}{2}$ are

ASSLEED

water; that of the Selkirkshire portion 3385 acres, of which 2161 are in the detached section and 1524 water. The river ALE winds for about 6 miles from the south-western to the north-eastern border, and here receives the Woo, Todrig, and Woll burns; with it communicate the little lochs of Shielswood, Ashkirk, ESSENSIDE, and HEADSHAW. The surface is hilly, the principal heights, as one descends the Ale, being, on the left hand, Hammel Side (1022 feet), Whitslade Hill (1134), Leap Hill (1047), 3 nameless summits (1030, 1126, and 1178), Broadlee Hill (871), Woll Rig (1113), Headshaw (896), Stobshaw Hill (1051), and Cock Edge (990); on the right hand, Esdale Law (1167), Cringie Law (1155), Ashkirk Hill (967), and Blackcastle (908). The rocks are chiefly greywacke and clay slate; marl is plentiful and of excellent quality; and the soil is in some parts peaty, in most parts light and sandy, about 2800 acres being under the plough, and some 400 planted. Near the manse stood a residence of the archbishops of Glasgow, whose site is still known as 'Palace Walls;' of a strong baronial fortalice at Salanside hardly a trace remains. An ancient camp at Castleside is fairly entire, and vestiges of others occur at various points. Up to the Reformation great part of Ashkirk belonged to the see of Glasgow, and later almost all of it was divided among the family of Scott. The principal mansions are Ashkirk House, Sinton House, and Woll House; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500. This parish is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the minister's income is £433. The church, built in 1791, contains 202 sittings; and there is also a Free church with 200 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 131 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 84, and a grant of £97, 6s. Valuation (1880) £7955, 13s. 2d. (incl. £2727, 5s. 8d. in Selkirkshire). Pop. (1831) 597, (1861) 578, (1871) 550 (148 in Selkirkshire), (1881) 500.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Ashley, an estate, with the seat of Mrs W. H. Brown, in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles ESE of Ratho station.

Ashton, the south-western part of Gourrock village, in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire. Commencing at Kempeck Point, it extends about 1 mile along the shore, its site being chiefly a narrow belt of low ground, overhung by steep braes. It includes some houses on a line of terrace-road across the face of these braes, together with gardens running down the slopes; and is mainly an array of spacious two-story houses and handsome villas, with a neat United Presbyterian church on the low ground, and a small Episcopalian chapel on the upper terrace. Bright and attractive in appearance, it confronts the exquisite scenery on the western screens of the Firth of Clyde, from Roseneath peninsula, round by Loch Long, Kilmun Hill and Holy Loch, to the long sweep of Dunoon town and Bishop's Seat; and is a favourite summer retreat and bathing-place of the citizens of Glasgow. The part of it nearest Kempeck, and fully $\frac{1}{2}$ mile onward, is sometimes called West Bay; while the part further on is more distinctively known as Ashton.

Askaig, Port, a seaport village on the NE coast of Islay, near the middle of the S side of the Sound of Islay, opposite Jura, 10 miles NNE of Bowmore. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Greenock, and a good inn; it communicates regularly with the steamers from the Clyde to Islay; and it forms the best landing-place for tourists who wish to get a good knowledge of the island. Lead mines were, at one time, worked a little to the NW.

Aslisk, a ruined baronial fortalice in the N of Elginshire, 5 miles E by N of Forres.

Assel, a rivulet of Girvan parish, Ayrshire, running about 5 miles south-westward to the Stinchar, opposite Pinmore House, in Colmonell.

Assleed, a rivulet of Aberdeenshire, rising in the NE of Monquhitter parish, separating that parish from the parishes of New Deer and Methlick, and pursuing altogether a southerly course of about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the Y than.

Assynt (Gael. *as agus innle*, 'out and in'), a hamlet and a coast parish of SW Sutherland. The hamlet, called also *Inchnadamff*, stands at the head of Loch Assynt, 33½ miles WNW of Lairg station, and 13 E of Lochinver; comprises the parish church (built about 1770; repaired 1816; and seating 270), a Free church, an inn, and a post office under Lairg, with money order and savings' bank departments; and holds fairs on the Friday of August before Kyle of Sutherland, and the Monday of September before Beauly. Lochinver is the chief place in the parish, lying at the NE angle of a sea-loch of its own name, which is 2½ miles long, and from 3 to 6 furlongs wide. A Glasgow steamer calls at its pier fortnightly in winter, weekly in summer; and it has an Established mission church, a post office under Lairg, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and an inn; whilst Culag House, a former lodge here of the Duke of Sutherland, was opened in May 1880 as a first-class hotel, with accommodation for 60 guests, and shooting and fishing over 12,000 acres. Other inns are Unapool, at Kylesku Ferry, 10 miles N by W of Inchnadamff; and Altnakealgach, on the south-eastern border, 7½ miles S by E.

The parish is bounded W and N by the Minch, NE by the great sea-loch KYLESKU and its south-eastern branch GLENCOL, E by Eddrachillis, Creich, and Ross-shire, and S by the western portion of Cromarty, from which it is separated by Lochs VEYATIE and FEWN, and by the river KIRKAIG, the link and outlet of those long, narrow lakes. It is 18 miles long from Unapool to the Cromalt Hills, and 16½ wide from Coinne-mheall to Rhu-kirkaig; its area is 119,677½ acres. From Kylesku Ferry westward to the Point of Stoir is a distance of 10 miles, and thence south-south-eastward to Loch Kirkaig of 11½ more; but both distances would be trebled or quadrupled, were one to follow the infinite windings of the high, rock-bound coast—the bays or lochs of Ardyar, Nedd, Clais-messie, Culkein, Ballcladich, Stoir, Clachtoll, Roe, Inver, and Kirkaig. Along it are scattered some 30 uninhabited islands and islets, the largest being Ellen-na-ghawn in Kylesku, Ellen-riri, OLDANY, and Crona on the northern, SOVEA and Clette on the south-western, coast. Inland, 'rough moor and heather-tufted rock alternate with lochs, which lie under some of the wildest and most imposing mountains of Scotland.' To the S of Loch Assynt rise the sharp summits of Canisp (2779 feet) and Suliven (2399), the 'sugar-loaf' this of sailors. Glasven (2541 feet) and Quinag (2653) extend their precipices along its northern shore. And ESE, just over the border of Creich parish, BENMORE ASSYNT, the loftiest mountain of Sutherland, culminates at 3273 feet, whilst sending into Assynt a western shoulder, Coinne-mheall, 3234 feet high. These are the oldest mountains in the British Isles, for, while Benmore is made up of Silurian quartzite and trap, the others consist of Cambrian conglomerate and sandstone, Quinag being capped with Silurian quartzose. A strip of the Laurentian system on the coast is overlaid by Silurian beds as one advances inland, and the two result in a bare bleak country, treeless, almost devoid of bushes, and intersected by a streak of limestone, which runs up into a stupendous ridge, 1½ mile long, and over 200 feet high, at Stronechrubie, to the left of the road between Inchnadamff and Loch Awe. To this limestone belongs the bright white marble, formerly quarried in Glen Assynt, where Dr Macculloch came upon marble cottages. Excepting a few spots, chiefly consisting of moss, none of the surface is fit for cultivation; the climate is moist to an extreme, the annual rainfall being some 60 inches; but for the naturalist and the fisherman Assynt is indeed a happy hunting-ground. Golden eagles still build upon Quinag, though not as in 1846, when one keeper shot 16 in three weeks; like peregrine falcons, they are now preserved. Ospreys and badgers are recently extinct; but to-day's fauna includes wild-cats, martens, blue hares, herons, all kinds of game, and sea-fowl in abundance; the flora, alpine and bog plants, as well as a few rare ferns. Of freshwater lochs there is a perfect net-work, particularly in the NW. Their traditional number is 300, and the Duke of Sutherland's

½-inch map (1853) shows 225, of which by far the largest is Loch Assynt, occupying the centre of the parish. Curving from ESE to WNW, it is 6½ miles long, and from 3 to 6 furlongs wide, at several points is more than 100 fathoms deep, and with its birch-clad southern shore, its baylets, ruins, and amphitheatres of overhanging hills, presents a picture singularly lovely. It abounds with the common and the great lake trout, and, in the season, with sea-trout and grilse; its outlet is the Inver river; and at its head it receives the Loanan from Loch AWE, and from Benmore the half-subterranean Traligill. Near the source of the latter is Loch Mulack-Corrie, supposed (but wrongly) to contain the true gillaroo trout; and other noticeable lakes are, in the SE, BORROLAN, URIGILL, and CAMALOGH; in the NW, Beanoch (2 miles long, by 1 to 3 furlongs wide), isletted Crokach (1½ mile, by ½ to 3 furlongs), Clashmore and Culfralchie, all yielding capital sport, as also do innumerable burns. Assynt has one most memorable association—the capture in it of the great Marquis of Montrose. After the rout of Invercharron he and the Earl of Kinnoull escaped into Assynt; and here, after two days' wandering, 'the Earl,' says Gordon's contemporary *History of Sutherland*, 'being faint for lack of meat, and not able to travel any further, was left among the mountains, where it was supposed he perished. James Graham had almost perished, but that he fortunated in this misery to light upon a small cottage in that wilderness, where he was supplied with some milk and bread. . . . The Laird of Assynt, Neil Macleod, was not negligent, but sent parties everywhere; and some of them met James Graham, accompanied with one Major Sinclair, an Orkneyman, apprehend them, and bring them to Ardvreck, the laird's chief residence. James Graham made great offers to the Laird of Assynt, if he would go with him to Orkney, all which he refused, and did write to the Lieutenant-General. James Graham was two nights in Skibo, and from thence he was conveyed to Braan, and so to Edinburgh'—there to be hanged, 21 May 1650. The beautiful ruins of Ardvreck Castle (built about 1591) stand at the end of a long rocky peninsula, on the NE shore, and 1½ mile from the head, of Loch Assynt; a little higher up is the shell of Calda House, a mansion erected about 1660 by Kenneth Mackenzie, third Earl of Seaforth, and destroyed by fire towards the middle of last century. The forfeited Seaforth lands were purchased in 1758 by the Earl of Sutherland, whose descendant, the present duke, owns the entire parish. Sheep-farming is the staple industry, and lobster-fishing is also carried on.

The north-western part of Assynt forms the *quoad sacra* parish of STOER; the remainder is a parish in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and its minister's income is £228. Under a school-board for the whole civil parish there are 7 public schools—at Achmelvich (in W), Assynt, Culkein (NW), Drumbaig (N), Elphine (SE), Lochinver, and Stoer. These had in 1879 a total accommodation for 366 children, an average attendance of 275, and grants amounting to £289, 7s. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking, of ecclesiastical parish (1871) 1499; of civil parish (1801) 2395, (1861) 3178, (1871) 3006, (1881) 2778. See *Origines Parochiales*, ii. 2, 692; an interesting article in the *Cornhill* for July 1879; and pp. 89-119 of A. Young's *Angler's and Sketcher's Guide to Sutherland* (Edinb. 1880).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Asta, a village and a lake in Shetland, 1 mile from its post-village, Scalloway.

Athelstaneford, a village and a parish of N central Haddingtonshire. The village is 3 miles NNE of Haddington, and has a post office under DREM, another post office hamlet in this parish, 2½ miles to the NNW, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and with the junction of the North Berwick branch of the North British railway. The name *Athelstaneford* is supposed to commemorate a victory of Hungus or Angus mac Fergus, King of the Picts (731-761), and founder of St Andrews, over one Athelstane, 'dux' or commander of Eadbert, King of Northumbria (*Skene, Celt. Scot.*, i. 299).

ATHOLE

The parish is bounded N by Dirleton and North Berwick, NE, E, and SE by Prestonkirk, and S and W by Haddington. Its greatest length from E to W is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $5080\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $16\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The surface rises in the W to over 400 feet above sea-level; consists mainly of a broad-based ridge, extending E and W between the two PEFFER Burns, which run westward and eastward along the northern and southern borders; and, excepting some 40 acres of hill pasturage and about 210 under wood, is all arable. The rocks are chiefly different kinds of trap, overlying, or thought to overlie, the coal measures. The former have been quarried, and some beautiful specimens of rock crystal found; but various searches for coal have had little or no success. The parish, till 1658, comprised not more than 1000 acres, and all belonged to the Earl of Wintoun, whose seat of Garlton is now a complete ruin; but then it was enlarged by annexations from Prestonkirk and Haddington. At present 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100; but the only large mansion is Gilmerton House, which, with about one-third of the entire parish, belongs to Sir Alexander Kinloch, tenth holder (since 1879) of a baronetcy created in 1686. Illustrious natives were Thomas Gwilliam, provincial of the Dominicans of Scotland, and 'the first man from whom Mr Knox received any taste of the truth'; Sir John Hepburn (1598-1636), field-marshal of France in the Thirty Years War; and Robert Blair of Avontoun (1741-1811), Lord President of the Court of Session. The last was son of the author of the *Grave*, who was minister of Athelstaneford from 1731 to 1746, and whose successor, John Home (1746-57), here wrote his tragedy of *Douglas*. This parish is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £320, with glebe. There are some remains of the church that Ada, Countess of Northumberland, built about 1178, and granted to her Cistercian nunnery of Haddington. A new parish church of 1780 gave place in 1868 to the present building (500 sittings; cost, over £1500). A public school, with accommodation for 160 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 88, and a grant of £85, 9s. Valuation (1881) £11,723, 11s. Pop. (1831) 931, (1861) 902, (1871) 844, (1881) 762.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Athole, a mountainous district in the N of Perthshire. It is bounded on the N by Badenoch in Inverness-shire, on the NE by Mar in Aberdeenshire, on the E by Forfarshire, on the S by Stormont and Breadalbane in Perthshire, on the W and NW by Lochaber in Inverness-shire. Its area has been computed at 450 square miles. Its surface is highly picturesque, presenting lofty mountains, deep glens, solemn forests, extensive lakes, grand waterfalls, impetuous rivers, and all other striking features of Highland scenery. A central portion of it, around Blair Castle, and forming the most populous and cultivated portion of BLAIR ATHOLE, is open fertile vale, traversed by the river Garry, and generally presenting only low rounded eminences; but most of the rest is alpine, and ascends to the lofty watershed of the Central Grampians. The chief mountains in it are Ben-rackie, Benvuroch, Benglo, Ben Dearg, Ben-a-Chual-lach, Coire-Cragach, Sron-na-Eagaig, and Benvolach; and several of these, as well as others on the boundaries, rise to altitudes of more than 3000 feet. Chief glens are Glen Garry, Glen Erichdie, and Glen Tummel through the centre; Glen Edendon, Glen Bruar, and Glen Tilt in the north; and Glen Brerachan, Glen Fearnach, and Glen Shee in the west. The principal rivers traverse these glens, and bear their names; and all are, directly or indirectly, tributaries of the Tay. The chief lakes are Erichd on the north-western boundary, Garry in the NW, Rannoch in the W, and Tummel in the S centre. The chief waterfalls are on the Bruar and the Tummel.—Athole Forest is a part of the district preserved for deer and other game; comprises upwards of 100,000 acres; is famed above every other forest for its hunting attractions and its magnificent scenery; pos-

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sessed, in former times, great immunities and privileges; belongs now to the Duke of Athole; is stocked with about 7000 red deer, and with numerous roe-deer; abounds with red and black game, plovers, partridges, and ptarmigans; has also multitudes of foxes, wild-cats, polecats, martins, weasels, and alpine hares; is frequented, in some parts, by the jay, the woodpecker, the kestrel, and the eagle; and possesses a rich variety of rare indigenous plants.—Athole gives the titles of Earl, Marquis, and Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, to a branch of the family of Murray. The earldom was grafted on a prior earldom of Tullibardine, and created in 1629; the marquise was created in 1676; and the dukedom was given to the second marquis in 1703. The seat of the family is Blair Castle.—Athole is celebrated in song, claims special excellence for its performers on the bagpipe, and was once noted for a compound of whisky, honey, and eggs, called Athole brose.

Athole and Breadalbane, a poor-law combination in the N of Perthshire, comprehending the parishes of Blair Athole, Caputh, Dowally, Dull, Little Dunkeld, Fortingall, Kenmore, Killin, Logierait, Moulin, and Weem. Pop. (1871) 19,412. Its poorhouse has accommodation for 60 inmates.

Auchaber, an estate, with a mansion, in Fergie parish, Aberdeenshire, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Huntly.

Auchairn. See ACHARN and ACHERN.

Auchairne, an estate, with a mansion, in Ballantrae parish, SW Ayrshire, 2 miles E by S of Ballantrae village.

Auchallader. See ACHALLADER.

Auchanault, a place in the S of Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye railway, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Dingwall. It has a station on the railway, an inn, and a post office.

Auchans, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire. The estate belonged, for a number of ages, to the Wallaces of Dundonald; went, about 1640, to Sir William Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald; and passed, subsequently, to the Earls of Eglinton. It has considerable plantations; and it retains part of an ancient orchard, whence a famous pear, originally got from France, but known as the Auchans pear, was dispersed through much of Scotland. The mansion stands near the ruins of Dundonald Castle and near Dundonald village, 4 miles SSE of Irvine; is situated on a gentle eminence, on a grand curvature of a beautiful sylvan bank nearly 1 mile long, and generally more than 100 feet high; bears upon its walls the date 1644, but appears to have been constructed of materials taken from Dundonald Castle; and is a curious edifice, with considerable variety of outline and very picturesque features. 'Thus,' says Billings, 'the square balustraded tower is in direct opposition to the cone-covered staircase, which breaks the monotony of the main wall-face of the mansion in its centre. But the picturesque is more particularly evinced in the arrangement of the crow-stepped gables, and especially of the one surmounting the round tower to the right. The flank wall of this gable continues the line of the house, instead of being corbelled upon the tower, which is finished by being simply sloped off to the wall, leaving as a questionable feature what has evidently been a change from the original design.' At Auchans, in 1773, Dr Johnson and Boswell 'spent a day well' in visiting Susannah, Dowager-Countess of Eglinton, the witty beauty to whom Allan Ramsay had dedicated his *Gentle Shepherd* (1725), and who died here in 1780 in her ninety-first year.

Auchenairn, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 3 furlongs SSE of Bishopbriggs station, and 3 miles NNE of Glasgow. It consists of two parts, old and new; is said to have been visited by the plague in 1666; and has an endowed school and a public school. The former is supported by bequests of the Rev. James Warden in 1745 and the Rev. Dr Leechman in 1764, and was rebuilt in 1826; the latter, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 112, and a grant of £101. Pop. (1861) 744, (1871) 823.

Auchenbathie, a barony in the SE of Lochninch parish, Renfrewshire, contiguous to Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles

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ESE of Lochwinnoch town. It belonged to the Wallace of Elderslie; it is mentioned by Blind Harry as one of the places which Malcolm Wallace, the father of Sir William Wallace, 'had in heritage;' and it has remains of a small ancient castle, called Auchenbathie Tower. Another Auchenbathie is in the neighbourhood, and, as having belonged to another family than the Wallaces, is called Auchenbathie Blair.

Auchenbeatty, a burn in Closeburn and Kirkmahoe parishes, Dumfriesshire, running 6 miles south-eastward to the Nith near Kirkmahoe village.

Auchenblae. See AUCHINBLAE.

Auchenbowie, a hamlet, an estate, and a burn in Stirlingshire. The hamlet and the estate are in St Ninians parish, 1½ mile SSW of Bannockburn; and the mansion on the estate stands in the southern vicinity of the hamlet. Productive collieries are on the estate, and may be regarded as in the same coalfield with the collieries of Greenyards, Plean, and Bannockburn. The burn rises on the skirts of Drummarnock Hill, flows 3 miles eastward thence to the vicinity of the hamlet, turns there to the S, and proceeds 3 miles southward to the Carron in the vicinity of Denny.

Auchencairn, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the civil parish of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire. The village is pleasantly situated at the NW angle of a bay of its own name, about 10 miles E of Kirkcudbright, 8 SSE of Castle-Douglas, and 7½ SSW of Dalbeattie, with which last station it communicates twice a week by coach. With good sea-bathing, it is a rising little place, containing an Established church (1856), a Free church, two hotels, gas-works, a post office under Castle-Douglas, with money order and savings' bank departments, and a school which in 1879 had an average attendance of 159 children, and a grant of £139, 2s. 6d. Just to the S, on ground that rises from the shore, stands Auchencairn House (J. G. Mackie, Esq.), a good red freestone mansion, with tasteful grounds and a fine collection of modern British paintings; and to the S again of this is Auchencairn Moss. The parish is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. of village (1861) 390, (1871) 474, (1881) 441; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 1103, (1881) 1037.

Auchencairn Bay runs 2¼ miles north-westward from the Solway Firth (or 2¾, reckoning its right hand prolongation, ORCHARDTON Bay), and has an average breadth of 1¼ mile. Its entrance is guarded by Almorness Point, 100 feet high, on the right; on the left by BALCARY Point (200 feet); and half-way across it lies the green isle of Hestan (3 furlongs long, 1½ wide, and 100 feet high), giving its waters a land-locked, lake-like appearance. At low tide the bay presents an unbroken bed of smooth sand, so dry and firm that horse-races have been run upon it.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Auchencloich, a hamlet in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE of Mauchline. It has a post office under Kilmarnock.

Auchencrow. See AUCHINCRAW.

Auchencruive, an estate, with a mansion and a station, in St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, on the river Ayr, and on the Ayr and Mauchline railway, 1½ mile ENE of Ayr. The mansion is a splendid edifice—the seat of Rich. Alex. Oswald, Esq., owner in Ayrshire of 10,004 acres, and in Kirkcudbrightshire of 24,160 acres, valued respectively at £17,826 (£3530 minerals) and £16,185 per annum.

Auchendavy or **Auchendowie**, a hamlet in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles ENE of Kirkintilloch town. One of the forts of Antoninus' Wall stood here, but was obliterated partly by the forming of the Forth and Clyde Canal, partly by subsequent operations. A pit 9 feet deep, situated immediately beyond the SW angle of the fort, was accidentally discovered at the forming of the canal, and found to contain four Roman altars, part of another altar, a mutilated stone figure, and two ponderous iron hammers. 'Three of the altars,' says the *Caledonia Romana*, 'had been broken through the middle, and all were lying

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huddled together, as if they had been hastily thrown in, and then covered with earth to conceal them from view, telling, as they lay, a silent but expressive tale of the sudden order of retreat, the precipitate muster of the garrison, the hurried dismantling of the station, and of the retiring footsteps of the legionary cohorts, as they defiled upon a southern route; while, perhaps, the shouts of the advancing Britons were already heard in the distance, starting the wild boar in the woods beyond Inchtarf, and the waterfowl among the sedges of the Kelvin.'

Auchendenny. See AUCHINDINNY.

Auchendolly, an estate in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It has a chalybeate spring.

Auchendrane, an extinct ancient castle and a modern mansion in the W of Ayrshire, on the river Doon, 4 miles S of Ayr. The castle was centre of the events which formed the subject of Sir Walter Scott's drama, the *Ayrshire Tragedy*; and is still traceable in its foundations. The mansion was originally called Blairstone House; belonged to the Muir family; passed by marriage, in 1793, to David Cathcart, Lord Alloway; and in 1868 was purchased by Sir Peter Coats, Knt. (cre. 1869). A picturesque edifice in the old castellated style, it was enlarged (1880-81) by the addition of a conservatory, aviary, new wing, tower, etc.

Auchendryone, a village in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, on the W side of the Clunie, opposite Castleton of Braemar. It is often regarded as part of Castleton; and, in the old times, it was the scene of great gatherings for hunting deer in Braemar forest.

Auchengeith, a hill in the N of Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire. It projects southward from the Queensberry range, and has an altitude of 984 feet above sea-level.

Auchengelloch, an eminence, 1514 feet above sea-level, in the south-eastern uplands of Avondale parish, W Lanarkshire, 5¾ miles S of Strathaven. A frequent meeting-place of the Covenanters for religious worship in the times of the persecution, it is quite inaccessible to cavalry, and seems never to have been approached by the mounted troopers; and it has now a small stone monument, erected about 1830, in memory of the meetings held at it.

Auchengool, an estate, with a mansion, in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles ESE of Kirkcudbright. It belonged to John Ramsay M'Culloch (1789-1864), the distinguished political economist and statist.

Auchengray, a hamlet of Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Caledonian, which is 5¾ miles NNE of Carstairs, and 21¾ SW of Edinburgh, has a telegraph and post office, and is the junction for Wilsontown. The hamlet, ¾ mile NNE, has an Established mission church (80 attendants in 1880), and a public school, with accommodation for 132 children, an average attendance (1879) of 47, and a grant of £48, 5s.; near it are brickworks, quarries, and a coal pit.

Auchenharvie, a ruined castle in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire, the seat once of a branch of the Cunninghams, 4 miles WSW of Stewarton town.

Auchenheath, a collier village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles N of Abbey Green. Standing on the right bank of the Nethan, it has a station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian, and boys' and girls' schools, with total accommodation for 312 children, an average attendance (1879) of 152, and grants amounting to £138, 12s. 3d. Two coal pits, at work here in 1879, belong to the Carboniferous Limestone series, and furnish fine canal coal, employed in the Glasgow and other gas-works. Pop. (1861) 716, (1871) 763, (1881) 840.

Auchenleck, a hill in the NW of Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, 3¼ miles NE of Thornhill. It overhangs Cample Water, and rises 1431 feet above sea-level.

Auchenloch, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile SSE of LENZIE Junction, thence 6¼ miles NE of Glasgow. It has a public school, with accommodation for 81 children, an average attendance (1879) of 48, and a grant of £38, 1s.; near it is the Glasgow Convalescent Home, instituted in 1864 for 67 inmates.

AUCHENREOCH

Auchenreoch. See ACHENREOCH.

Auchenroath, a hamlet and a mansion (W. Robertson, Esq.) in Rothies parish, Elginshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of Rothies town.

Auchensnaugh or Auchenshauch, a broad-based hill in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Douglas town. Its cairn-crowned top, 1286 feet above sea-level, was the meeting-place of the Cameronians (27 July 1712), who, entering on the 'Auchenshauch Declaration and Engagement,' renewed therein the Covenants, while protesting against all schism and sinful separation from the Church of Scotland (themselves, to wit), and solemnly binding themselves to extirpate Prelacy, and all rites, ceremonies, heresies, and false doctrines. The 'Auchenshauch Wark' is memorable as the organising of the first Secession—the Reformed Presbyterian Church. See vol. viii., pp. 237-242, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Auchenskeigh, a romantic sylvan dell in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles from Dalry town. Limestone rocks here are rich in fossils; and a cavern, 183 feet long and from 5 to 12 broad and high, penetrates a precipitous limestone crag, and is so panelled and ceiled with calcareous incrustations as to present the appearance of Gothic fretwork.

Auchenskeoch, an estate with a ruined castle, which passed from the Crichtons to the M'Kenzies, in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Auchentibber. See AUCHINTIBBER.

Auchentorlie, an estate, with a mansion, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion stands amid wooded grounds in the north-western vicinity of Bowling Bay. The estate includes a portion of the Kilpatrick hills, and contains there vestiges of a Caledonian hill-fort.

Auchentoshan, a mansion amid wooded grounds in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, in the western vicinity of Dumtocher. Several vestiges of Antoninus' Wall are within the grounds.

Auchentroig. See AUCHINTROIG.

Aucherachan. See ACHERACHAN.

Auchernach. See ACHERNACH.

Auchinairn. See AUCHENAIRN.

Auchinarrow. See ACHINARROW.

Auchinbee. See ACHINBEE.

Auchinblae, a village in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, on a gentle rising ground, adjacent to the rivulet Luther, amid the beautiful scenery of Strathfinella, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Fordoun station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Laurencekirk. It holds under Mr Farquharson; contains many substantial houses, and a flax-spinning mill; presents a clean thriving appearance; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Fordoun, 2 hotels, branches of the North of Scotland and Aberdeen Town and County banks, a National Security savings' bank, a town-hall, and a mutual improvement society. Hand-loom linen weaving is extinct; cattle markets are held on the third Thursday of April, the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of May, old style, and the first Thursday of July; a cattle fair, called Paldy Fair, is held on the first Wednesday of July; a horse fair is held on the Friday after the first Tuesday of July, old style; and hiring markets are held on the 26 May, or Old Whitsunday, and on the 22 November, or Old Martinmas. Pop. (1861) 570, (1871) 496, (1881) 411.

Auchincarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, 2 miles NE of Alexandria.

Auchincass. See ACHINCASS.

Auchinchew, a romantic vale in the S of Arran, Bute-shire, descending 2 miles southward to the Sound of Pladda, 7 miles S of Lamlash. It begins at the base of Cnoc na Garbad (959 feet), a hill commanding an extensive view, and supposed to have been a watch-post of the Dalriadans, and it expands into a rocky amphitheatre, walled with lofty mural cliffs, ribbed with ravines, and streaked with leaping rills. Essimore waterfall is the chief one of the cascades; makes a sheer leap of

AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN

about 100 feet; is sometime overarched by a brilliant rainbow; and serves, to a distance of some miles, as a landmark to mariners.

Auchincloch, a hamlet in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Kilsyth town. Numerous human bones have been exhumed in fields adjacent to the hamlet, and are believed to be those of men who fell in the battle of Kilsyth, fought in 1645.

Auchincloich, a ruined ancient castle in Ochiltree parish, Ayrshire.

Auchincraw, a village in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, 2 miles WSW of Reston station, and 3 NNW of Chirnside. It has a post office under Ayton, and a public school; and it was notable, in old times, for reputed pranks of witchcraft. The school, with accommodation for 104 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 47, and a grant of £39, 18s.

Auchindarroch, a mansion in Knapdale, Argyllshire. It is separated from Lochgilphead by the Crinan Canal, but most of that town is built on its estate. It is the seat of Alex. Campbell, Esq., owner of 7017 acres, valued at £1600 per annum.

Auchindinny, a village and an estate near the mutual boundary between Lasswade and Glencorse parishes, Edinburghshire. The village stands in a hollow, on Glencross Burn, near its influx to the North Esk river, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Greenlaw Barracks, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Penicuik. Auchindinny House, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the village, was the residence of Henry Mackenzie (1745-1831), author of *The Man of Feeling*, and at it died Archibald Fletcher (1745-1828), the 'father of burgh reform.'

Auchindoir and Kearn, a united parish of W Aberdeenshire, containing the village of Lumsden, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Alford, and 8 miles SSW of Gartly station, with which it communicates daily by the Strathdon coach. Founded some fifty years since by Mr Leith Lumsden of Clova, it has a post office under Aberdeen, a branch of the North of Scotland Bank, an inn, a Free church (1843), and a U.P. church (1803; 203 sittings). Fairs are held here on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, and December, and (old style) on the last Tuesday of April, the last Friday of May, and the third Tuesday of August. Pop. (1840) 243, (1871) 507.

Kearn is much smaller than Auchindoir, of which it forms a south-eastern adjunct, and to which it was annexed in 1811, having from 1722 to 1808 been united to Forbes. The present parish is bounded N by Rhynie-Essie, E by Clatt and Tullynessle-Forbes, S by Kildrummy, and W by Cabrach. Very irregular in outline, it has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and a land area of 15,310 acres. The southern boundary is traced for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile by the river DON, and further westward by its affluent, the MOSSAR; whilst the BOGIE has here a north-north-eastward course of about 4 miles, chiefly along the Rhynie border, being formed near the parish church by the burns of Corchinan, Glenny, and Craig, which, rising in mossy ground, have a strong antiseptic quality. The Craig flows eastward through a romantic glen, the Den of Craig, makes several beautiful falls, and in the floods of 1829 rose 18 feet above its ordinary level. The surface is everywhere hilly, eminences in the half of the parish to the E of the highroad from Huntly to Alford being Badingair Hill (1556 feet above sea-level), Brux Hill (1558), Edinbanchory Hill (1531), and Lord Arthur's Cairn (1699), all of them belonging to the Correen Hills. In the western half rise the White Hill of Bogs (1341 feet), the Hill of Tombreach (1409), and the Hill of John's Cairn (1745); but one and all are overtopped by the pyramidal, cairn-crowned BUCK OF CABRACH (2368 feet), which culminates upon the western border, at the extremity of a narrow strip of Auchindoir, projecting into the parish of Cabrach. White sandstone prevailing over a wide tract from N to S, and in places of very fine quality, has been extensively worked for building purposes; and mica slate abounds in large masses on the Correen Hills, and has been quarried for paving flags. Greenstone, limestone, ser-

pentine, clay slate, talc, soapstone, and asbestos in small quantity, are also found. In the W are large stretches of peat-moss, and the hills are mostly covered with poor moorish soil; but the lower grounds present a sharp, dry, productive mould, or, above the sandstone, a rich alluvial loam. Except in the hills, the parish is well cultivated; excellent crops of barley and oats are grown, and many cattle and sheep are reared. Plantations cover a large area, but are mostly young, consisting of larch, Scotch fir, spruce, and birch, with older forest trees along the Don, and some goodly planes in the Druminnor policies. A little hill above the present church was in the 15th century surmounted by a castle, the *Castrum Auchindorice* of Boece; and across the Craig are the ivy-clad ruins of the ancient church, a rare example of the transition from Romanesque to First Pointed, retaining an aumbry for reservation of the Eucharist, a holy-water stoup, a sculptured crucifix, and the date 1557 on the N gable. Other antiquities are three 'Picts' houses,' traces of a vitrified fort on the green conical hill of Cnoc-allochic, and numerous cairns, of which Lord Arthur's possibly gave name to Kearn; while the popular etymology of *Auchindoir* (Gael. 'field of the chase') alludes to the one historical episode with which this parish is associated—the flight through it of Lulach, Macbeth's successor, to Essie, where he was slain, 17 March 1058. Craig Castle, 1 mile W by N of the church, crowns the left bank of Craig Burn, amid the 'horrible rocks and precipices, the caves and dens,' described in Johnston's *Parerga* (Aberdeen, 1632). Its oldest portion is a huge square keep, 60 feet high, which, bearing date 1528, is probably of earlier erection, additions having been made to it in 1667, 1726, and 1832, these latest the most considerable. For nearly three centuries it has been the seat of a branch of the Gordons, whose present representative owns 3333 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £1339. Druminnor House (the original Castle Forbes, 1456) is another fine old mansion in the Baronial style, and dates in its present state from 1577, six years before which time, according to tradition, it was the scene of the murder at a banquet of several Gordons by the Forbesees. It stands in a well-timbered park on the left bank of the Burn of Kearn, an affluent of the Bogie that traces the upper half of the eastern boundary; and it is now the seat of Robert Grant, owner of 4197 acres of £2902 value. The House of Clova, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Lumsden, with a Roman Catholic church (1880) in its grounds, is the seat of Hugh Gordon Lumsden, owner of 15,499 acres of £6687 value; and 1 other proprietor holds a rental of £500 upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, while 7 hold each from £20 to £50. Auchindoir is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. The church (1811; 450 sittings) stands 2 miles N by E of Lumsden; its minister's income is £184. Also within the parish, but close to the Rhynie boundary, are the Episcopal church of St Mary (1859; 56 attendants), an Early English edifice, and the Free church of Rhynie. Two public schools, Auchindoir and Lumsden, with respective accommodation for 49 and 216 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 41 and 113, and grants of £25, 3s. and £97, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £6405, 9s. 1d. Pop. (1821) 889, (1841) 1188, (1861) 1593, (1871) 1545, (1881) 1514.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Auchindoun, a ruined castle on the left side of Glen Fiddich, in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Dufftown. Massive and three-storied, it crowns a steep limestone rock, at least 200 feet high, which is washed on three sides by the Fiddich, and on the fourth is guarded by a moat; within it contains a noble Gothic hall, its vaulted roof upborne on fluted pillars. Supposed to date from the 11th century, it is said to have been rebuilt by the 'mason' Cochrane, James III.'s minion, who was hanged over Lauder Bridge in 1482; and to have passed from the Ogilvies to the Gordons about 1535. Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, sixth son of the fourth Earl of Huntly, defeated the Forbesees at the Craibstane in 1571, and afterwards burned the castle of Towie; his brother and successor, Sir Patrick, was one

of the signers of the 'Spanish blanks' in 1592, and was slain at Glenlivet, 4 Oct. 1594. The ballad that tells how Auchindoun was burned by Willie Macintosh, about 1544 or 1670 (both dates have been given, with tragical and circumstantial details), seems not to rest on any firmer basis than does that of 'Fair Helen of Auchintoul;' we only know that somewhere about 200 years have passed since last the castle was inhabited. Queen Mary rode by it in 1562; and in 1867 Queen Victoria picnicked on the opposite bank with the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, owner of all the old barony of Auchindoun. See chap. iii. of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Auchindrain, a hamlet in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, 6 miles SSW of Inverary.

Auchingill, a village in Cannisbay parish, Caithness, on the coast, 10 miles N of Wick.

Auchingramont, a suburb of Hamilton, in Lanarkshire. It has a United Presbyterian church.

Auchingray, an estate, with a mansion, in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, adjacent to Linlithgowshire and to Hillend reservoir, 7 miles ENE of Airdrie.

Auchingree, a hamlet in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. A factory for turnery work is here, and two Roman urns were found in the neighbourhood.

Auchinhew. See AUCHINCHEW.

Auchinhove, an estate in Lumphanan parish, Aberdeenshire. It belonged to the Duguids from about the year 1434; it was forfeited by the representative in 1745, in result of his joining the Pretender's forces; and the mansion on it was burned by a party of the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers.

Auchinleck (often pronounced Affleck=Gael. *achadh-nan-leac*, 'field of the flat flagstone'), a village and a parish of Kyle, E Ayrshire. The village has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western, the junction for Muirkirk, and by rail is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ayr, $13\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Kilmarnock, $44\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Dumfries, and $47\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Glasgow. It contains the parish church (built 1838, and seating 800), a United Original Secession church, five inns, a railway telegraph office, a post office under Cumnock, with money order and savings' bank departments, and a public and a female school, which, with respective accommodation for 178 and 71 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 170 and 73, and grants of £133, 7s. and £58, 3s. 2d. A fair for grit ewes and hogs is held here on the last Thursday in March, and an important lamb fair on the last Tuesday in August. Pop. (1861) 1053, (1871) 1199, (1881) 1528.

The parish contains, too,—likewise, in its western half,—the villages and stations of LUGAR and Cronberry, and the hamlet of Darneconnar. It is bounded N by Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk; NE by Muirkirk and Lanarkshire; SE by Dumfriesshire and New Cumnock; S by Old Cumnock; and W by Ochiltree. From E to W, viz., from Threshire Stone to the confluence of Dippol Burn and Lugar Water, it is $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles long; its breadth from N to S varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and 5 miles; and its area is 24,295 acres, of which $165\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Guelt and Glenmore Waters, head-streams of the 'winding LUGAR,' trace with the latter all the southern and the western boundary; that to the extreme N, from Dalfram to just above South Limmerhaugh, a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is marked by the river AYR, which is joined by the Lugar, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile beyond the NW extremity of Auchinleck. By these and by the Lugar's tributaries, Gass Water and Auchinleck Burn, the drainage everywhere is carried westward; and westward the surface everywhere declines, elevations from E to W being Stony Hill (1843 feet), Auchintech (1527), West Fore-dibban (1489), Black Hill (1404), Wardlaw Hill (1630), Whiteyards (1235), Glenmuir (1025), Airdsmoss (753), and Darnlaw (489). Nearly two-thirds of the surface are occupied by cold, bleak uplands, fit only for the pasturage of sheep, and by AIRDSMOSS, the broad, wild swamp, so sadly famous in Cameronian story; thence onward, some 4 miles to the western border, low grounds present a fertile fairly-wooded aspect, level and somewhat tame. But if outwardly poor for the most

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part, the soil has its hidden treasures, ironstone, limestone, and coal; a lease of which upon the Auchinleck estate, obtained about 1848 by the owners of the Clyde Iron-works, has passed to the Eglinton Company. Their Lugar iron-works had four furnaces in blast in 1879, when one ironstone mine (Cronberry) and two collieries (Ballochmyle and Gilmilnscroft) were at work within the parish. The lands of Auchinleck were granted in 1504 by James IV. to Thomas Boswell, a cadet of the Balmuto line, who had married a daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Auchinleck of that ilk. Among his descendants were Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck (d. 1782), a judge of the Court of Session; his son, James Boswell (1740-95), 'the first of biographers;' and his son, Sir Alexander Boswell, Bart. (1775-1822), remembered by his black-letter library, his Auchinleck printing-press, and his death in a duel. Auchinleck House (Lady Jessie Boswell, widow of the second and last baronet, and owner of 11,977 acres in the shire) stands 3½ miles WNW of the village, between the Dippol and Lugar, is a good Grecian edifice built by Lord Auchinleck shortly before his death, and therefore is not the house where Johnson stayed in 1773. Near it are the remains of the baronial fortalice, figured by Grose, and thus referred to by the Lexicographer:—'I was less delighted with the elegance of the modern mansion than with the sullen dignity of the old castle. I clambered among the ruins, which afford striking images of ancient life. It is, like other castles, built upon a point of rock, and was, I believe, anciently surrounded with a moat.' Another ruin is Kyle Castle, 7 miles ESE of the village, at the confluence of the Glenmore and Guelt. Natives are William M'Gavin (1773-1832), author of *The Protestant*, and the Rev. A. K. H. Boyd, 'The Country Parson' (b. 1825); Peden, the Prophet of the Covenant, was laid in the kirkyard (1686), whence, forty days after, his body was lifted by dragons, to be reinterred beneath the Old Cumnock gallows. Lady Boswell holds almost two-thirds of the valued rental, the rest being divided among the Marquis of Bute and ten other proprietors. Held in 1265 by the Abbey of Paisley, this parish is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £236. There are also a chapel-of-ease at Lugar and a mission church at Darnconnar; whilst under the school-board are six schools—the two at the village, and at Glenmuir, Cronberry, Darnconnar, and Lugar. These, with a total accommodation for 1096 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 1047, and grants amounting to £858, 16s. 2d. Valuation (1850) of lands £24,797, 19s. 3d.; of railways, £6832. Pop. (1831) 1662, (1861) 4213, (1871) 6174, (1881) 6681.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 14, 15, 1863-64.

Auchinloch. See AUCHENLOCH.

Auchinmully, or Lower Banton, a village in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, 2½ miles ENE of Kilsyth. It is inhabited chiefly by miners, colliers, and sickle-makers. The church of Banton stands about ¼ mile to the S.

Auchinraith. See BLANTYRE.

Auchinskich. See AUCHENSKEICH.

Auchintibber. See BLANTYRE.

Auchintibber, a hamlet in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, 4¾ miles NE of Kilwinning village. A public school at it, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 50, and a grant of £45, 11s.

Auchintoshan. See AUCHENTOSHAN.

Auchintoul, an estate, with a mansion, in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. The estate comprises upwards of 3400 acres, contains the village of Aberchirder, and belonged to General Gordon, who rose to high command in the Russian army under Peter the Great, wrote a memoir of that monarch in two volumes, took part in the Jacobite insurrection in 1715, and commanded the Highland clans at Sheriffmuir. The mansion occupies a commanding site within ½ mile SW of Aberchirder; was partly built by General Gordon, and much improved within the present century; and is a plain large edifice, forming three sides of a square. It is now the seat of Col. Wm. Gordon Cumming.

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Auchintroig, a hamlet, with a public school, in Drymen parish, W Stirlingshire, 1½ mile WSW of Bucklyvie station.

Auchiries, a village in Cruden parish, E Aberdeenshire, 9½ miles NE of Ellon. At it are Cruden post office and a public school.

Auchlane, a hamlet and a burn in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet lies on the burn, 3¼ miles SW by S of Castle-Douglas. The burn rises on Bengairn, and runs about 4½ miles northward, north-westward, and westward to the Dee, 1¼ mile below Bridge of Dee.

Auchlecks. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Auchlee, an estate in Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire. Two well-preserved Caledonian stone circles are on it; and one of them consists of a double row of stones, and had in its centre a stone coffin.

Auchleven, a village in Premnay parish, Aberdeenshire, on the river Gady, 9½ miles WNW of Inverurie. It has a post office under Insch, a two-arched bridge built in 1836, and a carding and spinning woollen mill.

Auchlishie. See ACHLISHIE.

Auchlochan, a hamlet in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, on the river Nethan, 1½ mile S of Abbeygreen.

Auchlossan, a quondam lake in Aboyne and Lumphanan parishes, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to the Deeside Extension railway, 25 miles W by S of Aberdeen. It was partially drained near the close of the 17th century; it afterwards covered about 180 acres with open water, and about 60 with aquatic marsh; it abounded with various kinds of fish, including pike of unusual size and weight; it also was frequented by flocks of waterfowl, so plentifully as to be one of the best spots for duck-shooting in the N of Scotland; and, at the same time, it was a nuisance to the surrounding country, exhaling so much noxious gas from decaying vegetation as to injure the salubrity of the climate. The Marquis of Huntly, Farquharson of Finzean, and Shaw of Auchinlove are proprietors of the lands around it; and in 1859 they jointly formed a plan to have it drained by a tenant under an advantageous lease of the loch itself, and of 180 contiguous acres of arable land. A tenant was not found till 1860, when Mr James W. Barclay got possession and commenced operations; and he proceeded with such success as to have upwards of 20 acres of the lake's bottom under an excellent crop of oats in 1863, and all the rest of the bottom under luxuriant crops of grain in 1868. The draining was done, partly by deep cutting, partly by tunnelling, partly by other operations, and cost upwards of £6000; but it proved abundantly compensating, and serves as a fine model for bold, sweeping, agricultural improvements. A black alluvial subsoil, becoming almost white on exposure to the atmosphere, was found to lie near the surface over all the bottom; and under the treatment which Mr Barclay gave it, proved to possess similar fertility to that of the virgin soils of the American prairies. Both the bulk of straw and the yield of grain in the crops raised upon it have been extraordinary. The straw of the year 1868 was sold for more than £500; and the grain weighed from 40 lb. to 44 lb. per bushel.

Auchlunkart. See BOHARM.

Auchmacoy, an estate, with an elegant turreted mansion, built about 1835, in Logie-Buchan parish, E Aberdeenshire, near the left bank of the Ythan, 2½ miles E by N of Ellon. The estate has belonged since 1318 to the Buchans of Auchmacoy, one of whom, General Buchan, was defeated at the Haughs of Cromdale (1690); its present owner is Miss Louisa Buchan (suc. 1874).

Auchmannoch, an estate, with a mansion, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, 5 miles NE of Mauchline. Auchmannoch Muir (964 feet) extends from behind the mansion 2 miles north-eastward into mergeance with Barr Muir in Galston parish.

Auchmedden. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

Auchmill, or Auchmull, a village in Newhills parish, SE Aberdeenshire, 3 miles NW of Aberdeen. It has a

post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, two inns, and the Newhills Free church.

Auchmillan, a village in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE of Mauchline town.

Auchmithie, a fishing village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, on a rocky bank rising about 150 feet from the beach, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Arbroath. It holds of the Earl of Northesk, is irregularly built, but contains several good houses, and has a sort of harbour at the foot of an opening in the rocky bank, a post office under Arbroath, an inn, and an Established mission church (1829-34; minister's salary, £80). Water and drainage works were formed in 1880. Auchmithie is the 'Mussel-crag' of Scott's *Antiquary*; its fishermen contend with great difficulties, having after every voyage to draw their boats inward from the beach, to prevent their destruction by the violence of the waves. Pop. (1871) 412.

Auchmore. See ACHMORE.

Auchmull. See AUCHMILL.

Auchmure, a tract, including Auchmure Braes, Auchmure Bridge, East Auchmure, West Auchmure, and South Auchmure, at the eastern verge of Kinross-shire, on or near the river Leven, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Leslie.

Auchmuty, a village conjoint with Balbirnie Mills in Markinch parish, Fife, on the river Leven, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Markinch town. Pop., with Balbirnie Mills (1871) 403.

Auchnacarry. See ACHNACARRY.

Auchnacraig. See ACHNACRAIG.

Auchnacree, an estate, with a mansion, in Fearn parish, Forfarshire.

Auchnagatt, a hamlet in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Aberdeen and Fraserburgh railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ellon. It has a post office with telegraph department under Ellon, and a railway station.

Auchnahow, a small strath in the W side of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, descending to Helmsdale Water.

Auchnamara, a burn in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire.

Auchnasheen, a hamlet of SW Ross-shire on the Dingwall and Skye railway, $27\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Dingwall. It has a post office under Dingwall, and a railway station.

Auchnashellach, a station in the SW of Ross-shire, on the Dingwall and Skye railway, in the upper part of Strathcarron, 12 miles NE of Strome Ferry.

Auchness, a burn in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the Lossie.

Auchrannie. See ACHRANNIE.

Auchriddie, a hamlet in the N of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is New Deer under Aberdeen.

Auchry, an estate, with an old mansion (Jn. F. Lumsden, Esq.), in Monquhitter parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Turriff.

Auchter, a rivulet in the NE centre of Lanarkshire. It rises near Bontyhillock in Carluke parish; runs some distance along the boundary between Carluke and Cambusnethan; and pursues a serpentine course through the centre of Cambusnethan to the South Calder at Bridgend.

Auchterarder (Gael. *uachdar-ard-thir*, 'upper high land'), a town and a parish in the southern side of Strathearn district, SE Perthshire. The town is seated on the brow of a low hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from the left bank of Ruthven Water, which is spanned by a bridge (rebuilt in 1880) that leads to a station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, this station being 1 mile SE of Auchterarder, $13\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Perth, $19\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Stirling, $49\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Glasgow, and 56 NW of Edinburgh. A castle, small but very strong, remains of which stand $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of the parish church, is said to have been built as a hunting-seat by Malcolm Ceanmor (1058-93), who is further believed to have given to the town the western commonage of 228 acres; but the earliest certain mention of Auchterarder occurs in the charter granted to INCHAFFRAY by its founder, Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn (1200), wherein he endowed that Austin canonry with the church of St Mechessec of Auchterarder. On the

same abbey in 1227 Alexander II. conferred the teinds of his rents of Auchterarder, which, as the head burgh of Strathearn—perhaps a royal burgh—had a common seal, and returned a member to parliament. It figures in two ordinances of Edward I. of England; and Robert Bruce in 1328 bestowed its lands on one of his great barons, but confirmed the liberties of the burgh and its burgesses as they had been in the reign of Alexander III. We know not when or how those liberties were lost, but in 1581 an Act described 'Vchtirardour' as 'pure and oppressit be brokin men and lymmeris,' whilst ordaining that a yearly fair for the encouragement of trade be held there, in all time coming, on the 25 Nov. (old style). According to the *New Statistical*, Auchterarder was one of the Scottish towns ironically compared by George Buchanan with the fine English cities. Some English nobleman vaunting the latter to King James, the Scot replied that he knew a town in Scotland with 50 drawbridges; the explanation being that at 'a country village between Stirling and Perth, called Auchterardoch, there is a large strand running through the middle of the town, and almost at every door there is a long stock or stone laid over this strand, whereupon they pass to their opposite neighbours, and when a flood comes they lift their wooden bridges in case they should be taken away, and these they call drawbridges.' On 28 Jan. 1716, when the royalist troops under the Duke of Argyll were advancing upon Perth, the Earl of Mar burned the whole of Auchterarder except one house; and on the 30th, when Argyll arrived, he could find no accommodation, but spent the night upon the snow, 'without any other covering than the fine canopy of heaven.' Newte, who visited this place in 1782, says that it 'seems to have lain under the curse of God ever since it was burnt. The dark heath of the moors of Orchill and Tullibardine, a Gothic castle belonging to the Duke of Athole,—the naked summits of the distant Grampians—and the frequent visitations of the presbytery, who are eternally recommending fast-days, and destroying the peace of society by prying into little slips of life, together with the desolation of the place, render Auchterarder a melancholy scene, wherever you turn your eyes, except towards Perth and the lower Strathearn, of which it has a partial prospect.' Fifty years later it rose to fame by becoming the scene of the first, and not the least, of those struggles in the Established Church that ended in the Disruption, thus:—'The Evangelical party in the Church had always held it as a principle that the Church could not, without sin, act under any system of patronage that was subversive of the congregational call; and that party, having now become the majority, passed in 1834 the Veto Act, according to which no minister was to be intruded on a parish contrary to the will of the people. In the autumn of the same year Mr Young was presented by the patron to Auchterarder. But as a majority of the parishioners were opposed to his settlement, the non-intrusion party declared the presentation to be null and void. Thereon both patron and presentee appealed to the Court of Session, which decreed (1837) that the presbytery proceed to ordain Mr Young. The Court disclaimed any desire or any right to interfere with the Church, or to review or interfere with the decisions of her courts, when acting within her own recognised constitution: only it claimed, as representing the law, a third party, neither Church nor State, the right to decide firstly, the legal point, that, in terms of the compact between the Church and the State, the former had no right to alter the constitution on whose basis she was established, and therefore that passing the Veto Act was *ultra vires* of the Church; and, secondly, the civil case between parties within the Church, in which one party complained of being injuriously affected by the illegal proceedings of another. As soon as this decision was given, the non-intrusion party declared that the Church of Scotland was the creature of the State, or was Erastian in constitution, inasmuch as she recognised the right of the State to interfere, and of the civil courts to judge, in matters falling within her proper

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sphere and jurisdiction. And the same party declared in the General Assembly of 1838 (being a majority) that the supremacy and sole headship of the Lord Jesus Christ they would assert, and at all hazards defend. When the judgment had been confirmed on appeal by the House of Lords, May 1839, the General Assembly by a large majority passed a resolution pledging the Church implicitly to obey the civil courts in all matters of civil interest, but firmly refusing their control in things spiritual. . . . A second case arose out of the patron and the presentee raising an action for damages against the presbytery, which the Court of Session decided they were entitled to. In the first case it had been decided by the Supreme Civil Court, simply that the presbytery had acted illegally in setting the presentee aside by the Veto Act; and from the injurious effects of this new interpretation (as the non-intrusion party considered it) of the law of patronage, the Church might have been protected by a legislative change in that law. When the negotiations for relief in that way failed, the party desiring it passed in the Assembly of 1842 their "Claim, Declaration, and Protest." . . . Matters were supposed to be made worse than ever by the decision of the House of Lords (Aug. 1842), confirming on appeal that of the Court of Session in the second Auchterarder case' (article 'Free Church' in the *Globe Encyclopaedia*, 1881).

Chiefly consisting of one main street, extending north-eastward for over a mile along the great highroad from Stirling to Perth, Auchterarder wears a modern and prosperous aspect. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, a printing office, gas-works, 5 inns, a coffee house (1880) with reading and recreation rooms, a library (the Smeaton), a Freemasons' lodge, and 1 mile SSW, a new combination poorhouse for Auchterarder and 15 neighbouring parishes. The principal public buildings are the town-hall and the Aytoun public hall. The former stands near the middle of the town, and, founded in 1872, cost £1600, and has accommodation for 600 persons. The latter, not far from the Cross, and fronting an elegant fountain, was erected (1870-72) as a memorial to the late Captain Aytoun of Glendevon, in recognition of services rendered to the town. A Gothic edifice with a handsome tower to the W, it contains a hall of 60 by 40 feet, front rooms of the same dimensions, and smaller apartments; and cost, with the fountain, more than £2000. Places of worship are the parish church (1784-1811; 930 sittings); the Free church (1843-45) with a tower 80 feet high, and with a stained-glass window (1879) representing the 'Good Shepherd'; 2 U.P. churches, North and South; and a Roman Catholic chapel (1879). A sheriff small debt court sits on the last Monday of January, April, July, and October, and has jurisdiction over the parishes of Auchterarder, Dunning, Glendevon, Blackford, and Trinity Gask; Saturday is market-day; and cattle fairs are held on the first Wednesday of February, May, and December, the last Wednesday of March, and the Wednesday before October Falkirk Tryst, the greatest being the December fair. The manufacture of tartan and galas, introduced many years ago, is a thriving industry; and in or near the town there are now 6 woollen mills, besides 2 dyeworks, a brewery, a malt kiln, 3 flour mills, an agricultural implement factory, and a saw mill. Pop. (1791) 594, (1831) 1981, (1861) 2844, (1871) 2599, (1881) 2854.

The parish contains also the villages of ABERUTHVEN, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of the town, and Boreland Park, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by S; and it comprises the ancient parish of Aberuthven, annexed some time before the Revolution. Bounded NW and N by Trinity Gask, E by Dunning, S by Glendevon, and W by Blackford, it has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $11,227\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $12\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached, and $46\frac{3}{8}$ are water. The EARN roughly traces the northern boundary, and from it the surface rises southward to the green, pastoral Ochils, attaining 67 feet at the NE angle of the parish, 200 near Coul, 500

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just to the SE of the town, 400 by the poorhouse, 1250 in Craig Rossie and Beld Hill, 1000 near Upper Cloan, 1096 in Black Mallet, 1306 in Muckle Law, 1559 in Corb Law, 1582 in Sim's Hill, 1594 in Steele's Knowe, and 1552 in Carlownie Hill, these 4 last culminating on the south-eastern or the southern border. Ruthven Water, rising in the SE of Blackford parish on the western slope of the Seat (1408 feet), flows first north-north-westward through Glen Eagles to Tullibardine Castle, thence north-north-eastward past Kincardine Castle, and so on through Auchterarder parish to its confluence with the Earn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of Aberuthven, after a course of some $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles. At 3 furlongs SW of Auchterarder station, or just beyond the confines of the parish, its narrow dell is spanned by a splendid eight-arched railway viaduct, 498 feet long and 98 high; and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of this, its principal affluent, the Pairney Burn, winding $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward from Corb Law, and itself receiving the Coul Burn (2 miles long) from Sim's Hill, is crossed by another viaduct of 2 successive arches, the upper one carrying the railway over, and the lower the Dunning road. Trap rocks form the main mass of the hills, and intersect the low country with dykes; while sandstone of various kinds, some of them quarried for building purposes, abounds through the centre and the N, where limestone also is found. Coal has been sought without success; but agate, chalcedony, jasper, and other precious minerals are fairly plentiful among the skirts of the hills. The soil is various—clayey loam in the N, sandy in the E, and a rich black loam near the town; nearly one-half of the entire area is pasture or waste, and plantations cover some 300 acres. On the summit and western slope of Beld Hill are traces of ancient encampments, outposts probably of the Roman station at Ardoch; and other antiquities are the ruins of Malcolm's castle, of ABERUTHVEN church, and of the old parish church of Auchterarder, which, standing $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N of the town, was dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, and was either of Norman or First Pointed origin. Auchterarder House in Elizabethan, and Colearn in Scottish Baronial style, are both of modern erection; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 54 of from £20 to £50. Auchterarder is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's income is £376. Under the school-board there are the 3 public schools of Auchterarder (an Elizabethan structure, erected in 1875 at a cost of £2000), Townhead, and Aberuthven, and a charity school, founded by John Sheddin, Esq., of Lochie, in 1811, to furnish free education to 12 poor children, and endowed with land of £1000 value. With respective accommodation for 250, 154, 100, and 203 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 122, 129, 66, and 107, and grants of £108, 12s., £107, 8s., £62, 3s., and £78, 2s. Valuation (1881) £19,451, 10s. 4d. Pop. (1755) 1194, (1801) 2042, (1831) 3182, (1861) 4208, (1871) 3795, (1881) 3648.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 47, 1869.

The presbytery of Auchterarder comprehends Ardoch, Auchterarder, Blackford, Comrie, Crieff, Crieff West church (*quoad sacra*), Dunning, Foulis-West, Gask, Glendevon, Madderty, Monzievaired and Strowan, Muthill, and Trinity Gask. Pop. (1871) 20,457, of whom 4611 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by the above 15 congregations in that year amounting to £4611. The Free Church, too, has a presbytery of Auchterarder, whose churches at Aberuthven, Auchterarder, Blackford, Braco, Comrie, Crieff, Dunning, Madderty, Monzie, and Muthill had 2783 communicants in 1880.

Auchterderran, a hamlet and a parish of SW Fife. The hamlet stands $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N by W of CARDENDEN station, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ NE of LOCHGELLY, a town with a head post office and another station, lying within the western border of this parish. The latter is bounded N by Kinross-shire and Kinglassie, E by Kinglassie and Dysart, SE by Kirkcaldy and Abbotshall, S by Auchtertool, SW by Beath, and W by Ballingray. With a very irregular outline, rudely resembling a cross, it has a length from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles, a width from N to S of

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from 3 furlongs to $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 7968 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Loch Gelly ($5\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs) lies on the Auchtertool border, and sends off a rivulet to the ORE, a sluggish stream, which winds through the middle of the parish from W to E along a low alluvial plain, traversed also by the Dunfermline branch of the North British railway.

‘ Colquhally and the Sillertoun,
Pitcairn and Bowhill,
Should clear their haughs ere Lammas spates
The Ore begin to fill’—

so the rhyme warns four farms in Auchterderran, and the warning is wholesome enough, since the Ore very readily overflows its banks. N and S of it hills rise to a height of 400 and 500 feet above sea-level, points of elevation being Charleston (344 feet), Harelaw (445), Auchterderran hamlet (287), Wester Colquhally (504), Lochgelly House (500), and Muirhead (487). The soil, mixed clay and sand, or black earth resting upon trap, is principally cold and stiff, yet there are large well-cultivated farms, Dothan (424 acres) letting for £693 in 1875, whilst Balgreggie (130 acres) is all of it under grass. Woods occupy some 520 acres; and the entire surface is parcelled out into arable and pasture lands, plantations, limestone quarries, coal and ironstone mines, thoroughfares, etc. The mining interest is very extensive; and seven collieries, belonging chiefly to the Carboniferous Limestone series, were at work here in 1879, that of Lochgelly being noteworthy for the great fire of 1870-71. A ruin, named Carden Tower, near the SE border, is the only antiquity. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 21 of from £20 to £50. For ecclesiastical and school-board purposes, Auchterderran forms one *quoad sacra* parish, and Lochgelly another, both in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The ancient church of Auchterderran was given by Fothad, last Bishop of Alban (1059-93), to God, St Serf, and the hermit Culdees of Lochleven; the present building was erected at the hamlet in 1789, and its minister's income is £463. The public school, with accommodation for 350 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 189, and a grant of £177, 10s. Valuation (1881) £19,294, 10s. Pop. of *quoad sacra* portion (1871) 1623, (1881) 1747; of entire parish (1811) 2403, (1841) 3352, (1871) 4017, (1881) 4332, of whom 2484 were in Lochgelly burgh.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Auchtergaven (Gael. *uachdar-gamhainn*, ‘upland of the yearling cattle’), a village and a parish in the Strath-tay district of Perthshire. The village of Auchtergaven or Bankfoot stands at 226 feet above sea-level, on the Corral Burn, a little above its confluence with the Garry, and on the highroad from Perth to Dunkeld, and is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Luncarty station on the Highland railway, this being $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Perth. A modern place, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; sheep and cattle fairs on the Thursday of May after Amulree and the Friday of November after Dunkeld; gas-works; and three inns, at one of which the Queen changed horses, 7 Sept. 1842. Here, too, are the parish church, an oblong building with a tower, seating nearly 1200, and erected about 1812; a Free and a U.P. church; and a public school, which, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 164, and a grant of £153, 12s. Weaving is the staple industry, many of the inhabitants being employed in the neighbouring Airleywight linen works. Pop. (1861) 748, (1871) 689, (1881) .

The parish contains also the station and most of the village of STANLEY, at its south-eastern angle, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Bankfoot, and the hamlet of Waterloo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW; and it comprises the small old parish of Logie-bridge, annexed in 1618 and again about 1647. It is bounded NE by Little Dunkeld; E by Kinclaven, parted from it by the Benshiel Burn; SE for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile by the winding TAY, separating it from Cargill and St Martins, and by Redgorton; S by Moneydie; SW by the Shochie Burn, dividing it from Monzie and the Mullion portion

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of Redgorton; W by Little Dunkeld and the Tully-beagles portion of Methven. Presenting a very irregular outline that rudely resembles a tooth with long north-westward-pointing fangs, it has a length from NW to SE of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme width of 5 miles, and an area of 13,004 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 121 $\frac{3}{4}$ lie detached, and 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Benshiel, the confluent GARRY and ORDIE, the SHOCHIE, and lesser burns, all take a south-eastward or east-south-eastward course towards the Tay; and the surface accordingly rises north-westward and west-north-westward. In the latter direction it has an altitude above sea-level of 107 feet at Newmill, 207 near Loak, 282 at Rashieley, 392 near Tullybelton House, 464 near Corrielea, 1022 near Drumquhar, and 1493 in Creag na Criche; in the former, of 230 feet near Stanley, 320 near Ardonachie, 378 near Coulterenny, 429 near Muirlands, 578 at Upper Obney, and 1323 in the Obney Hills, whose summit is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of that of Birnam Hill in Little Dunkeld. The tract along the Tay ends in bold rocky banks; and a spit from it, consisting of trap rock, crosses the river's bed near Stanley, forming the celebrated Linn of Campsie. Cairn-leith Moss in the NE was once a dismal waste, a robbers' fastness, and the spot where legal retribution was signally dealt upon Highland caterans; but it has been so drained, planted, and otherwise improved as well to harmonise with what Scott described as ‘one of the loveliest and richest views of Scotland—the NW opening of Strathmore.’ The rocks of the hills are clay-slate and grey-wacke, with masses of quartz and roofing slates, both blue and grey; those in the S are chiefly Devonian; and close-grained sandstone, greenish and taking a fine polish, is quarried here. The soils are various, but may be generally described as sandy loam, mixed with gravel or small stones. Antiquities are St Bride's Well, marking the site of Logiebridge church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Bankfoot, a stone circle, standing stones at three different points, and a court hill. Thomas Nairne of Mukkersy had a charter of the lands of Auchtergaven in 1605; his grandson, Robert Nairne of Strathord (d. 1683), was, for loyalty in the Great Rebellion, created Lord Nairne in the peerage of Scotland in 1681. John, the third Lord (1691-1777), was out in the '15, and again in the '45; on the second occasion he had just done building Nairne House, near Loak, to which in September he welcomed Prince Charles Edward, and which three years later was wholly demolished by the Duke of Athole, its purchaser. The forfeited title was restored in 1824 to William Murray Nairne (1757-1830), husband of Carolina Oliphant of GASK; with William, their son, it became extinct in 1837, but was again revived in 1874 in favour of Baroness Keith of MEIKLEOUR. Robert Nicoll (1814-37), styled ‘Scotland's second Burns’ by Ebenezer Elliot, was born at Little Tullybelton farm, and records how ‘the memories o' his father's hame and its kindly dwellers a’

‘ Are twined wi' the stanes o' the silver burn
An' its fairy crooks and bays,
That onward sang 'neath the gowden broom
Upon bonnie Ordie braes’—

those braes where a boy he tended cattle, as is told in the touching memoir prefixed to the latest and best edition of his *Poems* (Paisley, 1877). The principal residences are Stanley House, Airleywight, and Tullybelton House, at whose predecessor (then owned by Patrick Græme of Inchbrakie) the great Marquis of Montrose arrived in disguise, to enter on his campaign of 1644-45. Baroness Nairne, the Duke of Athole, Sir Archibald Drummond-Stewart, and two others, hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards; 3 proprietors hold between £100 and £200, 2 between £50 and £100, and 10 between £20 and £50. In 1877 STANLEY was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish; the remainder of Auchtergaven is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling, its minister's income being £355. Valuation of civil parish (1881) £15,047, 16s. 7d. Pop. thereof (1755) 1677, (1831) 3417, (1871) 2141, (1881) 2194; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1338.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

AUCHTERHOUSE

Auchterhouse, a village and a parish of SW Forfarshire. The village or Kirkton of Auchterhouse, occupying a central position, has a post office under Dundee, and, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW, a station with telegraph office on the Caledonian, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee and $4\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Newtyle. At it stands the parish church, described in Muir's *Characteristics of Old Church Architecture* (Edinb. 1861):—'Erected in 1630 on the site of a decayed church, as appears by some fragments of tracery and other carved work lying about, it consists of chancel, 27 feet by 21 feet 5 inches, nave, 56 feet 7 inches by 33 feet, and a square tower at the W end. All the windows are square-topped, and of three lights, except the E one, which is of two lights and placed in the gable. The chancel doorway is also flat-headed, that in the nave is of semi-classic character, with a three-centred arch, impost, and moulded jambs. On the N side both divisions of the church are blank. The chancel arch is acutely pointed, and may possibly be a remnant of the older building, though it has nothing of the patched appearance of an ancient fabric remodelled.' This the last specimen of early church architecture in Scotland contains some 400 sittings, and at its E end has a mortuary chapel of the Airlie family.

The parish includes also the hamlets of Dronley near the southern, and of Boniton near the north-western, border. It is bounded N by Glamis, E by Glamis, Tealing, and Mains, S by Liff and Perthshire, W by Lundie, and NW by Newtyle. It has an extreme length from N to S of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a breadth from E to W of from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 5708 acres. The southern border is traced by a rivulet, which, flowing eastward out of Lundie, unites near Dronley with the Dronley Burn to form the DIGHTY; and from a point near the confluence of these two streams the surface rises northward and north-westward up to the Sidlaw Hills—to 552 feet at 3 furlongs SE of the Kirkton, 1399 feet in Auchterhouse Hill at the NE angle of the parish, and 950 feet in a summit behind East Mains, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from the western boundary. About five-eighths of the entire area are under cultivation, one-fourth is under wood, and one-twelfth in hill pasture; the cultivated portion having for the most part a soil of black mould over a stratum of till or clay, or a bed of marl incumbent upon rock, and mixed in some places with sand. The rocks are chiefly Devonian, even in the hills, but there are intersected by trap dykes or overlaid with expanded trap; and sandstone is worked by two stone merchants. 'Weems,' or ancient cave-dwellings, occur, and in one of them were found a quern, some bones, and a brass ring. The fine old baronial mansion of Auchterhouse, 1 mile SW of the Kirkton, is a seat of the Earl of Airlie, who holds more than half of the rental of the whole parish, three other proprietors dividing most of the remainder; near it are fragments of a castle, said to have belonged to a Sir John Ramsay, and to have been visited by Wallace on his landing at Montrose with French auxiliaries. In the words of an old metrical record—

'Good Sir John Ramsay, and the Ruthven true,
Barclay and Bisset, with men not a few,
Do Wallace meet,—all canty, keen, and crouse,
And with three hundred march to Ochterhouse.'

Auchterhouse is in the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns. Its minister's income is £391. The one public school, with accommodation for 168 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 95, and a grant of £72, 12s. Valuation (1881) of lands, £8532, 19s.; of railway, £1833. Pop. (1831) 715, (1871) 721, (1881) 661.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Auchterless (Gael. *uachdar-shlios*, 'upper side'), a village and a parish on the NW border of Aberdeenshire. The village or Kirkton has a central position upon the left bank of the Ythan, 3 miles SW of Auchterless station on the Inveramsay-Banff branch of the Great North of Scotland railway; which station, lying just beyond the NE angle of the parish, 4 miles S by E of Turriff, and $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aberdeen, has a telegraph office. At the village are a post office under

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Turriff, the manse (1867), and the parish church (1780; wing added, 1835; 650 seats); the Free church stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW.

The parish contains also the hamlet of Badenscoth, 2 miles SSW of Kirkton of Auchterless and 3 NNW of Rothie Norman station, with a post office under Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Turriff, E and SE by Fyvie, S by Rayne and Culsalmond, W by Forgue, and NW by Banffshire. It has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a breadth from E to W of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and a land area of 16,826 acres. The YTHAN, entering the parish $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its source in Forgue, flows $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, next strikes 5 miles north-north-eastward to the old castle of Towie, and, thence bending southward, forms for 2 miles the eastern boundary, descending in this course from about 500 to 134 feet above sea-level. One affluent, Pitdoulis Burn, traces the northern boundary; another, Rothie Burn, the southern; and a third, Garies Burn, flows through the north-western half of the parish to Knockleith. On either side of the Howe of Auchterless the surface rises into rounded hills, rarely too steep for cultivation; and points of altitude from E to W are Seggat (420 feet) Thomastown (490), Gordonstown Hill (582), Blackford or Drumsinnie Hill (649), Braestairie (678), and Berryhill of Logie (850). Everywhere resting on greywacke, the soil of the uplands is a thin slaty clay, better for cereals and roots than for grass; but on the lower slopes and along the howe are clay loams of considerable fertility. Plantations cover some 500 acres, and are mostly young upon Seggat, Thomastown, and Knockleith; but the firs and larches of Hatton, Templand, and Badenscoth, and the ash trees by the church, are of older growth. Antiquities are Glenmellan camp at the western border, a parallelogram of nearly 130 acres, and probably of Roman construction (Roy's *Mil. Ants.*, pl. li.); a triple stone circle on the Kirkhill or Berryhill of Logie; remains of three 'Picts' houses; the 'Cumines trench' or camp (A.D. 1308); the artificial Moat Head, seat of the old baronial courts; a Gallows Hill; and, at Seggat, a ruined chapel and well of Our Lady. The chief residences are Knockleith, Badenscoth, Hatton, and Templand; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, and 1 between £20 and £50. Auchterless is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £410. There are 5 schools under the board—2 apiece for boys and girls at Badenscoth and the Kirkton, and one at Backhill on the eastern border. With a total accommodation for 470 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 322, and grants amounting to £277, 6s. 9d. Valuation (1881) £14,771, 13s. 5d. Pop. (1831) 1701, (1871) 1971, (1881) 1948.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Auchtermuchty (Gael. *uachdar-muic*, 'upper land of the wild sow'), a town and a parish of NW Fife. The town is divided by the Loverspool, a tiny affluent of the Eden, into two nearly equal portions; and has a station on the Fife and Kinross section of the North British, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kinross, $33\frac{3}{4}$ ENE of Stirling, $4\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Ladybank Junction, $10\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Cupar, and 33 N of Edinburgh (*viâ* Burntisland). It was made a royal burgh in 1517, and confirmed in its rights in 1595, but had ceased to return a member of Parliament some time before the Union; and, becoming bankrupt in 1816, it suffered the sequestration of all its corporation property, except town-house, jail, steeple, bell, and customs. Governed by a provost, 2 bailies, 2 treasurers, a procurator-fiscal, 2 joint-town-clerks, and 8 councillors, it has sheriff small debt courts on the second Monday of January, April, July, and October; a weekly corn market is held on Monday; and there are cattle, horse, and sheep fairs on the first Wednesday of February, the last Monday of April, the second Monday of July, and the first Monday of October and December. With three main streets and several lanes, Auchtermuchty is irregularly built, but of late years has been considerably improved, and commands fine views of the East and West Lomond Hills, which, distant $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S and

AUCHTERMUCHTY

4 miles SW, are 1471 and 1713 feet high. It was the birthplace of the Rev. John Glas (1698-1773), founder of the sect of Glasites; but it is better known by the famous old ballad of *The Wife of Auchtermuchty*, wrongly ascribed to James V. There are a town-hall; the Victoria Hall, erected in 1865 for lectures, concerts, and public meetings; a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; branches of the Bank of Scotland and Union Bank; a savings' bank, and 8 insurance agencies; gas-works; 3 hotels; a choral union; and agricultural and horticultural societies. Places of worship are the parish church (built 1780; enlarged 1838; and seating 900), a Free church, and 2 U.P. churches (North and South); and the Madras Established school and North and South public schools, with respective accommodation for 127, 194, and 135 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 103, 129, and 102, and grants of £80, 15s., £121, 5s. 6d., and £86, 9s. The industrial works comprise a printing office, a bleachfield, an extensive distillery, 2 malt kilns, a scale-beam and weighing-machine factory, 3 sawmills, and 5 linen factories. The weaving of diapers, huckabacks, sheetings, etc. (chiefly by handloom), has long



Seal of Auchtermuchty.

been the staple industry, but since 1817 has been carried on less by resident manufacturers than for houses in Kirkcaldy, Dunfermline, Dundee, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; there are now some 600 looms in the town, and 200 more in the parish. Burgh valuation (1881) £2506. Pop. of royal burgh (1871) 1082, (1881) 824; of town (1841) 2394, (1861) 2438, (1871) 2195, (1881) 1673.

The parish, which also contains the village of DUNSHILT, is bounded N by Perthshire, E by Collesie, S by Falkland and Strathmiglo, W by Strathmiglo and Abernethy. Its length from NW to SE is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth from E to W is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 3533 acres, of which $3\frac{1}{4}$ are water. Three streams flow eastward—Beggars' Burn along most of the northern boundary, Barroway Burn through the southern interior, and the river EDEN, near or upon the southern border; and from this last the surface rises north-westward to the Ochils—from 137 feet above sea-level at a point near Dunshelt to 554 feet at Mairsland, 898 in Pitlour Wood on the western boundary, and 843 in the north-western angle of the parish. The soil of the lowlands is fertile and well cultivated, that in the SE being deep rich alluvium, part of a plain that formerly was often flooded in winter, but is now as well-drained and luxuriant a district as any almost in Scotland; the soil of the uplands is light, but sharp and valuable for grass. About 220 acres are under wood. Myres Castle (Mrs Tyndall Bruce), $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the town, is the only considerable mansion. It was long the residence of the Moncrieffs of Reddie, and was greatly enlarged about 1828. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 36 of from £20 to £50. Auchtermuchty is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the minister's income is £465. Valuation of landward portion (1881) £3497, 15s. 6d. Pop. of entire

AUGUSTUS, FORT

parish (1811) 2403, (1841) 3352, (1871) 2958, (1881) 2322.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Auchterneed, a hamlet in Fodderty parish, Ross and Cromarty shires, which furnishes lodgings to visitors at the neighbouring STRATHPEFFER Spa.

Auchtertool (Gael. *wachter-tuill*, 'above the hollow'), a village and a parish of SW Fife. The village stands 3 miles S of Cardenden station, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ W of Kirkcaldy; it has a post office under the latter and a large distillery. Pop., including the neighbouring hamlet of Newbigging (1871) 331.

The parish is bounded N by Auchterderran, NE by Abbotshall, E and SE by Kinghorn, S and SW by Aberdour, and NW by Beath. Its length from ENE to WSW varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, its breadth between 7 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its area is $2755\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $17\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The surface rises westward to the Cullalo Hills, attaining 420 feet above sea-level near the ruined baronial mansion of HALLYARDS in the E, 430 at 2 furlongs S of the village, 556 at 3 furlongs NW of the church, 526 at Pikhambrae in the SW, and 438 in the NW, 7 furlongs ENE of Cowdenbeath station. These heights, which fall off steeply to the S, command fine eastward views of the Isle of May, the Bass, and North Berwick Law. Two streams flow eastward, Doonachy Burn through the interior, and Bottom Burn along the southern boundary; in the E, near Hallyards, is Carmilla Loch (2×1 furl.); and the south-western corner of LOCH GELLY lies within the northern border. Trap, sandstone, and limestone have all been quarried, and coalpits opened in the NW angle of the parish; its soils are variously loam, clayey, and mossy. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 3 hold between £20 and £50. Auchtertool is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife. The church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the village, was repaired in 1833, and seats 280; the minister's income is £223. A public school, with accommodation for 99 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £50, 7s. Valuation (1881) £7788, 11s. 5d. Pop. (1831) 527, (1861) 609, (1871) 529, (1881) 706.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Auchtertyre, a hamlet in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Newtyle village. Near it are traces of a small square camp, supposed to have been formed by Montrose's army during the civil wars.

Auchtow. See ACHTOW.

Auckingill. See AUCHINGILL.

Augustus, Fort (Gael. *Cilla-chruimein*, 'the cell or church of Cumin,' probably the 'Cumineus albus' who was abbot of Iona 657-669), a village in Boleskine-and-Abertarff parish, Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Ness, and on the right bank of the Caledonian Canal, by which it is $33\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Inverness, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Fort William. It has a post office under Inverness, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a first-class hotel, and a fair on the Monday before the second Wednesday of June. There are an Established mission church, a Free church, and St Peter's Catholic church (1840); a board school, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 51, and a grant of £53. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking, of the village, 530; of registration district of Fort Augustus or ABERTARFF (1871) 897, (1881) 872.

To overawe the disaffected clans, a barrack was built in 1716 on the peninsula beyond the village, with the Oich salmon river on its NW, and the Tarff on its SE side, in front the deep waters of Loch Ness. As strengthened and enlarged in 1730 by General Wade, who named it Fort Augustus out of compliment to William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, it was a square work, capable of accommodating 300 men, with a bastion at each angle mounting 12 six-pounders, and with a ditch, covert way, and glacis. In March 1746 it was taken and dismantled by the insurgents after a two days' siege, a shell from a neighbouring height having caused the explosion of its powder magazine; in May its eponymous hero, Cumberland, formed a camp at it, to which, among other prisoners,

AULDBAR CASTLE

Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, was carried in a litter. Restored to more than its former strength, it was occupied by a garrison down to the Crimean War; in 1857 it was sold for £5000 to the late Lord Lovat, whose son, the fifteenth lord, presented it in 1876 to the Fathers of the English Benedictine congregation, along with 16 acres of land, and the rental for 19 years of Borlum farm, an adjacent holding of 200 acres. On 13 Sept. 1876 the Marquis of Ripon laid the foundation-stone of a college, monastery, and hospice; the college was opened on 16 Oct. 1878, and on 24 to 26 Aug. 1880 the completed buildings were inaugurated by a solemn triduo. They occupy 3 sides of a quadrangle, 100 feet square—the college on the N; the hospice, with 30 bedrooms, on the W; and the monastery, for 40 monks, on the E. The S side is closed at present merely by the magnificent cloisters, which run right round the quadrangle, and which open here into a fine scriptorium already furnished with a printing-press, and hereafter to contain 12,000 volumes; but on this side it is intended to erect an octagonal chapter-house and a splendid church, which will bring the present cost (£65,000) up to about £100,000. A Scottish baronial tower, with clock and 9 bells, rises from the college to a height of 110 feet; over the monastery is another tower, 140 feet high; and the 15 windows of the refectory are filled with the arms of benefactors—Lords Lovat, Bute, Norfolk, Ripon, Stafford, Herries, Denbigh, and Beaumont, Mr Hunter Blair, and others. The whole is in Early English style, from designs by Mr J. Hansom and Messrs Pugin & Pugin; and, girt by terraced pleasure-grounds, and set among wooded mountains, lake, and streams, St Benedict's may vie with the grandest religious foundations of pre-Reformation days. Its college, associated with Glasgow University, is designed to provide a liberal education for 100 sons of Catholic gentlemen; is divided into a preparatory, an intermediate, and a high school; and is furnished with halls, dormitories, library, billiard room, etc. Besides the usual course in classics and science, instruction is given in land-surveying, geology, agricultural chemistry, and other branches. It remains to be noticed that St Benedict's site was formerly Benedictine property, given in 1232 by Sir John Bisset of Lovat to BEAULY priory, granted by the last prior in 1558 to the sixth Lord Lovat, and forfeited by Alexander MacKenzie of Fraserdale for his part in the '15. The present monastery is an incorporation and a resecution of an ancient English and of a still more ancient Scottish Benedictine abbey, both situate on the Continent. The latter was the Scots abbey of St James at Ratisbon, dating from the 11th century; the former was the famous abbey of Lamspring or Lansperg in Hanover, founded as a Benedictine nunnery in the 9th century, and converted into an abbey of English Benedictine monks in 1643.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Auldbar Castle, the seat of Patrick Chalmers, Esq., in the NE angle of Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire, 2½ miles SW of Brechin. A modernised baronial fortalice, it has a good library, and stands in a finely-planted park. In the extreme S of the parish, some 5½ miles to the SSE, and 5 miles E of Forfar, is Auldbar Road station, on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian.

Auldambus. See ALDCAMBUS.

Auldathie. See ALDCATHIE.

Auldclune, a hamlet in the extreme W of Moulin parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Garry, and on the Highland railway, 2 miles ESE of Blair Athole village.

Auldearn (Gael. *allt-fearn*, 'stream of the alder tree'), a post office village and a coast parish of NE Nairnshire. The village stands 1½ mile inland at 69 feet above sea-level, and is 2½ miles ESE of its post-town and railway station, Nairn. A burgh of barony, it holds a cattle and horse fair on 20 June if a Wednesday or Thursday, otherwise on the Wednesday after, and a produce fair on the Tuesday of November after Inverness. Pop. (1841) 351, (1871) 350.

The parish is bounded NW, for 4½ miles, by the Moray Firth; E by Dyke, in Morayshire; S by Ardelach; W by Nairn and the Raitknock portion of Cawdor. It has a length from N to S of from 3½ to 6½ miles, a

AULDEARN

breadth from E to W of from 3½ to 5½ miles, and a land area of 14,035 acres. The MUCKLE Burn here winds about 6 miles, first on the southern border of the parish, next across its south-eastern corner, and then on the eastern border; the western interior is traversed by the Auldearn Burn, which, rising in the north-western angle of Ardelach, and joining the Nairn 1 mile below its mouth, has a total northward and westward course of some 5 miles, and just below Auldearn village itself receives a burn from the SE. Within 3 furlongs of the coast-line Loch Loy (9 × 1½ fur.) lies at an altitude of 12 feet; ½ mile E of it is Cran Loch (3½ × 1½ fur.). With a foreshore that widens north-eastward from 1 furlong to 2 miles, and is fringed by the Maviston Sandhills, the northern portion of Auldearn is generally low, and the highest gradient on the 3½ miles of the Highland railway within its bounds is only 129 feet. Further inland the surface becomes more undulating, and rises to 305 feet near Blackhills, 379 near Easter Arr, 423 near Lethen House, 473 near Easter Clune, and 600 in the south-eastern angle of the parish; but nowhere are the hills too steep to plough. The rocks belong chiefly to the strip of Old Red sandstone that borders the Moray Firth, and have been extensively quarried. Marl also abounds; and fir roots and entire trees are found in great quantities in Inshoch Moss. For a distance from the shore of ½ mile on the W and of 1 mile on the E, the soil is sheer sand, covered with bent; elsewhere it is various, but for the most part fertile, about one-third of the entire area being arable, one-fourth under woods and plantations, and four-elevenths pasture or waste. Antiquities are two stone circles, the ruins of Inshoch Castle, and vestiges of that of Moyness. According to later chronicles it was in Auldearn that Donald, King of Alban, fell in battle with the Danes (900), and that Malcolm his son was slain by the men of Moray (954); but Skene, out of older records, proves these events to have taken place at Dunnottar and Fetteresso (*Celt. Scot.*, i. 338, 364). Of one engagement at least this parish certainly has been the scene, since just to the S of the village was fought, on 9 May 1645, the battle of Auldearn, Montrose's fourth victory over the Covenanters. The general of the latter, John Hurry or Urry, surprised and pursued to Inverness, had there obtained reinforcements that, swelling his army to 400 horse and 3500 foot, emboldened him to offer battle to the Marquis's 1700, 250 of whom were cavalry. Lured from its strong position, the Royalist right under Kolkitto was retiring from the charge in great disorder, when Drummond, who commanded Hurry's horse, by wheeling unskillfully, broke the ranks of his own infantry. Montrose at this crisis charged with his whole force, and the Highland rush proved irresistible. The veterans only (some 1200 strong) attempted to withstand it manfully, while the new levies fled in consternation, and were chased several miles by Lord Gordon's cavalry. The losses on both sides were variously estimated—the Royalists' at from 15 to 200 men, of whom Captain Macdonald and William Macpherson of Invereschie were the only persons of mark; the Covenanters' at from 1000 to 3000, including Col. Campbell of Lavers, Sir John and Sir Gideon Murray, Col. James Campbell, and 87 married Frasers. Drummond for his blunder or his treachery was tried by court-martial and shot; Hurry drew off his shattered army, and joining Baillie, shared with him eight weeks later in the defeat of ALFORD (See vol. i, pp. 209-212 of Keltie's *Hist. of the Scottish Highlands*, Edinb. 1875). The principal residences are BOATH House, 3 furlongs N of the village, and Lethen House, near the southern boundary; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of from £20 to £50. Auldearn is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray. Its parish church is situated at the village, and was built in 1757 in place of an older structure, dedicated to St Colm, and anciently held by the sub-dean of Elgin cathedral. This is an ill-proportioned, oblong edifice, with 477 sittings, and a graveyard containing several interesting monuments of Hurry's followers, of the Hays of Lochloy and Moyness, and of Nairn townfolk,

AULDERG

most of whom (the fishing class only excepted) have their burial places here. The minister's income is £380. There are also a Free church, 1 mile S of the village, and Moyness U.P. church at Boghole, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles E, the latter built about 1780, repaired in 1817, and seating 353. The three public schools of Auldearn, Innes, and Moyness, with respective accommodation for 84, 81, and 83 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 39, 61, and 56, and grants of £40, 2s. 6d., £39, 18s., and £52, 19s. Valuation (1882), £10,091, 15s. 5d. Pop. (1831) 1653, (1861) 1328, (1871) 1279, (1881) 1292.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Aulderg, a burn in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the river Lossie.

Auldfield, a section of Pollokshaws town in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire. The *quoad sacra* parish church of Pollokshaws is here, bore originally the name of Auldfield chapel of ease, was built in 1840, and is a neat edifice with a spire.

Auldgirnaig, a hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire, on the river Garry, at the mouth of Glen-Girnaig, contiguous to the N end of the Pass of Killiecrankie, 4 miles NNW of Pitlochry.

Auldgrith, a place in the southern angle of Closeburn parish, Dumfriesshire, on the river Nith and on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 8 miles NW by N of Dumfries. It has a bridge over the Nith, a station on the railway, a good inn, and a post office under Dumfries, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. A famous old three-trunked tree, called the Three Brethren, stood near it, but has been destroyed. The adjacent reach of the valley of the Nith, for about 2 miles, is contracted to the narrowness of almost a gorge, and exhibits views of singular picturesqueness.

Auldgrande. See AULTGRANDE.

Auld-Hill, a hill in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, crowned with remains of a circular building, which probably was occupied as a watch-tower.

Auldhouse, a hamlet, with a public school, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, 3 miles S by W of the village of East Kilbride.

Auldhouse, a burn in the E of Renfrewshire, rising in Mearns parish, and running about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward past Thornliebank village to the White Cart at Pollokshaws.

Auldkirk. See INNERKIP.

Auldmuir, a place, with extensive limeworks, in Dalry parish, Ayrshire.

Auldna, a mineral tract, with excellent worked coal, in the upper part of New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

Auldnachurn and Auldnacuish, two burns in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the Lossie.

Auldtown. See ALTON.

Auld Water. See OLD WATER.

Auld Wick Castle, an old baronial fortalice in Wick parish, Caithness, surmounting a dismal chasm in cliffs at the S side of the entrance of Wick Bay, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Wick. It belonged, in the beginning of the 14th century, to Sir Reginald de Cheyne, passed to the Oliphants, the Earls of Caithness, the Dunbars, and Lord Duffus; is now dismantled and ruinous; forms an excellent landmark to mariners, and is commonly called by them 'the Aul' Man o' Wick.'

Auld Wives' Lift, a famous cromlech in Baldernock parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1 mile NNE of the church, and 3 miles WSW of Lennoxton. A trilith or complete cromlech, it consists of three stones only—two of nearly equal length supporting the huge capstone, a block of basalt 18 feet long, 11 broad, and 7 thick. Through the narrow triangular space between the three stones every stranger must creep, if, runs the rustic creed, he would not die childless; and those stones, he is told, were brought hither by three old women in their aprons, for a wager which should bear the heaviest load. Then from the top, though barely 400 feet above sea-level, he may look right across the island from firth to firth, see the smoke of one steamer entering the Clyde, and of another below Grangemouth in the Forth. See

AUSKERRY

Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* (2d ed. 1863), and Nimmo's *Stirlingshire* (3d ed. 1880).

Aulich, a hamlet in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, on the N side of Loch Rannoch, at the mouth of a burn of its own name, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Kinloch Rannoch.

Aultandow. See ALTANDO.

Aultanfhiiler or Fiddlers' Burn, a brook in the NE of Inverness-shire, running along the boundary between Inverness and Petty parishes.

Aultbea, a coast hamlet in Poolewe *quoad sacra* parish, W Ross-shire, 7 miles NNE of Poolewe village. It has a post office, an inn, a schoolhouse, a Free church, and fairs on the Friday before the first Tuesday of July and the Wednesday in October before Beaul; with Glasgow it communicates by steamboat.

Ault-Gheallaidh. See ALDYONLIE.

Aultgrande or Altgraat, a rivulet of the E side of Ross-shire. It issues from Loch Glass; runs east-south-eastward, about 7 miles, along the boundary between Alness and Kiltearn parishes; passes through a profound, narrow, bosky chasm, seeming to have been formed by the stroke of an earthquake; makes, in its progress, a series of romantic cataracts and cascades; falls into the Cromarty Firth, about 1 mile NE of Kiltearn village; and, when swollen by heavy rains, is frequented by finnocks, sea-trout, and a few salmon.

Aultguish, a burn-torrent in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, in the Forest of Ruisky, down the precipitous alpine mountains of Mealfourvounie, to the NW side of Loch Ness, nearly opposite the famous Fall of Foyers. It makes, in one place, a sheer leap of at least 100 feet; and, as seen from Loch Ness, it looks like a long white ribbon, streaked and figured with the intervening trees.

Aultkollie, a very deep, tortuous, and romantic gully, traversed by a burn, on the coastward side of Loth parish, Sutherland.

Aultmore. See ALTMORE.

Aultnacaillich, a place in Durness parish, Sutherland, in Strathmore, 18 miles SSE of Durness village. It was the birthplace of Robert Calder Mackay (1714-78), commonly called Rob Donn ('Brown Robert'), regarded as the Burns of the Northern Highlands. A fine waterfall is on one side of it; and the famous tower or round burg of Dornadilla on the other. A neat monument to Rob Donn, with inscriptions in Gaelic, English, Latin, and Greek, was erected in Durness churchyard in 1829.

Aultnaharrow. See ALTNAHARRA.

Aultnancarrach, a burn of E Ross-shire, running into the Aultgrande rivulet. Productive lead ore has been found on its banks.

Aultsigh, a burn on the boundary between Urquhart and Glenmoriston, in the united parish of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire. Issuing from a lakelet on the lofty western shoulder of Mealfourvounie (2284 feet), it tumbles and leaps down a rocky channel to the base of a precipice nearly 1500 feet high; is screened in its progress by beetling cliffs and wooded acclivities; makes two beautiful falls, one about midway down its course, the other near its mouth, both under shades of thick foliage; and passes into Loch Ness at a point 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Invermoriston. A rocking-stone, about 20 feet in circuit, movable by two persons, is on the mountain shoulder SW of the burn. A memorable conflict between a party of the Macdonalds of Glen-garry, and a party of the Mackenzies of Ross-shire, was fought on the burn in the early part of the 17th century, and is commemorated in a celebrated pibroch, 'The Raid of Kil-Christ.'

Auquhirie, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire.

Ausdale, a hamlet and a burn in Latheron parish, Caithness. The hamlet lies on the burn, at the N base of the Hill of Ord, 4 miles SW of Berriedale. The burn runs south-eastward, at a course of only about 3 miles, and leaps over a cliff of about 100 feet in depth into the sea.

Auskerry, a small island in Stronsay parish, Orkney, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Stronsay. It is used chiefly for pasturing sheep and cattle; has remains of an ancient chapel and

of an edifice called Monk's House ; is crowned by a light-house, showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 16 nautical miles ; and, at the census of 1871, had 6 inhabitants.

Aven, a modern provincial abbreviation of 'Avona-Porticosa,' the ancient name of the island Sanda in Southend parish, Argyllshire.

Aven, Lanarkshire. See AVON.

Aven or **Avon**, a lake and a river of S Banffshire. The lake lies at the south-western extremity of the county, 22 miles NW of Castleton of Braemar ; occupies a stupendous hollow amid the central masses of the Cairngorm Mountains ; lies at an elevation of 2250 feet above sea-level ; is immediately overhung by the steep and almost mural mosses of Cairngorm (4084 feet), Ben Macdhui (4296), and Ben Mheadoin (3883) ; measures 1½ mile in length from SW to NE, and from 1 to 1½ furlong in breadth ; exhibits scenery of solemn and most impressive grandeur ; and abounds in small black trout very different from those of the stream which flows from it. Its water is so clear 'that you can see the fishes hanging in every pool ;' at its head is the Shelter Stone, a sort of cave large enough to accommodate 12 or 15 men, and formed by an immense fallen block of granite resting on two other blocks *in situ*. The river issues from the NE end of the lake ; runs first about 9 miles east-north-eastward, next about 13 miles north-north-westward, next about 5½ miles northward ; and falls into the Spey at Ballindalloch. It flows mainly within Kirkmichael parish, but its last 2½ miles lie within or on the boundary of Inveravon parish ; it passes the village of Tomintoul, and has its course partly along a profound mountain glen, partly along a deep ravine, partly along a narrow vale. It rose, in the great floods of 1829, to a height of 23 feet above its usual level in the ravine of Poll-du-ess, and to a height of 6 feet more than in the flood of 1768 at its mouth. It receives the Water of Ailnack, near Tomintoul, Conglass Water, the Burn of Lochy, and, near Drumin Castle, Livet Water. It abounds in trout, and, from June till November, is frequented by salmon. 'The Aven,' says Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, 'flows with so great pellucidity through its deep and dark glen, that many accidents have occurred to strangers by its appearing fordable in places which proved to be of fatal depth. This quality is marked by an old doggerel proverb—

"The Water of Aven runs so clear,
It would beguile a man of a hundred year."

The Queen and Prince Consort visited Loch Aven, 28 Sept. 1861.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 85, 1876-77.

Aven or **Avon**, a river of Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Linlithgowshire. It issues from Loch Fanny-side, in Cumbernauld parish ; runs about 8 miles eastward through Cumbernauld and Slamannan, and between the latter parish and Muiravonside ; then goes about 12 miles, chiefly north-eastward, along the boundary between Stirlingshire and Linlithgowshire to the Firth of Forth about midway between Grangemouth and Borrowstounness. Its chief affluents are Polness Burn and Ballencrief Water, both on its right bank. Much of its course winds along a shallow glen amid softly beautiful scenery ; but its entrance into the Firth is along a deep muddy cut through a wide expanse of sands and silts, which lie bare at low water. A splendid aqueduct of the Union Canal and a grand 23-arched viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway span its glen on the boundary between Linlithgow and Muiravonside parishes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Aven-nan-Geren, a stream in Harris island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is frequented by salmon.

Avernish, a hamlet in the SW of Ross-shire. Its post-town is Lochalsh.

Avich (Gael. *abh-ach*, 'field of the water'), a beautiful little loch in the Dalavich portion of Kilchrenan-Dalavich parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, 1½ W of Loch Awe, to which it sends off the Avich rivulet. Rudely resembling a triangle, with apex to the WSW, it is 3½ miles long by 5½ furlongs at its foot ; lies 311 feet above sea-

level ; and is flanked to the N by Cruach Maolachy (1239 feet), Cruach Narrachan (1223), and Meall Odhar (1255), to the S by Càrn Duchara (1407) and Tom an t'Saoir (1191). A ruined castle stands near its head on an islet famous in Fingalian legend ; its waters abound in trout, bright hued, well shaped, and two or three to the lb. ; but salmon are stopped by a fall upon the rivulet.

Aviemore (Gael. *abh-mor*, 'great water'), a station on the Highland railway in Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Spey and at the base of Craigellachie, 12½ miles SW of Grantown. Here is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments ; and 3 furlongs to the N is Aviemore House.

Avoch (Gael. *abh-ach*, 'field of the stream'), a village and a parish on the E side of the Black Isle district of Ross-shire. The village stands on a small bay of the Moray Firth, 1¼ mile SW of Fortrose, and 9 NNE of Inverness. It carries on an extensive fishery, mainly for the supply of the Inverness market ; exports some grain and wood, whilst importing coal, lime, bone-dust, and salt ; and has a post office under Inverness, with money order and savings' bank departments, a good inn, a commodious and substantial pier, a parish church (1760-92 ; 600 sittings), and a Free church. Pop. (1861) 1597, (1871) 1114.

The parish is bounded N by Resolis and Rosemarkie, SE by the Moray Firth, S by Munloch Bay, separating it from Knockbain, SW by Kilmuir-Wester, and W by Urquhart. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 4½ miles ; its greatest breadth is 3 miles ; and its area is about 6198 acres. The surface, in a general view, is a declination from the lower part of the Ardmearach or Mullbuie broad range of hills to the Moray Firth ; but, over the lower half, is crossed by several ridges running parallel to the main range ; so that it presents an agreeable diversity of hill and dale. A steep romantic ridge of conglomerate rock extends along the coast from the village to the northern boundary, and is covered with wood and with a rich variety of indigenous plants. A large mass of conglomerate rock occurs also at the entrance of Munloch Bay, and is so completely denuded of soil, and so weathered into small corries and rounded summits as to present a close resemblance to a miniature volcanic hill. The intermediate parts of coast and all the beach are sandy and gravelly. Devonian sandstone and conglomerate rocks predominate ; but a high granitic ridge, to the NE and N of the village, has so upheaved them as to tilt their strata into all sorts of irregular inclinations, yet does not, to any great extent, overtop them. The Moray Firth is 5 miles wide here, from Avoch village to Campbelltown ; looks, in consequence of the projection of Chanonry Point at Fortrose, like an inland lake ; and, with Fort George at one end of its reach beyond Chanonry Point and Inverness at the head of its reach beyond Kessock Ferry, presents a highly picturesque appearance. Avoch Burn rises mainly within the parish, runs to the Firth at Henrietta Bridge close to the village, and has water-power enough to drive a wool-carding mill and 3 corn mills. A beautiful pool, called Littlemillstick, lies near the burn's source ; and another sheet of fresh water, Scadden's Loch, lay near the north-eastern boundary, and covered 14 acres, but many years since was drained. Vast improvements in reclamation of waste land, in planting, in building, and in the introduction of the best methods of husbandry, have been effected by Mr James Fletcher, since his purchase in 1864 of the estate of Rosehaugh from Sir James Mackenzie for £145,000. To Rosehaugh he has added the estates of Bennetsfield, Ethie, and Avoch ; and on Rosehaugh he has built a fine new mansion in the Renaissance style (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877, pp. 104-107). Avoch Castle stood on a rocky mound, about 200 feet above sea-level, ¼ mile W of the village ; appears to have been a structure of great strength ; was the death-place of the regent Andrew Moray (1338) ; belonged afterwards to the Earls of Ross ; and passed eventually to the Crown. Arkindeith Tower stood on a hill-side a short way above the offices of Avoch ; be-

AVON

longed to a castellated mansion of no great antiquity; and is now represented by only the lower or dungeon story. Avoch is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; its minister's income is £369. Two public schools, Avoch and Killen, with respective accommodation for 160 and 78 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 161 and 59, and grants of £113, 2s. and £48, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £7395, 10d., of which £7030, 10s. 10d. belonged to Jas. Fletcher of Rosehaugh. Pop. (1831) 1956, (1861) 1788, (1871) 1823, (1881) 1693. —*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Avon, a river of Lanarkshire, rising upon the Ayrshire boundary, on the southern slope of Distinkhorn Hill (1258 feet), near head sources of the rivers Ayr and Irvine. Thence it runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward along the boundary between Ayr and Lanark shires; goes thence north-eastward through Avondale parish and along the boundaries between Stonehouse and Dalsert parishes on the right, and Avondale, Glassford, and Hamilton parishes on the left, to a point near Larkhall; turns there to the NW into Hamilton parish; and runs, in a north-westerly direction, through that parish to the Clyde, at a point 1 mile ENE of the town of Hamilton. Its length of course, inclusive of windings, is about $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It receives Glengavel Water about 2 miles after entering Lanarkshire; Drumclog Burn, about 2 miles further on; Little Calder Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Strathaven; and the Kype, its largest tributary, 1 mile SSE of that town, besides a number of lesser burns. It passes within 7 furlongs of Strathaven, and 4 of Stonehouse; and, in the last reaches of its course, flows through the Duke of Hamilton's grounds. It is reckoned one of the best trouting streams in Scotland, and used to be frequented, almost to its source, by salmon. The scenery of its upper reaches is bleak and moorish; that of its central reaches is of various character, and abounds with beauty; and that of its lower reaches is gorgeous and romantic. Its banks, along much of the lower reaches, are alternately bold and precipitous, knolly and broken, softly green and wildly wooded; and at length they become a stupendous tumbling gorge, of similar character to the glen of the Esk at Roslin, but on a grander scale, and superior to every other celebrated sylvan Scottish defile in combinations of romance and power. The crags tower up in many places to the height of 250 or 300 feet; the summits and ledges, and many 'a jutting frieze,' are festooned with shrubs, or crowned with stately timber; and the alternations of recess and abutment, of grandeur and gracefulness, almost speak to the imagination like a colossal copy of Gothic masonry. Half way along this gorge, crowning a rock, nearly 200 feet above the bed of the river, like 'sentinel of fairy land,' stand the ruins of Cadzow Castle, the original seat of the ducal family of Hamilton, destroyed by command of the Regent Moray after the battle of Langside; and on the opposite side of the ravine stands the modern summer-house of Chatelherault, so called from the French dukedom which the Hamiltons possessed, and presenting a fantastic foil to the natural scenery around by its red walls, its four square towers all in a line, its gaudy pinnacles, its globular ornaments, and its rich parterres. The ancient forest of Cadzow or wooded park of the Dukes of Chatelherault, 'when princely Hamiltons' abode ennobled Cadzow's Gothic towers,' had this romantic glen for its centre, and spread out from its mouth over the haugh along the Clyde. Hither arrived James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in frenzied flight, from his assassination of the Regent Moray at Linlithgow; and here, accordingly is laid the scene of Sir Walter Scott's ballad of *Cadzow Castle*, which tells how a hunting party, headed by the duke, were inspiring one another's fierce party quarrel against the Regent—and how the frantic murderer rode headlong into the midst of them, and

'From gory selle and reeling steed
Sprang the fierce horseman with a bound,
And, reeking from the recent deed,
He dashed his carbine on the ground.

AVONDALE

'Sternly he spoke—" 'Tis sweet to hear
In good greenwood the bugle blown,
But sweeter to revenge the ear
To drink a tyrant's dying groan.

'Then speed thee, noble Chatelherault,
Spread to the wind thy banner'd tree;
Each warrior bend his Clydesdale bow;
Moray is fallen, and Scotland's free."

Avonbridge, a village on the right bank of the Avon, in the NE angle of Slamannan parish, SE Stirlingshire, with a station on the North British, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Blackstone Junction and $11\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Falkirk. It has a post office under Falkirk, a U.P. church (1803; 308 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel, and a public school for Slamannan and Muiravonside conjointly, which, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 99, and a grant of £90, 8s. 8d.

Avondale, a parish at the south-western extremity of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, containing towards its north-eastern angle the post-town of STRATHAVEN, with a station on the Caledonian, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Hamilton, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ (15 by road) SSE of Glasgow. Bounded NW by East Kilbride, N and NE by Glassford, E by Stonehouse and Lesmahagow, S by Muirkirk in Ayrshire, and W by the Ayrshire parishes of Sorn, Galston, and Loudoun, it has a length from N to S of from $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles, and an area of $37,666\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $133\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The AVON, rising in the extreme SW, takes a north-eastward course of 13 miles, first on the boundary with Galston, next through the whole interior, and then on the Stonehouse border, quitting the parish at 2 miles E by N of Strathaven. During this course its principal affluents are Glengavel Water on the right, flowing 5 miles NNW; Calder Water on the left, curving $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N, and tracing, with its sub-affluent the Little Calder, great part of the boundary with East Kilbride; Locher Water on the right, flowing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW; KYPE Water on the right, curving $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, first NE, then NNW along the Lesmahagow and the Stonehouse border; and POWMILLAN Burn on the left, curving 7 miles SE through Strathaven, and tracing, with its sub-affluent the Black Burn, the rest of the boundary with East Kilbride. The surface follows the channels of these streams, but has a general south-westward rise, attaining to the left or N of the Avon 805 feet above sea-level at High Coldstream, 624 near Netherfield, 846 near High Hook, 837 near Undergreen, and 933 at Hairshawhill. To the right or S of the Avon are the following eminences, of which those marked with an asterisk culminate on the southern boundary—Craigmuir (632 feet), Burnhead (783), Kypes Rig (1134), Middle Rig (1173), Martinside (1206), Berry Moss (1161), Hawkwood (1251), Side Hill (1411), Harting Rig (1475), Auchengilloch (1511), *Goodbush Hill (1556), Dungavel Hill (1502), Long Bank (1272), Regal Hill (1328), Millstone Rig (1212), Avonside (711), Mill Rig (1096), *Bibblon Hill (1412), *Backend Rig (1122), *Twopenny Knowe (973), Anderside Hill (1033), *Burnt Hill (1109), Little Hartmidden (1152), and Hart Hill (1294). The rocks are mainly trap or carboniferous, presenting many interesting phenomena at the junctions of the erupted masses with the strata. There are several limestone quarries, and clay is found for the manufacture of drain tiles; but a shaft that was opened some years ago to a seam of inferior coal, employed in the limekilns, has been abandoned. The uplands consist of stretch upon stretch of boggy grouse-moor, all naked now, but anciently clothed with the great Caledonian Forest, trunks of whose giant oaks are found from time to time among the mosses near the head of the Avon. The central and north-eastern parts, however, are relatively level and well-cultivated; and Hamilton of Wishaw must have referred to their light, dry soils, when, about 1710, he described this 'great paroch' as 'a plentiful country, especially in grain, and no want of corns' (*Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*, new ed. 1878). Somewhat more than one-half of the entire area is arable; but it is by its dairy-farming that Avondale has long won most celebrity, the farmers of the Strath being

scarcely equalled in fattening calves for the butcher. A Roman road, running parallel to the Avon, is traceable for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Lochar Mill to Sandford; **AUCHENILLOCH** in the S, and **DRUMCLOG** in the W, make Avondale famous in the annals of the Covenanters. Its local annals are thus epitomised by Hamilton:—'This baronie did anciently [*temp.* Alexander III., 1249-86] belong to the Bairs, and thereafter came to Sinclair, and from them to the Earl of Douglas, with whom it continued several ages, and after his fatal forfeiture, *in anno* 1455, it was given by King James the Third to Andrew Stewart, whom he created Lord Avendale [1457], and it continued with him and his heirs until 1538 or thereby, that he exchanged it with Sir James Hamilton for the baronie of Ochiltree, in the parliament 1543. From which tyme it continued with the successors of Sir James Hamilton until it was acquired by James, first of that name, Marquess of Hamilton [1533-1604]; and continueth with his successors since. There are many small vassals in this parish, besyde three or four gentlemen,—Overtoun, Netherfield, Rylandsyde, Lethem, and Kype; but all of them hold of the familie of Hamilton.' To-day the chief mansions are Netherfield House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE, and Lethem House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W, of Strathaven; and the Duke of Hamilton owns about one-fourth of all the lands in the parish, with superiority over the rest, these being shared among 5 proprietors holding each £500 annual value and upwards, 60 between £100 and £500, 51 between £50 and £100, and 88 between £20 and £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided, *quoad sacra*, into Avondale (pop. 3259 in 1871) and the chapelry of East Strathaven (pop. 2201). The living is worth £473; and both churches, being situated at Strathaven, will be noticed in the article thereon, along with the Free church, three U.P. churches, and Roman Catholic church. Under the school-board there are 5 public and 3 denominational schools, viz., Barnock, Chapel, Cross-hill, Drumclog, Gilmourton, Glengivel (Gen. As.), Strathaven (Free Ch.), and Strathaven (R. Cath.). With total accommodation for 946 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 766, and grants amounting to £681, 18s. 5d. Valuation (1881) £39,947, 12s. Pop. (1831) 5761, (1861) 6125, (1871) 5460, (1881) 5466, of whom 3812 belonged to Strathaven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Avondow, the upper part of the river Forth, from its source about 12 miles east-south-eastward, through the parishes of **ABERFOYLE** and Port of Monteith in Perthshire, to the influx of Kelly Water on the boundary with Stirlingshire. The name signifies 'the Black Stream.' See **FORTH**.

Avonhead, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a public school, which in 1879 had accommodation for 200 children, an average attendance of 54, and a grant of £42, 12s.

Avonholm, an estate, with a mansion, in Glassford parish, Lanarkshire. Three tall upright stones are here, and have been variously regarded as Caledonian remains, as monuments of ancient noblemen, and as monuments of martyrs.

Avonlussa, a burn in Jura island, Argyllshire. It abounds with trout and salmon.

Avonsuidb or **Fin Castle**, a seat of the Earl of Dunmore, on the W coast of Harris island, Invernessshire.

Avontoun, a mansion in Lintlithgow parish, near the river Avon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Lintlithgow. Built by Lord President Blair (1741-1811), it is now the seat of his grandson, Hy. Temple Blair, Esq. (suc. 1873).

Awe (Old Gael. *A*, 'water'), a loch in the SW of Assynt parish, Sutherlandshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the head of Loch Assynt, with which it communicates by the Loanan. Lying at the south-eastern base of Canisp (2786 feet), midway between Inchnadamff and Altnakealgach Inns, it is shallow and weedy, measures 7 furlongs by from 2 to 3, is studded by six wooded islets, and abounds with fine red-fleshed trout. Mr Young caught 271 of 84 lbs. weight in four days' fly-fishing during June and July. See his *Sutherland* (Edinb. 1880), pp. 113. 114.

Awe, a lake and a river of central Argyllshire, both easily accessible since the opening (1 July 1880) of the final section of the Callander and Oban railway, Loch Awe station at the foot of the lake being $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Callander, $64\frac{1}{2}$ of Stirling, and 101 of Edinburgh. A fine hotel, in the Scottish Baronial style, has been erected near the station. The lake commences at a point 3 miles E of the head of Loch Craignish, and 8 NE of the W end of the Crinan Canal, and extends, in a north-easterly direction, to the eastern skirts of Ben Cruachan at the mouth of Glenorchy. Its length is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 3 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles where it sends off the river Awe; and its altitude above sea-level is 118 feet. Its outline, all down to the last 6 miles, is pretty uniform, or has only such indentations as do not prevent it from being a continuous belt of water; but its outline over the last 6 miles has the form of an expansion of the belt, forking at its end into two offsets, the one round the SE of Ben Cruachan to receive the Orchy river, the other round the SW of Ben Cruachan to send off the river Awe. Its basin, round the head and along the upper quarter, is low ground embosoming swamps and tumulated with hills; over all the central parts is flanked by parallel ranges of high hills with moorish summits; and, around all the foot, is overhung by alpine mountains, with the monarch **BEN CRUACHAN** (3611 feet) grandly dominant in the front. Its general appearance, in a comprehensive view, looks as if the head were the foot, as if the NE offset were the head, and as if the NW offset, or real foot, were a bay branching from the side. The original outlet of its superfluous water was really at the present head, along a vale, south-westward to Loch Crinan, near the W end of the Crinan Canal; and the present outlet appears to have been formed by an earthquake stroke through the SW skirt of Ben Cruachan, and is a profound ravine or gorge, leading to Loch Etive. The scenery is tame at the head, and sublime at the foot; exhibits great diversity, both in its main characteristics and in the intermediate ones which connect and modify them; and displays its force of feature in a reverse order to that of most Highland lakes, or with progressive increase, not from foot to head but from head to foot. The upper reaches present very little character; the middle reaches show pleasing pictures, without much brilliance, and with little better than gradual ascents on each side to the distance of about 4 miles, diversified with heights, hollows, and the beds of burns; and the lower reaches rise rapidly into the utmost magnificence, in all styles of imposing landscape, from richly beautiful to overwhelmingly sublime. The margins, in most parts, but chiefly toward the foot, are intricated with baylets and headlands, and considerably embellished with verdure or with wood; and the bosoms of the central and the lower portions are gemmed with picturesque islands. The views all below Port Sonachan, or below the point at which the road comes down from Inverary, or over the lower 8 miles, are not excelled in magnificence by those of any other lake scenery in Britain. 'The shores and islands, with their farms, and woods, and edifices, look smiling and lovely, the mountains in the E, Ben-laoidh, Ben-a-Cleidh, and Meall-nan-Tighearnan, look stern and noble; the cuts and openings amongst them into the interior glens look wild and mysterious; and the monster mass of Ben Cruachan, rising right up from all the northern margins of both neck and arms, and soaring steeply to the clouds, looks overpoweringly majestic. The lake here, in spite of being at its greatest breadth, and even with the aid of its branching offsets, appears almost dwarfed into a pool within the mighty magnitude of its mountain framework; and yet it draws a keener attention from the observer to the beauty of its own bosom and banks, and imparts to him from this a more thrilling delight than if it lay within smooth green hills, or upon an embellished plain.' Some of the most interesting objects on its banks will be noticed under **KILCHURN**, **GLENORCHY**, **CLADICH**, and the principal mountains; and the most interesting of its islands will be noticed in our articles

on INNISHAIL, INNIS-FRACH, INNIS-CHONNEL, and INNIS-ERRICH. The depth of the lake, in one place, is 51 fathoms. Its waters contain salmon, salmo-ferox, common trout, pike, perch, char, two or three species of sea-trout, and some other kinds of fish. The salmon abound most in the NE offset, toward the mouth of the Orchy river, but are found also in sheltered baylets and creeks. The salmo-ferox run from 6 to 20 lbs; one of 39½ lbs. was caught in 1866 in the upper pool of the river Awe. The common trout abound more or less in various parts, according to the situation of the feeding-grounds, and average ¾ lb. The pike are thought to be of recent importation, and they have made great ravages among the smaller and more delicate kinds of fish. The char frequent the head of the lake, around the place of its original outlet. The lake lies partly in Lorn, partly in Argyll district; and, from the influx of the Avich rivulet on its left side, about 9 miles from its head, all downward to its foot, it forms the boundary between these two districts. Its islands, shores, and flanks were distributed, in the mediæval times, among the clans Campbell, Macarthur, and Macgregor; and its basin gave to the Campbells their slogan or war-cry, 'It's a far call to Lochow!' intimating derision of any attempt of foes to reach or penetrate its powerful fastnesses.

The river Awe runs from the extremity of the NW offset of the lake, 5 miles north-westward to Loch Etive, at Bunawe. It steals slowly and silently from the lake into a narrow, deep, tremendous gorge, the Pass of Brander; rushes thence along a rocky bed, much obstructed by reefs and boulders; and sometimes is slow enough to form a pool or a ford, but generally careers headlong in a succession of rapids and cataracts. Its width averages about 45 yards; and its depth varies from 2 or 3 feet to 20. Its waters abound with trout and salmon, and afford excellent sport in rod fishing; but they severely test the skill and hardihood of the angler, and can scarcely anywhere be satisfactorily fished without wading. Sea-trout ascend the river in considerable numbers. The salmon plays in it with more attraction than in almost any other river in Scotland; and the salmo-ferox ascends the streamlets falling into it to spawn. The river's banks, in places terribly savage and wildly romantic, in others are fair with trees; yet, for about three-fourths of their entire range, from the commencement of the Pass of Brander downward, they are properly not banks at all, but cliffs and precipices. Their height and steepness, too, especially along the Pass, are most imposing. The crags rise often from the water like a wall along most of the Pass, showing no space or level at their base, but descending sheer to the river's brink. The height of them at one place, measured from base to crest, is no less than 1308 feet. The Pass, indeed, through all its length, is a gorge; and, at its lower end, is almost blocked by two confronting rocks, so as there to present an appearance somewhat similar to that of the lock of a canal; and it formerly was overhung by entangling woods. It always, nevertheless, was a point of transit or thoroughfare between the regions of Glenorchy and West Lorn; and it is believed to have anciently had some sort of rude bridge; yet, even with aid of either bridge or boat or other contrivance, it never could be traversed without much danger, or by any but a sure-footed mountaineer; for it was barred by a mural ascent still called the Ladder Rock, and long commanded by a fortalice on the crown of the ascent. But now the Pass is crossed by a substantial bridge on the line of public road from Stirling and Dumbarton to Oban, and by a three-span railway viaduct. The Pass was the scene in 1300 of an exploit of Sir William Wallace; and in 1308 of a severe skirmish between King Robert Bruce and Macdougall of Lorn. A spot near the bridge, too, is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Highland Widow*. See pp. 134-152 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Prince Shairp, 1874); P. G. Hamerton's *A Painter's Camp in the Highlands* (1862; 2d ed. 1868); and an article in the *Cornhill* for Jan. 1881.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 45, 1876.

Aylort, a sea-loch in the Inverness-shire section of Ardnamurchan parish. It strikes from the SE side of Loch Na-Nua; penetrates the land about 5 miles eastward; forms part of the boundary between Moidart and Arasaig; is generally less than ½ mile wide; terminates at Kinchregan; and receives there a short stream from an isleted freshwater lake, Loch Ailt or Rannoch.

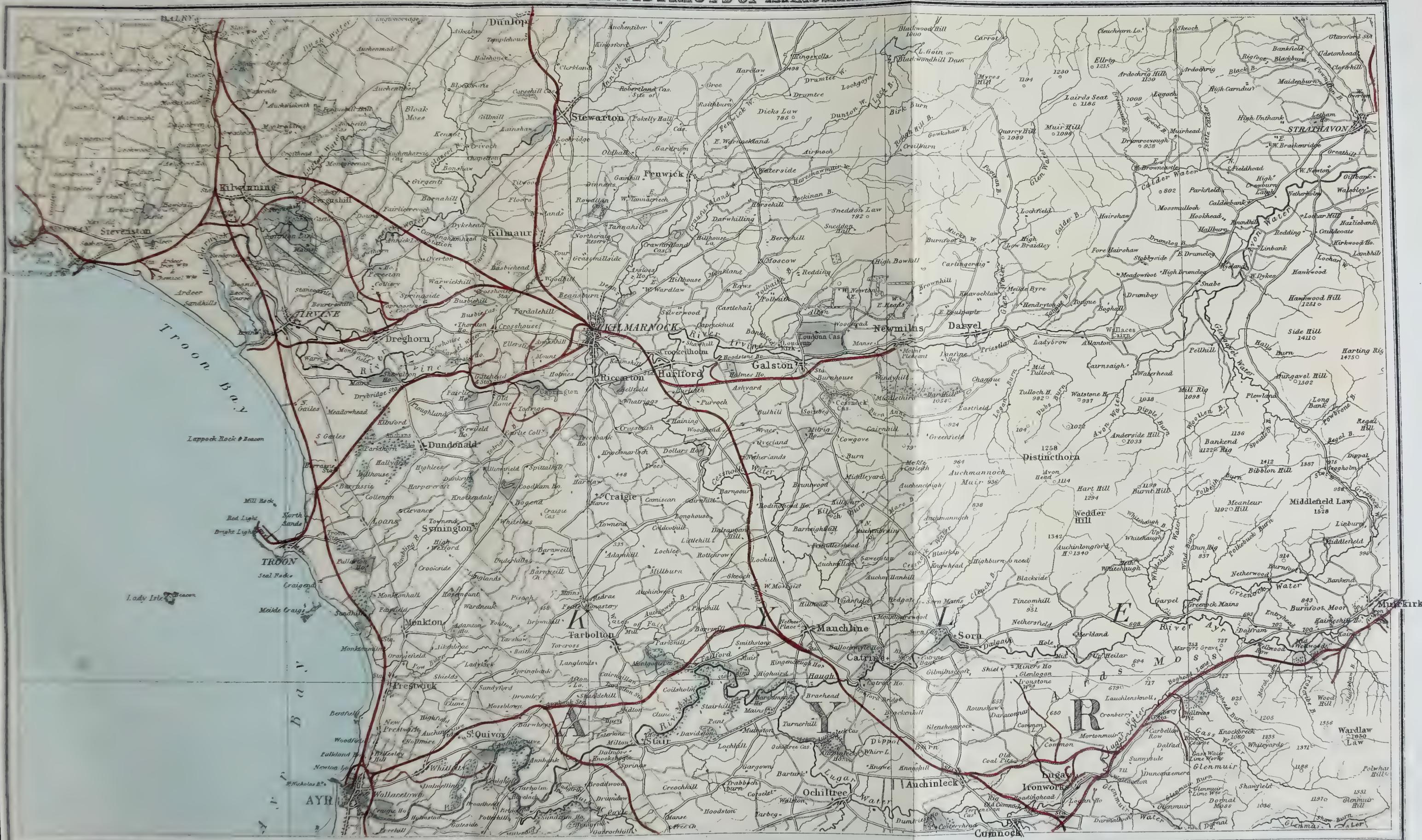
Aylort Kinloch. See KINLOCH AYLORT.

Ayr, a river which, traversing Ayrshire through its broadest part, cuts the county into two nearly equal portions. The Vindogara of Ptolemy, it is supposed to have got its modern name from the Gaelic *a-reidh* ('smooth water'); it bore the name originally in the form of *Are*, afterwards in the forms of *Air* and *Ayr*, and it obviously gives its name to the town and county of Ayr. It is formed in Muirkirk parish, close to the Lanarkshire border, by head-streams that rise at an altitude of from 1200 to 1500 feet above sea-level; and thence it runs about 38 miles, in the direction of W by S, but with many a bend, to the Firth of Clyde at the town of Ayr. Its course, for a few miles, lies through bleak moors and upland meadows; but afterwards traverses a fertile champaign country, chiefly along a deep, narrow, bosky dell or chasm. Its principal tributaries are the Garpol, the Greenock, the Lugar, and the Coyle. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Muirkirk, Sorn, Auchinleck, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Stair, Ayr, and St Quivox, and passes by Muirkirk, Wellwood, Limmerhaugh, Holhouse, Sorn, Catrine, Ballochmyle, Barskimming, Failford, Stair, Auchincruive, and Whitlets; while places near it are Airdsmoss, Auchinleck, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Coylton, and St Quivox. Many reaches of it are richly picturesque; many abound with striking close scenes; and not a few are touched graphically, or worked into strong associations, in the poems of Burns. Its waters contain yellow trout, and formerly were rich in salmon, but now have a very diminished repute among anglers. Its volume, in the winter months, is subject to heavy floods; and then, as Burns says, designating Ayr harbour by the old name of Ratton Key,—

'From Glenbuck down to the Ratton Key,
Auld Ayr is just one lengthened tumbling sea.'

Ayr, the capital of Ayrshire, is a seaport, a seat of manufacture, and a royal and parliamentary burgh. It stands on the river Ayr, at its influx to the Bay of Ayr, and at a convergence of railways southward, south-westward, and northward. By sea it is 23 miles SSE of Garroch Head in Bute, 14½ SSE of Ardrossan, 16½ W of Arran, 25 NE of Ailsa Craig, and 59 ENE of Torcar Point in Antrim, Ireland; by rail it is 15½ SSW of Kilmarnock, 33 SSW of Paisley, 40½ SW by W of Glasgow (34 by road), 50½ WSW of Carstairs, 78 SW by W of Edinburgh, 60 NW by W of Dumfries, 93 NW by W of Carlisle, and 66½ NNE of Portpatrick. Its site is low ground, on the lip or sea-margin of a champaign, about 4 or 5 miles broad, screened all round by gently-rising heights, which form a great natural amphitheatre. Its outskirts and environs, and many of its streets and houses, command a magnificent view over a large expanse of the Firth of Clyde, to Ailsa Craig, the alps of Arran, the Cumbrae isles, the hills of Bute, the mountains of Argyll, and the hanging plains of Cunninghame. Its own outlines, as seen with the great amphitheatre around it for a background, particularly from the brow of Brown Carrick Hill (940 feet), which overhangs the left bank of the river Doon, 4½ miles to the SSW, form a singularly brilliant and imposing picture. The general view from Brown Carrick Hill, indeed, away across Kyle and Cunninghame, and over the Firth of Clyde, is so extensive, and all so brilliant and exquisite as to dwarf the town and its environs into only one small feature of the whole; but that one feature, nevertheless, is very striking. Suburban villas and blocks of buildings, all more or less shaded by plantations, are seen on the hither side; the Gothic mass of Wallace Tower, and the lofty tapering spire of the Town's Buildings soar from the centre; the chimney

MINERAL DISTRICTS OF AYRSHIRE



0 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

JOHN BARTHOLOMEW EDINBURGH



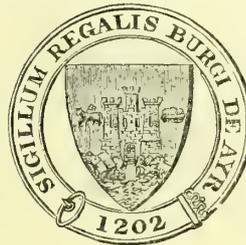
tops and gable ends of the old parts of the town start up irregularly on the further side, and are seen through such vistas or in such arrangements as make the town appear much larger than it really is; and the entire place sits so grandly on the front of the great amphitheatre, with the firth sweeping round it in a great crescent blocked on the further side by the peaks of Arran, as to look like a proud metropolis of an extensive and highly picturesque region.

The town comprises Ayr proper on the left bank of the river, and the continuous suburbs of Newton-upon-Ayr and Wallacetown on the right. Consisting of two nearly equal parts, separated from each other by the river, it must be treated here in some respects as only Ayr proper, in others as including the two trans-fluvial suburbs. These, Newton and Wallacetown, have a topography, local interests, and a history of their own, and will be noticed in separate articles; but they stand compact with one another, and all mutually contiguous to Ayr proper; and they and it are one town both for all business purposes and for parliamentary representation; so that all, in considerable degree, require to be described together in the present article.

Ayr proper, so late as the early part of the present century, presented a motley aspect, and could boast of little street improvement. It had just acquired the very fine extension of Wellington Square, but, with that exception, it consisted mainly of mean buildings, with fronts, gables, and corners projecting to the roadways as chance or caprice had directed. Its only thoroughfares were High Street, Carrick Vennel, Mill Vennel, Old Bridge Street, New Bridge Street, Sandgate Street, and Wellington Square; and these were wretchedly paved, very indifferently cleaned, ill-lighted, and destitute of side pavements for foot-passengers. The principal approach to it from the N, too, was then a squalid winding way through Wallacetown; and what is now the principal approach through Newton was then the water-way of a mill-lade, blocked by an old huge building, partly mill and partly dwelling-house. But the improvement which began in the erection of Wellington Square went rapidly forward; it accomplished more in the twenty years up to 1835, than had been accomplished during the previous hundred years; it made a further start at and after the opening of the railway to Glasgow in 1840; and it has issued in giving the town a high rank for at once orderliness, cleanliness, and beauty, among the second-class towns of Scotland. Wellington Square stands in the SW, and, as regards at once the neatness of its houses, the spaciousness of its area, the fineness of its situation, and the fine seaward view commanded by its windows, is scarcely excelled by any modern extension in any other provincial town in the kingdom. Handsome suburbs, with numerous villas, have radiated from Wellington Square or arisen beyond it; and these, with the square itself, constitute an ornate and urban West End. All the parts nearest the river and toward the shore have, generally speaking, a modern town-like aspect; those in the centre and towards the S continue, in considerable degree, to be either antiquated, mean, or of village-like character. High Street is still to be the principal street, winding through both the modern regions and the old, and partaking the character of both.

A Roman road led from Dumfriesshire, through Galloway, into Ayrshire; passed by way of Dalmellington and Ponessan to Ayr; traversed the site of the town along the line of what is now Mill Street; and seems to have terminated in either a military station or a harbour at the mouth of the river. It could be traced in many parts within the town, so late as about the beginning of the present century; is still traceable in the SW of Castlehill Gardens, within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the town; and, till about the beginning of the 18th century, formed the only line of communication from Ayr to Galloway and Dumfries. Some urns, culinary utensils, and other small objects, believed to be Roman, have been found when digging foundations in the town.—A castle was built near the

mouth of the river, about 1192, by William the Lyon, and is mentioned by him as his 'new Castle of Ayr,' in a charter erecting the town into a burgh about 1200. Often destroyed and rebuilt in the course of successive wars, it held a strong garrison in 1263, to watch the progress of the Norwegian invasion under Haco, when it is said to have been assaulted and captured by the Norsemen. In 1298 it was burned by Robert Bruce, to prevent its becoming a stronghold of the English army, who were marching westward to attack him; but it was so repaired before 1314 as then to be garrisoned by Edward Bruce's army of 'full seven thousand men and mair,' raised for his expedition into Ireland; and it is said, but on very questionable authority, to have existed down to Cromwell's day. No trace of it appears to have been visible for several centuries; but its site is supposed to have been a rising ground near the river, behind the



Seal of Ayr.

present academy. The burgh seal is thought to have been adopted from the castle, exhibiting three battlemented towers, together with emblems of St John the Baptist.—A temporary barrack, known in history as the Barns of Ayr, was erected by the forces of Edward I. of England on the SE side of the town, probably because they found the castle not sufficiently commodious or in improper condition for their occupancy; and that barrack was in 1297 the scene of the famous tragical exploit of Sir William Wallace, separately noticed under BARNs OF AYR.—A citadel, afterwards called the Fort, was erected by Oliver Cromwell in 1652, on ground extending from the sea to the site of the present Fort Street; was built chiefly with stones freighted from Ardrossan, and at so great a cost as to have made Cromwell exclaim that it seemed to have been built of gold; occupied an area of about 12 acres, on a hexagonal ground plan; had bastions at the angles, with the main one close to the harbour, and commanding the entire circuit of the fortifications, the river's mouth, and the town itself; and enclosed the cruciform church of St John the Baptist, founded in the 12th century, and converted by Cromwell into an armoury and guard-room. The citadel was constructed for the occupancy of a large body of troops, both to command the town and harbour of Ayr, and to overawe and defend the W and S of Scotland; and it continued to be garrisoned till the end of Cromwell's time, but was dismantled after the Restoration. The ground it occupied, together with such of its buildings as remained, was given to the Earl of Eglinton, in compensation for losses sustained during the Great Rebellion, and, under the name of Montgomerytown, it was created a burgh of regality, and became the seat of a considerable trade. In 1726, however, it was purchased by four merchants of the town, and during a few years prior to 1870, it was most of it covered with handsome villas.

Part of a gateway of the town, called the Old Port, still stood at the Townhead within the present century, projecting on the pavement, in connection with the present 'Tam o' Shanter Tavern.'—The original Tolbooth, in which, according to Blind Harry, Sir William Wallace was confined, stood in High Street, and was supplanted by a house, long since removed, which, in its front, had a carved head, claiming to be a bust of Wallace.—A house in New Market Street, built in lieu of the one demolished, contains in a niche a figure of Wallace.—The next tolbooth, known to record as the Old Jail, stood on the rising ground in the centre of Sandgate, and, leaving barely room for carriages to pass, was the first object that attracted a stranger's attention on entering the town by the New Bridge. It was gained from the street by a stair of nineteen steps, so that prisoners taken into it were said to have gone up the

nineteen steps; and had in front a steeple surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 135 feet, and furnished with a public clock, called in Burns' *Brigs of Ayr* 'the drowsy dungeon clock.' The building dated from some time unknown to record, and it remained long without a steeple. A mere belfry, 'for the use of the town and the Kirk,' was erected on it in 1614; a steeple was projected in 1697, but rose to only the first story in 1715, and was not completed till about 1726. The entire structure, in consequence of its obstructing and almost blocking the thoroughfare, was taken down in 1826.—The Fish Cross, round which the fishwives vended their fish, stood near the river, and was a very plain structure, with a two-stepped basement and a surmounting pillar.—The Malt Cross stood near the site of the present Town-Hall; was an elegant structure, with hexagonal base, surmounting pillar, and crowning unicorn, somewhat similar to the ancient cross of Edinburgh; was the scene of a notorious burning of a lady of the name of Osborne, for imputed witchcraft, about the middle of the 17th century; and, after the building of the New Bridge and opening of the thoroughfare thence to Sandgate, about 1788, was taken down.—The massive three-story mansion of the Osborne family on the N side of High Street, believed to have been the residence of the reputed witch, was demolished in 1881, and a fine hotel erected on its site.—A large turreted house stood near the Osborne mansion, separated from it only by a lane leading down to the river; belonged originally to the Blairs of Adamton, afterwards to the Chalmerses of Gadgirth; and later than 1800 was partly occupied as the 'Queen's Head Inn.'—An ancient small baronial tower at the corner of High Street and Mill Vennel belonged for some time to the Cathcarts of Corbieston, was purchased by the town council in 1673, and acquired, one knows not why, the designation of Wallace Tower. Partly reconstructed in 1731, it gave place in 1834 to an elegant edifice in the Gothic style, 113 feet high, now one of the most prominent buildings in the town, and accepted in popular belief as the veritable Wallace Tower or true representative of that in which the hero lay. In it are the clock and bells of the quondam 'duncheon' steeple, and its front is 'adorned' with a statue of Wallace, carved by the well-known self-taught sculptor Thom.—Newton Castle, in the Newton suburb, on a site between Garden Street and the Old Bridge, was a strong edifice, suited alike for military and domestic purposes. It was taken by the Norwegians in 1263, prior to the battle of Largs; belonged in 1468 to Adam Wallace, a relative of the Craige family, and passed, in the time of James V., with the lands of Sanquhar, to Sir William Hamilton, then taking the name of Sanquhar-Hamilton Castle. In 1585 it was the temporary residence of the Earl of Arran; in 1588 passed to the family of Craige; and was demolished in 1701.

The bridges which link Ayr proper to its suburbs are 'The Twa Brigs' of Burns' famous poem. They stand within 150 yards of one another. The Auld Brig is the upper one; seems, on the evidence of record, to have been built at some time between 1470 and 1525; but is commonly said, without a shadow of proof, to have been erected in the reign of Alexander III. (1249-86), at the expense of two maiden sisters of the name of Lowe, whose effigies, now crumbled away, were pointed out near the S end of the eastern parapet. It comprises four lofty and strongly-framed arches; and has a narrow enough roadway to have been fairly liable to the New Brig Spirit's taunt about its 'poor narrow footpath of a street, where twa wheelbarrows tremble when they meet.' A ford, the Ducat Stream, immediately above the bridge, seems to have been the only passage from the town in olden times; and, prior to the erection of the bridge, was yearly the scene of much loss of life during the floods of winter and spring. The New Bridge was built (1785-88) chiefly through the exertions of Provost Ballantyne, to whom Burns dedicated his poem, and it was a neat structure, with five arches, after a design by Robert Adam. Injured by the floods of 1877, it was rebuilt

(1878-79) for over £15,000, and repaired (1881-82) for £2000 more, thus fulfilling the Auld Brig's prophecy—

'And tho' wi' crazy eild I'm sair forfairn,
I'll be a brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.'

The railway viaduct, 3 furlongs above the Auld Brig, is 26 feet wide, and consists of 4 arches, each of 60 feet span, with a footpath outside the parapet.—The County Buildings on the NW side of Wellington Square were built from a design by Mr Wallace, after the model of the temple of Isis in Rome, at a cost of more than £30,000. They have a portico decorated with columns of Arran stone; their upper story contains Judiciary and County halls, the latter enriched with portraits of the twelfth Earl of Eglinton, the fourth Earl of Glasgow, and the late Mr Hamilton of Sundrum.—The Town's Buildings, erected in 1828, at the junction of High Street and Sandgate—the latter in a line with the New Bridge—were originally a tasteful structure, surmounted by a beautiful spire 226 feet high, and were greatly enlarged and improved in 1880-81 at an estimated cost (considerably exceeded) of £19,952, by the addition of a fine new police court and a town-hall with stained-glass portraits of Wallace, Bruce, John Welsh, Burns, Scott, and Shakespeare, and with a powerful organ.—The prison, since 1880 the only one in the shire, stands near the shore behind the County Buildings, and contains 149 cells, in which, during the year ending 31 March 1880, there were confined 1459 criminal offenders, the gross expenditure being £2433.—The northern station, built by the Glasgow and Ayr Railway Company in 1840, and standing at Lottery Ha' in the Newton suburb near the New Bridge, is a neat Tudor edifice erected at a cost of about £8000. It was converted into a luggage station in 1857 on the opening of the southern passenger station at the Town-head, in connection with the Dalmellington railway, which southern station is now (1881) about to be rebuilt. New locomotive sheds were erected in 1877 on the N side of the town; the engine shed, a fine stone building, is 300 feet long and 90 broad.—A bronze statue of Brigadier-General Jas. Geo. Smith-Neill (1810-57), who fell at the first relief of Lucknow, stands in Wellington Square, where he was born; and a monument to Archibald William, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton (1812-61), of tournament memory, stands on the W side of the Square, facing the portico of the County Buildings. Designed like General Neill's by Mr Noble, it was erected in 1865; and comprises a granite pedestal 16 feet high and more than 40 tons in weight, and a bronze statue 12 feet high and 4½ tons in weight.

St John the Baptist Church was either the original church of Ayr or at least a very ancient building, and was the meeting-place in 1315 of the parliament of King Robert Bruce which assigned the succession to his brother Edward. It stood between the town and the river's mouth, on a site afterwards enclosed within Cromwell's citadel; and was a cruciform structure, with a tower at its W end terminating in a crow-stepped roof. It continued the parish church till the erection of Cromwell's citadel, when it was converted into an armoury and guard-room. The present old parish church was built in 1653-55, at a cost of £1708 sterling, partly defrayed by Cromwell. It stands in a retired space behind High Street; has a cruciform shape, somewhat resembling that which St John's Church had, yet presents nothing to vie with the grand Gothic ecclesiastical edifices of preceding times; was, not long since, re-seated and adorned with splendid memorial stained-glass windows; and also has a very fine organ. The New Church was built in 1810 at a cost of £5703; was re-roofed about 1830, at considerable expense; and, both without and within, is handsome enough, though lacking the important feature of tower or spire. The total sittings in the two parochial churches are 1982. The parish church of Newton was built towards the close of last century, and that of Wallacetown in 1834-36, this being a Gothic building, raised in 1874 to *quoad sacra* status. Four Free churches are Ayr, Martyrs', Wallacetown, and

Newton; two U.P. churches are Cathcart Street (1816; 1182 sittings) and Darlington Place (1860; 820 sittings). Other places of worship are a United Original Secession church (1799; 605 sittings), a Moravian chapel, an Evangelical Union chapel, a Wesleyan chapel (1813; 530 sittings), Trinity Episcopal church (1839), Early English in style, and the pro-cathedral of the Bishop of Glasgow, and St Margaret's Roman Catholic church (1827; 684 sittings), a Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £1900.—The original cemetery lay around St John's Church; the next cemetery was that around the old parochial church; and a beautiful new cemetery is on the river Ayr, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town.—A Dominican friary, St Catherine's, was founded in 1230 somewhere about the head of Mill Street, but has been so completely effaced that even its precise site cannot now be ascertained. An Observants' friary, founded in 1472, stood on the site of the present Old Church; and is now represented by nothing but an excellent spring, the Friars' Well. A chapel dedicated to St Leonard stood in what is now called Chapel Park, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the town; and left ruins which existed into the present century, but have now entirely disappeared.

A public school, dating from 1264, or perhaps from 1233, was connected till the Reformation with St John's Church, passing thereafter under the town council's management. It had for its rector, in 1727 and following years, the celebrated grammarian Mair, author of the *Introduction to Latin Composition*. Reconstituted, under the name of Ayr Academy, in 1794, it received a royal charter in 1798; gives instruction (1881) to 394 pupils in classics, modern languages, mathematics, etc.; is conducted by a rector, four masters, and a large staff of assistants; and passed under the Burgh school-board in 1873. The original building stood at the head of School Vennel, the present Academy Street; and was a plain quaint structure, with a thatched roof. The next, in an open healthy situation, near the site of Cromwell's citadel, was erected in 1810 at a cost of £3000, and in 1880 was superseded by the present edifice, which, costing £8000, stands in front of the old, and can accommodate between 500 and 600 pupils. A plain but massive Grecian two-storied structure, with rustic basement, centre, and two wings, it measures 140 by nearly 300 feet; a tetrastyle Corinthian portico is adorned with medallions of Wilkie, Watt, and Burns. The public schools, with their accommodation, average attendance, and grants for the year 1879-80, were:—the Grammar School (245, 245, £233, 2s. 6d.), Newton Academy (400, 233, £202, 12s.), Smith's Institution (351, 271, £180), Lady Jane Hamilton's school (350, 174, £142, 3s.), Wallacetown (486, 328, £238, 11s.), and Newtonhead (486, 492, £369, 5s.). Totals for the six were:—average attendance, 1743; number examined, 1362; number of passes, 3044; school fees, £1194, 7s. 10d.; grants, £1365, 13s. 6d. There are also Episcopal and Roman Catholic schools, which, with respective accommodation for 176 and 155 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 140 and 123, and grants of £120, 2s. and £69, 14s.—The mechanics' institution, founded in 1825, had a large and excellent library, but it has since been incorporated with the public library and reading-room in Macneille Buildings. Other institutions are a branch of the Royal Lifeboat Institution, an auxiliary shipwrecked fishers' and mariners' benevolent society, a sailors' society (1831), an incorporation of whippers, a religious tract society, a Bible society, an agricultural association, etc. The district lunatic asylum, opened in July 1869, has accommodation for 230 patients, and in July 1880 had 97 inmates. The Kyle union poorhouse (1860), to the E of the station, contains accommodation for 168 paupers; and had 126 inmates in July 1880. A little beyond it a new two-storied hospital, 400 feet long, for 44 general and 20 fever patients, is (1881) in course of erection at a cost of £8000, the fever ward being detached.

The town has a head post office, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union banks;

and 45 insurance agencies. There are 12 chief hotels and inns, besides 3 temperance hotels, and a Working Man's Public House, erected in 1880 at a cost of £6000 by Henry and William Houldsworth, Esqs. Papers are the Thursday Liberal *Ayr Advertiser* (1803), the Tuesday and Friday Conservative *Ayr Observer* (1832), the Saturday *Ayrshire Argus and Express* (1857), and the Tuesday and Friday Liberal *Ayrshire Post* (1880). Tuesday and Friday are market-days, and fairs are held on New Year's day, the Thursday before the second Wednesday of January, the first and third Tuesday and the last Friday of April, the Thursday and Friday before the second Monday of July, and the second Thursday and third Tuesday of October. On the racecourse, to the S of the town, is held in September the three days' Western Meeting. Coaches, in communication with railway trains run to Kirkmichael and Straiton every Tuesday, and to Ochiltree and Cumnock every Tuesday and Friday. The town had anciently so great trade as to be styled by Buchanan '*emporium non ignobile*;' and Brereton in 1634 described it as 'a dainty, pleasant-seated town, most inhabiting in which are merchants trading into and bred in France.' From causes, however, not well understood, it greatly declined in prosperity, so that Defoe wrote early in the 18th century:—'It is now like an old beauty, and shows the ruins of a good face, but is still decaying every day; and from having been the fifth best town in Scotland, as the townsmen say, it is now the fifth worst; which is owing to the decay of its trade. So true it is that commerce is the life of cities, of nations, and even of kingdoms. What was the reason of the decay of trade in this place is not easy to determine, the people themselves being either unwilling or unable to tell' (*Tour through Great Britain*, ed. 1745, p. 114). The writer of the New Statistical account of it in 1837 also says:—'It has often been a matter of surprise, that Ayr has not been more benefited by manufactures and public works, possessing, as it does, so many advantages for this purpose, and such facilities of communication with other places, both by sea and land. With such an extensive grain country surrounding it, distilleries could not fail to thrive; the price of labour is low rated, and all the other requisites are easily procurable. Cotton works might prosper as well here as at Catrine, the town being as favourably situated in regard to all the materials necessary—coal, water, and labourers in abundance; while it has greatly the advantage, by enjoying the means of sea, as well as of land, carriage. And we can see nothing to hinder the manufacture of wool in its various branches, particularly in the weaving of carpets, from succeeding as well in this place as in Kilmarnock, which owes to this cause so much of its wealth and prosperity.' The woollen manufacture, as a matter of fact, was introduced in 1832, and has been prosperous. Begun, for wool-spinning and carpet-weaving, in a small building, once a cotton mill, it succeeded so well as to occasion great extensions of the premises from time to time, till they came to cover a large area; and in these premises are employed some 150 carpet weavers, and 350 other persons. Another factory, built about 1863, employs some 35 persons in the weaving of winceys and flannels; and several other small factories carry on considerable trade in the making of blankets, flannels, plaidings, and various kinds of woollen wearing apparel. Muslin-flowering, for the manufacturers of Glasgow, rose gradually into importance, all round the town, and through much of the county, from about the end of last century; but it received a sudden and severe check in 1857, and it does not now exist to one-half its former extent. Shoemaking for the foreign market was carried on to a large extent in the early part of the present century, and is still very prosperous. Among recent works may be noticed the sawmills of Messrs Paton & Sons, transferred in 1881 from the S to the N quay, and now 8 acres in extent, also a lace factory opened in the same year. There formerly were nine incorporated trades; and six of them—hammermen, weavers, tailors, squaremen, shoemakers, and fleshers—still retain an

embodied form, with deacons, deacon-convener, and trades' house; but they do little more than supply the demands of the local population. A fishery at the town formerly swept well-nigh the entire firth, for the supply of Greenock, Glasgow, and other places, and likewise made great capture of salmon in the rivers Ayr and Doon, sometimes sending them as far as Carlisle and London; but it shrank into a comparatively narrow sphere after the introduction of steam navigation, yet still is productive enough to bring abundant supply of all kinds of fish to the local market, and employs 270 boats of 799 tons. Shipbuilding was anciently carried on for several of the Kings of Scotland; and it still, in a small way, gives some employment. One sailing vessel of 93 tons was built in 1867, one of 93 in 1869, and one of 94 in 1875, this being the last to the close of 1880.

The harbour lies within the river's mouth, and formerly was nothing more than a shallow, narrow, natural tidal basin, with no better appliance than an old range of storehouses. A bar, obstructing the river's mouth, seemed for a long time to resist removal, in consequence of constant fresh deposits on it of alluvial matter; but after great expenditure of labour and money, was considerably reduced, and finally got rid of altogether. A pier, from 20 to 25 feet high, diminishing from about 24 to 8 feet in width, and extending to about 1100 feet in length, was constructed on the S side seaward about the year 1827; another pier, of similar dimensions, was constructed on the N side seaward a few years later; and a breakwater outward from the extremity of the piers, and shielding the mouth of the entrance to the harbour, was constructed subsequently to 1837. Two light-houses, with three lights, give the line for taking the harbour. The lights bear SE by E $\frac{1}{2}$ E 850 feet; two of them are bright, the other red; and one of the bright ones and the red one are in the same building, and show all night. Between 1874 and 1881 a wet dock and slip dock were constructed at a cost respectively of £140,000 and £13,500. The former (opened 18 July 1878) is $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, has 15 feet of water at low tide and 2000 feet of quays, and is provided with hydraulic hoists; in connection with the latter an esplanade, protected by a concrete bulwark, is being formed along the S beach. In 1880 the harbour income was £11,846; the expenditure, £16,088. From 2459 in 1836 the aggregate tonnage registered as belonging to the port rose to 3684 in 1843, 6668 in 1852, 8758 in 1866, 8317 in 1874, 11,471 in 1878, and 14,095 in 1880, viz., 40 sailing vessels of 13,195 and 8 steamers of 900 tons. The following table gives the aggregate tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise in cargoes and also—for the three last years—in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	For'gn.	Total.	British.	For'gn.	Total.
1851	48,325	-	48,325	103,317	-	103,317
1856	42,548	325	42,873	101,059	157	101,246
1866	27,985	2198	30,183	89,067	1557	90,624
1874	138,618	2527	141,145	136,266	3075	139,341
1878	257,147	5387	262,534	254,417	5497	259,914
1880	217,156	7125	224,281	220,325	7259	228,084

Of the total, 2124 vessels of 224,281 tons, that entered in 1880, 673 of 67,657 tons were steamers, 1022 of 112,741 tons were in ballast, and 2090 of 212,842 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 2155 of 228,084 tons, of those that cleared, included 620 steamers of 62,167 tons, 131 vessels in ballast of 14,273 tons, and 2118 coasters of 217,475 tons. The trade is mainly then an export coastwise one, and coal is the chief article of export—137,499 tons in 1864, 102,684 in 1869, 176,571 in 1873, 384,846 in 1878 (10,368 thereof abroad), and 86,419 in the second quarter of 1881. The commerce of bygone days included much import of wine from France, and much export of corn and salmon. The modern commerce was long and severely curtailed through the great improvements in the navigation of the Clyde carrying up much trade to Green-

ock, Port-Glasgow, and Glasgow, and likewise through the formation of Ardrossan harbour; yet, notwithstanding the continuance and increase of competition from these quarters, it has undergone great revival, due partly to the opening of the railways, partly to mining extension and agricultural improvement. The owners and the workers of the rich mineral-fields in Kyle and Carrick, and the farmers and corn-merchants throughout most of these districts must ever regard Ayr as a valuable seaport. The chief imports now are whisky from Campbeltown; beef, butter, barley, yarn, linen, limestone, whiting, and porter, from Ireland; slates and bark from Wales; guano from Liverpool and Ichaboe; bones from South America; spars, deals, and heavy timber, from North America and the Baltic; and tar and pitch from Archangel. The chief exports are coal, pig-iron, farm produce, leather, ale, and manufactured goods. In 1880 the value of foreign and colonial imports was £57,709 (£73,427 in 1875); of exports, £5403; and of customs, £2317. Steamers sail regularly to Greenock, Glasgow, Campbeltown, Girvan, Stranraer, and Liverpool.

Ayr was made a royal burgh about 1200 by a charter of William the Lyon, 'which,' says Hill Burton, 'is perhaps the oldest known charter absolutely bringing a burgh into existence;' and it then received the extensive privileges it still enjoys. The municipal burgh includes Ayr proper, Newton, and Wallacetown, as likewise does the parliamentary burgh, which unites with the four other Ayr burghs, Irvine, Campbeltown, Inverary, and Oban, in sending a member of Parliament—a Liberal (1837-74), a Conservative (1874-80), and now again a Liberal, who polled 2303 against his opponent's 1420 votes. The town council comprises a provost, 4 bailies, a chamberlain, a treasurer, a dean of guild, a procurator-fiscal, and 18 other councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act was adopted in all its parts prior to 1871. In 1880 the police force numbered 20 men (superintendent's pay, £200); in 1879 1106 persons were tried at the instance of the police, 31 committed for trial, 1048 convicted, and 238 not dealt with. The annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £52,168 in 1871, £90,781 (*plus* £3297 for railways) in 1881, when the municipal and parliamentary constituency numbered 2136. The corporation revenue was £2057 in 1833, £2646 in 1864, £3482 in 1874, and £3245 in 1880. Pop. (1841) 15,749, (1851) 17,624, (1861) 18,573, (1871) 17,853, (1881) 20,812, of whom 9809 were males, and 11,003 females. Houses (1881) 4276 inhabited, 242 vacant, and 62 building.

Ayr may be presumed to have been a place of some importance long before the period of authentic record. It is not mentioned by any Roman writer; yet it clearly appears, from the Roman road to it, and from Roman relics found in and near it, to have been well known to the Roman forces in Britain. It comes into notice in the time of William the Lyon in aspects which imply it to have long before possessed at once political and commercial consequence. It also figured prominently both in the War of Independence and throughout the religious struggle at and after the Reformation. Wallace and Bruce on the one hand, and the forces of Edward I. of England on the other, stand boldly out in connection with Ayr. Even the local disturbers of the public peace, the heads of septs in Kyle and Carrick, the Crawfords, the Campbells, and the Kennedys, in the 16th and 17th centuries, made it the focus or scene of some of their endless quarrels. Famous natives and residents, too, have thrown lustre over the town. Joannes Scotus Erigena, who shone like a star amid the darkness of Europe in the 9th century, is claimed by Ayr, but was more probably an Irishman. John Welsh, the famous High Presbyterian divine, was minister of Ayr from 1590 to 1605; at Ayr, in 1625, died his wife, Elizabeth Knox, daughter of the great Reformer; and in Young's Life of him, edited by the Rev. Jas. Anderson (1866), is much of interest regarding Ayr. Andrew Michael Ramsay (1686-1743), commonly called the Chevalier de Ramsay, well known for his *Travels of*

Cyrus, but better known as a convert to Romanism and as tutor to the Young Pretender, was a native. Dr M'Gill who, by his *Essay on the Death of Christ*, led the way to a great heresy in the latter part of last century, was one of the ministers of Ayr, and lies in its churchyard; his colleague was Dr Dalrymple, who figures in a poem of Burns as 'D'rymple mill.' Dr William Peebles, who dragged M'Gill's heresy into notice, and is styled by Burns 'Poet Willie,' was minister of Newton. Natives, too, were John Loudon Macadam (1756-1836) of road-making celebrity; David Cathcart, Lord Alloway (1764-1829), judge of the Court of Session; Archibald Crawford (1779-1843), a minor poet; and Jas. Ferguson, D.C.L. (b. 1808), writer on architecture. But on ALLOWAY, Burns' birthplace, Ayr rests its highest claim to fame. He made the town so thoroughly his own by his graphic descriptions and humorous effusions, that it blends itself with much of his biography, both as a man and as a poet; and he knew it so long and so intimately that his panegyric may well be taken for true—

'Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses
For honest men and bonny lasses.'

The civil parish of Ayr comprises the ancient parishes of Ayr and Alloway, which, nearly equal to each other in extent, are separated by Glengaw Burn. The united parish is bounded N by the river Ayr, parting it from Newton and St Quivox; E by Coylton; SE by Dalrymple; SW by the river DOON, which separates it from Maybole; and W by the Bay of Ayr or Firth of Clyde. It has an extreme length and breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $7139\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $106\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and $93\frac{1}{2}$ water. The surface for a good way from the beach is low and flat, but afterwards rises gradually eastward and south-eastward, attaining 100 feet near Kincaidston, 126 near Crofthead, 225 near Macnairston, 381 near Cockhill, and 208 near Bromberry. The low level tracts in the SW were long bleak and barren, or covered mostly with firs and heath, but both these and all the other low level lands are now so enriched by cultivation and so embellished with wood as to look almost like a series of pleasure-grounds. The parts farthest inland are cold and bleak, and have a very tame appearance. The rocks lie deep, can be seen only in the river beds, in quarries, or in mines, and belong mainly to the Carboniferous formation, partly to massive or intersecting traps. Sandstone was formerly quarried, but it lies too deep to be now economically worked. A species of clay stone, well-known to artisans as 'Water of Ayr stone,' and used for whetting fine-edged tools and for polishing marble and metals, is got in the bed of the Ayr. Some fine specimens of agate are occasionally found on the shore. The soil, near the coast, is light and sandy; over the next 2 miles, or nearly so, is a light, rich, fertile mould; farther back, becomes somewhat churlish; and, on the boundary heights, is a cold, stiff, tilly clay. A lake, Loch Fergus, (3×1 furlong), with an islet in its centre, lies on the SE boundary; and another smaller lake, Carluie Loch, lies toward the S. The chief country residences are Castlehill, Belmont Cottage, Rozelle, Doonholm, Bellisle, Cambusdoun, and Mount Charles. A battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Caledonians, in the year 360, on the banks of Doon. Another battle figures obscurely, in the writings of Hollingshed, Boethius, and Buchannan, as having been fought, at some early period, between tribes of the Caledonians, somewhere on the south-western border of the parish; and is represented as having been fatal both to Fergus I., King of the Scots, and Coilus, King of the Britons. Loch Fergus is said to have been named from the former of these kings, and Coylton and Kyle from the latter. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 67 of between £100 and £500, 94 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish contains part of the *quoad sacra* parish of ALLOWAY. The charge is collegiate or double,

the income of the first minister being £568, of the second £336. Valuation of landward portion (1881), £14,948, 3s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 5492, (1831) 7606, (1861) 9308, (1871) 9589, (1881) 10,182.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863. See D. Murray Lyon's *Notes on Ayr in the Olden Time* (1875), and the Marquess of Bute's *Burning of the Burns of Ayr* (1878).

The presbytery of Ayr, meeting there on the first Wednesday of February, April, May, July, October, and December, comprises the old parishes of Auchinleck, Ayr, Barr, Coylton, Craigie, New Cumnock, Old Cumnock, Dailly, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Dundonald, Galston, Girvan, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Mauchline, Maybole, Monkton, Muirkirk, Newton-on-Ayr, Ochiltree, St Quivox, Riccarton, Sorn, Stair, Straiton, Symington, and Tarbolton; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Alloway, Catrine, Crosshill, Fisherton, Fullarton, Girvan-South, Maybole-West, Patna, Troon, and Wallacetown; and the chapelries of Annbank and Lugar. Pop. (1871) 100,556, of whom 18,734 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, when the sums raised by the above congregations in Christian liberality amounted to £12,165. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Ayr, in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr, with four churches at Ayr, and others at Ballantrae, Barr, Barrhill, Colmonell, Crosshill, New Cumnock, Afton, Bank, Old Cumnock, Dailly, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, Dundonald, Girvan, Kirkoswald, Maybole, Monkton, Ochiltree, Stair, Symington, Tarbolton, and Troon. In 1880 the members of these 26 churches numbered 4822. The United Original Seceders likewise have a presbytery of Ayr, comprehending charges at Ayr, Auchinleck, Colmonell, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, and Stranraer, and two charges in Ireland.

Ayr, Bay of, an eastward expansion of the Firth of Clyde, opposite the island of Arran. It sweeps into the coast of Ayrshire in a concave form, and has an outline somewhat similar to that of a crescent moon. The chord of it, or the geographical line separating it from the main body of the firth, extends from Farland Head, at the E side of the entrance of the strait between Cumbrae islands and the mainland, 22 miles south-eastward to the Head of Ayr or promontory of Brown Carrick Hill, 2 miles WSW of the mouth of the river Doon. The longest line, at right angles with the chord, to the mainland at the mouth of Irvine Water, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The extent of shore-line, exclusive of minor curvatures, is 25 miles. The aggregate of foreshore is about 2870 acres. The coast, in a general view, is all low, or but little diversified; and it has indentations of any consequence only at Ardrossan, Saltecoats, and Troon. An islet, called Horse Island, lies near Ardrossan. Another islet, called Lady Isle, lies $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Troon; and two rocks or skerries, Lappoch Rock and Meikle Craig, lie respectively 2 miles N by W, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E, of Troon. The parishes on the coast are West Kilbride, Ardrossan, Stevenston, Irvine, Dundonald, Monkton, Newton, Ayr, and Maybole. The chief streams flowing into the bay are the Garnock and the Irvine, in the vicinity of Irvine; the Ayr, at Ayr harbour; and the Doon, 2 miles S of Ayr. The scenery of the bay blends on the N with that of Cumbrae and Bute, on the E with that of great part of Ayrshire, on the S with that of Ailsa Craig and the main body of the firth, on the W with Arran and the Argyllshire mountains; and is surpassingly diversified and magnificent.

Ayr and Glasgow Railway. See GLASGOW, PAISLEY, KILMARNOCK, AND Ayr RAILWAY.

Ayr and Maybole Railway, a railway from Ayr southward to Maybole. The first reach of it, to the length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is part of the Glasgow and South-Western system, and forms a trunk-line to jointly the Maybole proper and the Dalmellington, the latter going south-eastward to a distance of 15 miles from Ayr. The next reach is the Maybole proper; goes $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and south-south-westward to Maybole town; was authorised in 1854, on a capital of £33,000 in shares and £10,000 on loan; was opened in October 1857; was worked and maintained, under an Act of 1863, by the Glasgow

and South-Western; and in 1871 was vested in that company at 7 per cent. Another and longer reach, in continuation of the Maybole proper, and called the Maybole and Girvan, extends $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and south-south-westward from Maybole to Girvan. Authorised in 1856 on a capital of £68,000 in shares and £22,600 on loan, it was opened in 1860, and became amalgamated in 1865 with the Glasgow and South-Western.

Ayr, Head of. See HEAD OF AYR.

Ayr, Newton upon. See NEWTON-UPON-AYR.

Ayr Road, a railway station in Lanarkshire, on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Larkhall.

Ayr Road. See CUMNOCK.

Ayrshire, a maritime county of SW Scotland. It is bounded N by Renfrewshire, NE by Renfrew and Lanark shires, E by Lanark and Dumfries shires, SE by Kirkcudbrightshire, S by Wigtownshire, W by the North Channel and the Firth of Clyde. Its outline resembles that of a broad crescent, convex to the E, concave to the W. Its boundaries all round the landward sides are mainly artificial, *i.e.*, though partly formed by watersheds, rivulets, and lakes, are principally capricious or conventional. Its length, from Kelly Burn, on the boundary with Renfrewshire on the N, to Galloway Burn on the boundary with Wigtownshire on the S, is 60 miles in a direct line, but 90 miles by the public road, the difference being chiefly due to the curvature of the coast; its breadth increases from $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the northern, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ at the southern, extremity to 28 eastward from Head of Ayr; and its area comprises $722,229\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, $6075\frac{1}{2}$ of foreshore, and 6957 of water—in all 1149 square miles. The rivers Irvine and Doon, the former running westward, the latter north-north-westward, cut the entire area into three sections, Cunninghame in the N, Kyle in the middle, Carrick in the S. These sections, if the entire area be represented as 52, have the proportions of respectively 13, 19, and 20. The first and the second are predominantly lowland, while the third is predominantly upland. Cunninghame and Kyle also in a main degree have the form of an amphitheatre, rich in inner beauty, and all looking across to the grand western mountain-screen of the Firth of Clyde; while Carrick, in a considerable degree, is a tumbling assemblage of brae and hill and mountain, with only close views in vale or glen, and outward views from seaboard vantage grounds. Yet the three sections somewhat fuse into one another in landscape character, and have peculiarities of feature each within itself. The north-western section of Cunninghame, lying like a broad wedge between Renfrewshire and the Firth of Clyde, southward to the vicinity of Farland Head, is mainly a mass of lofty hills, with intersecting narrow vales, and has mostly a rocky coast. The rest of Cunninghame is principally a pleasant diversity of hill and dale and undulation, declining to the Bay of Ayr and to the river Irvine; yet rises in the extreme SE into high moors contiguous to those around Drumclog in Lanarkshire, and dominated within its own limits by the conspicuous cone of Loudon Hill (900 feet). The upper part of Kyle, to the average breadth of 9 or 10 miles, all round from the sources of the river Irvine to the source of the river Doon in Loch Doon, is mostly moorish, and contains a large aggregate both of high bleak plateau and of lofty barren mountain. In the N is Distinkhorn (1258 feet), to E and S of which rise Blackside (1342), Dibblon Hill (1412), Middlefield Law (1528), Priesthill Height (1615), etc. Cairn Table, on the boundary with Lanarkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Muirkirk, has an altitude of 1944 feet; Wardlaw hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Cairn Table, has an altitude of 1630 feet; Blacklog, on the Dumfriesshire boundary, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of New Cumnock, has an altitude of 2231 feet; and Blackcraig Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Blacklog, has an altitude of 2298 feet. All the section S and SW of New Cumnock, to within $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles of Dalmellington, also lies within the basin of the river Nith, and is separated by lofty watersheds from the rest of the county. The middle and the western parts of Kyle are traversed through the centre by the river Ayr, dividing them into

Kyle-Stewart on the N and King's Kyle on the S; they form, in a general view, to within about 4 miles of the coast, a continuous hanging plain, little diversified except by deep beds of streams, and by swelling knolls and hillocks; they terminate in a flattish fertile seaboard; and, to a large aggregate of their extent, they are richly embellished with culture and with wood. A graphic writer says, respecting all Kyle: 'The hill-country, towards the east, is bleak, marshy, uncultivated, and uninteresting; and on that side, except at one or two places, the district was formerly impervious. In advancing from these heights to the sea, the symptoms of fertility and the beneficial effects of cultivation rapidly multiply; but there is no "sweet interchange of hill and valley," no sprightliness of transition, no bold and airy touches either to surprise or delight. There is little variety, or even distinctness of outline, except where the vermiculations of the rivers are marked by deep fringes of wood waving over the shelvy banks, or where the multitudinous islands and hills beyond the sea exalt their colossal heads above the waves, and lend an exterior beauty to that heavy continuity of flatness, which, from the higher grounds of Kyle, appears to pervade nearly the whole of its surface. The slope, both here and in Cunninghame, is pitted with numberless shallow depressions, which are surmounted by slender prominences, rarely swelling beyond the magnitude of hillocks or knolls. Over this dull expanse the hand of art has spread some exquisite embellishments, which in a great measure atone for the native insipidity of the scene, but which might be still farther heightened by covering many of these spaces with additional woods, free from the dismal intermixture of Scotch fir.' Carrick contains several fine long narrow valleys, and numerous strips of low ground; but is mainly occupied by the western parts of the mountain ranges which extend across Scotland from the German Ocean, at the mutual border of Haddington and Berwick shires, through the south-eastern wing of Edinburghshire, Selkirkshire, Peeblesshire, the S of Lanarkshire, the NW of Dumfriesshire, the SE wing of Kyle, and the N of Kirkcudbrightshire, to the Firth of Clyde and the North Channel, along the whole seaboard of Carrick. These mountains are frequently designated the Southern Highlands of Scotland. Many of their summits around the sources of the rivers Tweed, Annan, and Clyde have altitudes of from 2000 to 2764 feet above the level of the sea; and their chief summits within Carrick have altitudes of from 1000 to 2520 feet; the latter being the height of Shalloch on Minnoch in BARR parish, the loftiest summit of Ayrshire. Keirs Hill, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dalmellington, is 1005 feet high; Dersalloch Hill, 2 miles S of Keirs Hill, 1179 feet; Strawren Fell, 6 miles E by S of Ballantrae, 1040 feet; Altimage Hill, 4 miles SSE of Ballantrae, 1270 feet; and Beneraird, nearly midway between Altimage Hill and Strawren Fell, 1435 feet. Most of Carrick is bleak and moorish; but many parts have rich scenery, ranging from the beautiful to the romantic or the wild.

The climate of Ayrshire generally resembles that of the other western parts of Scotland. The winds blow from the SW for more than two-thirds of the year; the rains are often copious, and sometimes of long duration. The principal streams, besides the Irvine, the Ayr, and the Doon, are the Garnock, in W of Cunninghame, receiving the Rye, the Caaf, the Dusk, and the Lugton, and running to the Irvine, at the Irvine's mouth; the Annick, in the E centre of Cunninghame, running to the Irvine, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Irvine town; the Kilmarnock, in the E of Cunninghame, formed by the confluence of the Fenwick and the Craufurdlan, and running to the Irvine at Kilmarnock town; the Cessnock, in the N of Kyle, running to the Irvine 2 miles W of Galston; the Greenock, the Garpel, and the Lugar in the E of Kyle, running to the Ayr; the Nith, in the SE of Kyle, receiving the Afton, and running into Dumfriesshire; the Girvan, in the N of Carrick, running to the Firth of Clyde at Girvan town; and the Stinchar, in the S of Carrick, receiving the Duis, and running to the Firth

of Clyde at Ballantrae. The chief lake is Loch Doon, on the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire. Other lakes are Kilbirnie, on the northern border of Cunninghame; Dornal, on the boundary with Wigtownshire; several small lakes in the interior of Cunninghame and Kyle; Bogton, on the boundary between Kyle and Carrick, near Dalmellington; and Finlas, Bradan, Liferin, Rieecawr, and Macaterick in the SE of Carrick. Two streams of uncommon magnitude are in Maybole parish, and springs of excellent water, copious and perennial, are in most parts. Mineral springs, some chalybeate, some sulphurous, are in almost every parish; but none of them possesses any special excellence.

Erupted rocks, of various kinds, form considerable masses in Carrick, and some lesser masses, together with dykes, in the higher parts of Kyle and Cunninghame. Silurian rocks, often on a basis of clay slate, predominate in Carrick and in the SE of Kyle. Carboniferous rocks, including coal, sandstone, limestone, and in some parts ironstone, underlie the valley of Girvan and great part of the low tracts of all Kyle and Cunninghame. Bituminous coal is mined at Dalry, Kilwinning, Stevenston, Riccarton, Galston, Muirkirk, St Quivox, Coynton, and other places. Blind coal, akin in character to anthracite, is also largely mined. Cannel coal of excellent quality occurs at Bedlarhill, near Kilbirnie, and at Adamton, near Tarbolton. Ayrshire, after Lanarkshire, is the chief mining county of Scotland, its coal-mining alone employing 12,972 persons in June 1881. In 1878, it had 104 collieries at work, whose total output amounted to 3,184,429 tons. Of these collieries 26 belonged to the Irvine-Kilwinning-Dalry district in the NW, 32 to the Kilmarnock-Galston district in the N, 25 to the Cumnock-Muirkirk district in the E, and 21 to the Ayr-Dalmellington-Girvan district in the S. In Muirkirk parish, in the extreme NE, is an iron mine that in 1873 yielded 7567 tons of hæmatite ore; and from the coal measures more ironstone is raised than in any other county of Scotland,—viz., 947,636 tons in 1879, when the Ayrshire output of fireclay was 61,938, of oil shales 12,754 tons. Limestone is largely worked, and sandstone quarried, in many places. Millstones are quarried near Kilbride, and a species of fire-stone near Auchinleck. Clay, of quality suitable for tiles and bricks, is extensively worked. Copper ore and lead ore have been mined; the latter to a considerable extent at Daleagles in New Cumnock. Gold is said to have been dug somewhere in the county, by an Englishman, about the year 1700. Antimony and molybdena have been found in Stair parish. A few specimens of agates, porphyries, and calcareous petrifications are got in the Carrick hills.

The soils may be classified into mossy and moorish, sandy or light, and clayey or argillaceous. Chalmers, assuming the entire acreage to be 665,600, assigns to the mossy and moorish soils 283,530 acres, to the sandy or light soils 120,110 acres, and to the clayey or argillaceous soils 261,960 acres. Aiton, assuming the entire acreage to be 814,600, assigns to the mossy and moorish soils 347,000 acres, to the sandy or light soils 147,000 acres, and to the clayey or argillaceous soils 320,000 acres. Aiton also assigns 54,000 acres of the mossy and moorish soils, 16,000 of the sandy or light soils, and 135,000 of the clayey or argillaceous soils to Cunninghame; 93,000 of the mossy and moorish soils, 41,000 of the sandy or light soils, and 175,600 of the clayey or argillaceous soils to Kyle; and 200,000 of the mossy and moorish soils, 90,000 of the sandy or light soils, and 10,000 of the clayey or argillaceous soils to Carrick. Much of what is classed as clayey or argillaceous is really loam; and part of that is of alluvial formation on the banks of streams or in the low level parts of valleys; part also is natural clay, worked into loamy condition by the arts of improved agriculture; and much more is naturally light soil, worked into loam by admixtures with it of clay, lime, and various manures. Agriculture, in all departments, has undergone vast improvement. Reclamation of waste lands, particularly of moors and mosses, has been effected to a great extent, so as to bring under the plough, not only a large aggregate of

ground which lay waste till the beginning of the present century, but also to affect materially the relative proportions of the different kinds of soils since the time when Chalmers and Aiton wrote. Furrow-draining was begun with the use of merely small stones; but it soon went on so vigorously and extensively as to require the use of many millions of tiles, and it speedily resulted in rendering multitudes of fields productive of double the previous quantities of grain. The rotation of crops, the selecting of manures, the adapting of seed to soil, the adjusting of connection between the arable and the pastoral husbandries, the choice of improved implements, and most of the other arts of effective cultivation, have had corresponding attention, and been correspondingly successful. The improvement, since the middle or even the end of last century, has been wonderful. Agriculture throughout the county, at no very remote date, was in a miserable condition; wheat was seldom seen, beyond the limits of a nobleman's farm, prior to the year 1785; turnips were not introduced till about the middle of last century, and then by the Earls of Eglinton and Loudoun; rye grass, though a native plant, remained unnoticed till about 1760, and did not come into general use till 1775; animal food, till a comparatively late date, was only an occasional luxury of the middle classes, and a thing almost unattainable by the peasantry; and the entire estates of some of the landlords, even into the present century, were so sparsely productive as to be scarcely or not at all sufficient for the maintenance of their own families. But now the county, viewed as a whole, is agriculturally rich, not only for the liberal sustenance of its own population, but also for the purposes of a large export trade. Even so long ago as 1837 a writer in the *New Statistical Account* could say respecting it—'During the last few years, the farmers have in general devoted much of their attention to the study of agriculture as a practical science; and erroneous processes in the cultivation of the soil, which antiquated prejudice or inveterate custom had long retained, are gradually becoming obsolete; while useful improvements and discoveries are eagerly substituted in their place. Farmers' societies have done much to introduce a more enlightened mode of husbandry than formerly prevailed. This has been greatly aided also by the example of many of the landed proprietors, who themselves farm on a large scale.' This progress is markedly shown by the tables given in our Introduction. The gardens, orchards, and pleasure grounds, on account of both their extent and their tastefulness, have long challenged general admiration. The planting of trees, throughout the low tracts and in some of the higher grounds, has been sufficiently extensive to give the country both a sheltered and an embellished aspect; yet often has been done in an injudicious way, both by the crowding of trees into narrow belts or choking clumps, and by a too predominant selection of the Scottish pine. About one thirty-third of the entire area is under wood.

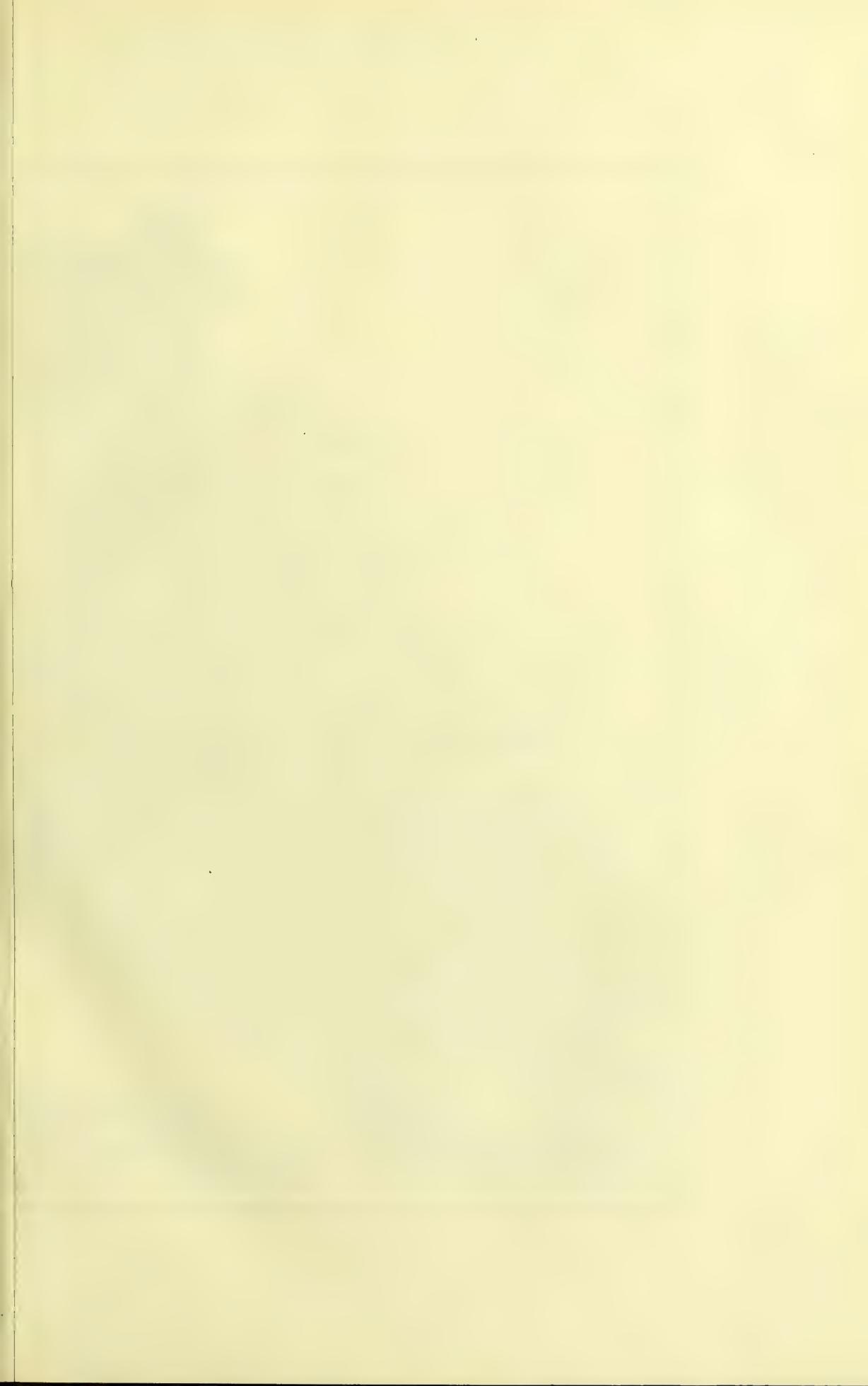
Sheep, of various breeds, receive some attention in the lowland districts; and sheep, chiefly of the black-faced breed, are objects of general care on the upland pastures. But cattle, specially dairy cows, throughout most of the county, are so pre-eminently cared for as to occasion comparative neglect of all other kinds of live stock. The Galloway cattle, a well-shaped, hardy, hornless breed, are prevalent in Carrick. The Irish, the Highland, and the Alderney breeds occur in some parts, but are few in number. The Holderness, the wide-horned, the Craven, the Lancashire, and the Leicester breeds have been shown and recommended, but cannot be said to have been introduced. The Ayrshire breed is native to the county, or has come into existence within the county; yet it does not appear to have existed earlier than about the third or fourth decade of last century; and it came into being in some way or under some circumstances which cannot be clearly traced. It is a middle-horn breed, and evidently allied to the North Devon, the Hereford, the Sussex, the Falkland, and the West Highland breeds, or to other descendants of the

aboriginal cattle of Great Britain; and it possibly passed slowly into distinctive variety, under the modifying influences of Ayrshire local soil and local climate. It may really, as to nascent distinctive character, have existed long prior to last century; it may have begun to challenge attention only when men began to be agriculturally scientific; and it seems to have acquired development of shape, colour, and other characteristics under crossing with imported individuals of English breeds. Several cows and a bull, thought to have been of the Tees Water breed, or of some other English breed allied to the Tees Water, and all of a high brown and white colour, were brought, in the year 1750, to the Earl of Marchmont's estates in Kyle; and these may have been a source of the colours which now prevail in the Ayrshire breed. But however this breed originated, it was fully formed about the year 1780, and was then adopted, to the exclusion of every other breed, by the opulent farmers of Dunlop and Stewarton parishes; and it afterwards was adopted, as an exclusive breed, throughout most of the lowland farms of all Cunninghame, Kyle, and Carrick. Nor did it spread merely throughout Ayrshire, but also into Lanarkshire, Renfrewshire, and large portions of Stirlingshire, Dumbartonshire, and Linlithgowshire. The best cows vary in weight from 20 to 40 stone, according to the quality or quantity of their food; they are esteemed mainly for the abundance of their milk; and they yield so much as from 10 to 13 or even 14 Scotch pints per day. They were long, and generally considered the most lactiferous cows in Great Britain; but, though not in Ayrshire, yet in some other Scottish counties, and especially in England, they are now regarded as inferior to the short-horns. The Ayrshires, according to the verdict of the best judges based on comprehensive evidence, ought to be retained as milkers only on cottage holdings, moor-side farms, and similar situations; and are far less eligible than the short-horns on any middle-sized or large dairy farm. Short-horned cows are much larger than the Ayrshires, yet do not consume more food in proportion to their size; and they produce more valuable calves, yield larger quantities of milk, require less extent of pasture, are less subject to disease, and occasion less care or labour proportionally to their produce. The beef of the Ayrshires is of good quality, and possesses a good admixture of lean and fat, but makes bad returns to the butcher, and is in no great request. The back of a prime specimen is straight and nearly level, yet has one straight depression at the top of the shoulder, and an evident tendency to another over the loin; the ribs are pretty round; the sides are deep, but show a deficiency in the fulness of the buttocks; the breast is comparatively narrow; the upper surface of the body shows far less breadth at the shoulder than at the hocks, and has a kind of wedge-shaped outline; the length of the body is proportionately greater than the height; the legs are comparatively short; the muzzle is fine; the face is broad but rather short; the eye is complacent; the expression of the face is gentle but dull; the horns are short and turned up; the skin is smooth and thin; the touch is good, yet wants the mellowness which accompanies a thick soft skin; and the colours are red and white like those of the short-horns, but not so rich in hue, sometimes mixed with black, and always arranged in blotches and patches which are irregular, seldom circular, and never grizzled. The greater portion of the milk throughout Ayrshire is manufactured into cheese. The best of the cheese bears the name of Dunlop, for the parish where the Ayrshire breed was first systematically appreciated for the dairy; and it has long and steadily been in high demand as an article of export. The bull calves are usually fed for veal; and the heifer calves are kept to renew the stock of cows. Attention to cattle and to the dairy appears to have prevailed from a remote period, for Ortelius wrote in 1573 that 'in Carrick are oxen of large size, whose flesh is tender and sweet and juicy,' and the well-known antiquated couplet runs—

' Kyle for a man, Carrick for a cow,
Cunninghame for butter and cheese, and Galloway for woo.'

The manufactures of Ayrshire are various and important. The yearly value of Scotch carpets woven at Kilmarnock rose from £21,000 in 1791 to £150,000 in 1837, but afterwards fell off to about £100,000. The weaving of Brussels carpets was begun at Kilmarnock in 1857, and has been prosperously conducted on a large scale. The weaving of Scotch carpets, and the spinning of yarns for Brussels carpets, were begun at Ayr in 1832, and employ some 500 persons. The making of woollen bonnets at Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, and Stewarton employs about 4160 men, women, and children, and turns out goods to the annual value of £146,500. The weaving of winceys, flannels, plaidings, blankets, tweeds, tartans, and some other woollen fabrics, employs about 800 persons in Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Dalrymple. The spinning of woollen yarn employs about 60 persons at Crookedholm, and about 350 at Dalry. Linen was manufactured in Ayrshire more extensively in former years than now. So many as 22 lint-mills were in the county in 1772; but only 3 flax-mills, employing 172 persons, were in it in 1838. The chief localities of the linen manufactures have been Kilbirnie and Beith. The cotton manufacture has failed in some places, as Ayr, but has largely succeeded in other places, as Catrine, Kilbirnie, and Patna. The number of cotton mills within the county in 1838 was 4; and these employed 703 persons. Hand-loom cotton-weaving, chiefly for manufacturers in Glasgow, is largely carried on in Fenwick, Saltcoats, Tarbolton, Maybole, Girvan, and some other towns. The embroidering of muslin employed multitudes of women from about the year 1825; was carried on chiefly in connection with manufacturers in Glasgow, and acquired such excellence at the hands of the Ayrshire workers, that the produce of it became generally known, in both the home and the foreign markets as Ayrshire needlework; but sustained a severe check in 1857, and is not now carried on to so much as half its previous extent. In 1879, out of 42 furnaces built in the shire, 27 were in blast, together producing 276,552 tons of pig-iron. The manufacture of ornamental wooden snuff boxes and other small ornamental wooden articles long employed many persons in Cumnock, Mauchline, and Auchinleck; but has very greatly declined. Calico-printing, bleaching, silk-weaving, hat-making, tanning, shoemaking, machine-making, ship-building, and other departments of industry, employ a large number of persons.

The roads from Glasgow to Dumfries and Portpatrick, and from Greenock and Paisley to all the Border counties, pass through Ayrshire; and excellent roads connect all the county's own towns with one another, and with every place of consequence beyond. The main line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway enters Ayrshire near Beith; proceeds by way of Dalry, Kilmarnock, Mauchline, Old Cumnock, and New Cumnock; and passes down the valley of the Nith into Dumfriesshire. A great branch of the same system, originally the southern part of the Glasgow and Ayr railway, leaves the main line near Dalry, and proceeds past Irvine and along the coast to Ayr. Local railways, or branches of the Glasgow and South-Western, go from Ayr to Girvan, from Ayr to Dalmellington, from Ayr to Mauchline, from Troon to Kilmarnock, from Irvine to Busby, from Kilwinning to Ardrossan, from Hurlford to Newmilns, and from Auchinleck to Muirkirk, etc.; and, together with the main lines of the Glasgow and South-Western, form a connected system of communication through great part of the county. The Girvan and Portpatrick Junction railway was authorised in 1865, and opened in 1876. The Greenock and Ayrshire railway, authorised in 1865, and amalgamated with the Glasgow and South-Western in 1872, gives direct communication from all the Ayrshire stations of the Glasgow and South-Western system to Greenock, but has its connection with the system, and all its course, within Renfrewshire. The Greenock and Wemyss Bay railway, opened in 1865, has a short run within the Ayrshire border to Wemyss Bay, and may eventually be prolonged to Largs. The Glasgow and Kilmarnock direct railway, authorised in 1865, and com-





pleted in 1873, starts from the Glasgow and Neilston branch of the Caledonian system at Crofthead on the southern border of Renfrewshire, sends off a branch to Beith, and goes by way of Stewarton to Kilmarnock. (See Wm. M'Ilraith's *History of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway*, Glas. 1880.)—The head seaports of Ayrshire are Ayr, Troon, and Ardrossan; and the other chief harbours are Ballantrae, Girvan, Irvine, Saltcoats, and Largs.

The royal burghs are Ayr and Irvine; a parliamentary burgh is Kilmarnock; police burghs are Ardrossan, Cumnock, Galston, and Stewarton; other towns are Beith, Catrine, Dalry, Girvan, Hurlford, Kilbirnie, Kilwinning, Largs, Maybole, Muirkirk, Newmilns, Saltcoats, Stevenston, Troon, Annbank, Auchinleck, Bankhead, Dalmellington, Darvel, Eglinton-Works, Kilmaurs, Lugar, Mauchline, Tarbolton, Waterside, and West Kilbride; and the principal villages are Afton-Bridgend, Alnwick-Lodge, Ballantrae, Barmill, Bensley, Castle, Colmonell, Common-Dyke, Connel Park, Craigbank, Craigmark, Cronberry, Crosshill, Crosshouse, Dailly, Dalrymple, Den, Dornconner, Doura, Drakemuir, Dregghorn, Dunlop, Elderslie, Fardlehill, Fairlie, Fenwick, Fergus-hill, Gaswater, Gateside, Glenbuck, Glengarnock, Kirk-michael, Kirkoswald, Langbar, Monkton, New Prestwick, Ochiltree, Overton, Pathhead, Patna, Prestwick, Riddens, Skelmorlie, Sorn, Southfield, Symington, Whitlets, New Cumnock, and Straiton. Some of the principal mansions are Culzean Castle, Dumfries House, Fullarton House, Eglinton Castle, Loudoun Castle, Kelburne House, Brisbane House, Auchinleck House, Killochan Castle, Kilkerran, Blairquhan Castle, Dalquharran Castle, Bargany, Berbeth, Enterkine, Barskimming, Sundrum, Auchencruive, Ballochmyle, Craufurdland, Logan House, Fairlie House, Cambusdoon, Shewalton, Lanfine, Craigie, Auchendrane, Rozelle, Pinmore, Glenapp, Sorn Castle, Milrig, Auchans, Caldwell, Blanefield, Corsehill, Auchanames, Knock Castle, Auchenhavrie, Treesbank, Gadgirth, Newfield, Cairnhill, Rowallan Castle, Doonholm, Bourtree Hill, Glenmore House, Mansfield House, Knockdolian, and Swinlees. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879) 721,947 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £1,121,252, were divided among 9376 landowners; one holding 76,015 acres (rental, £35,839), six together 175,774 (£182,405), nine 134,543 (£89,326), seven 52,592 (£27,729), thirty-nine 116,543 (£126,786), forty-seven 68,573 (£205,299), fifty 34,879 (£55,224), two hundred and two 42,921 (£89,322), one hundred and forty-one 9925 (£23,452), two hundred and fifty-two 5818 (£31,084), five hundred and sixty-nine 1916 (£51,748), and eight thousand and fifty 2251 acres (£202,731).

The county is governed (1881) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 48 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, 2 sheriff-substitutes, and 288 magistrates; and is divided, for administration, into the two districts of Ayr and Kilmarnock. The sheriff court for the Ayr district is held at Ayr on every Tuesday and Thursday during session; the commissary court, on every Thursday; the sheriff small debt court, on every Thursday; the justice of peace court, on every Monday; the quarter sessions, on the first Tuesday of March, the fourth Tuesday of May, the first Tuesday of August, and the third Tuesday of November. The sheriff court for the Kilmarnock district is held at Kilmarnock on every Wednesday and Thursday during session; the sheriff small debt court, on every Thursday; and the justice of peace court, on every alternate Monday. Sheriff small debt courts are held also at Irvine in every alternate month, at Beith and Cumnock four times a year, and at Girvan three times a year. The police force, in 1880, exclusive of that in Ayr and Kilmarnock, comprised 120 men, and the salary of the chief constable was £400. The number of persons, in 1879, exclusive of those in Ayr and Kilmarnock, tried at the instance of the police, was 1106; convicted, 1048; committed for trial, 31; and charged but not dealt with, 238. The prison is at Ayr, Kilmarnock having been discontinued in 1880. The committals for crime, in the annual average of 1836-40, were 71; of 1841-45, 118; of

1846-50, 178; of 1851-55, 125; of 1856-60, 105; of 1861-65, 100; of 1864-68, 94; of 1869-73, 83; of 1870-74, 76; of 1875-79, 93. The annual value of real property, in 1815, was £409,983; in 1843, £520,828; in 1865, £876,438; in 1881, £1,257,881, 14s. 3d., of which £113,819 was for railways. The amount for lands and messuages, in the last of these years, comprised £381,740 in Kyle, £388,150 in Cunninghame, and £176,261 in Carrick. The county, exclusive of its three burghs, sent one member to parliament prior to the Reform Act of 1867; but it was divided by that into two sections, north and south; and it now sends one member from each of the two sections. The constituency in 1881 of the northern section was 3711; of the southern, 3920. Pop. (1801) 84,207, (1811) 103,839, (1821) 127,299, (1831) 145,055, (1841) 164,356, (1851) 189,858, (1861) 198,971, (1871) 200,809, (1881) 217,504, of whom 106,724 were males and 110,780 females. Houses inhabited (1881) 40,789; vacant, 3654; building, 260.

The registration county takes in part of West Kilbride parish from Buteshire, and parts of Beith and Dunlop from Renfrewshire; comprises 46 entire parishes; and had, in 1881, a population of 217,615. Forty-four of the parishes are assessed, and two unassessed, for the poor; and 35 of them, in three combinations of 13, 16, and 6, have poorhouses at respectively Ayr, Kilmarnock, and Maybole. The number of the registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 4760; of dependants on these, 3682; of casual poor, 2781; of dependants on these, 2905. The receipts for the poor in that year were £50,712, 10s.; the expenditure was £47,424, 9s. 2½d. The number of pauper lunatics was 475; and the expenditure on their account was £8613, 15s. 6d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 8·5 in 1872, 7·1 in 1878, and 7·7 in 1879.

Excepting Ballantrae, Colmonell, and Glenapp, in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, and Largs, in the presbytery of Greenock, all the parishes of Ayrshire are in the presbyteries of Ayr and Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. In 1879 the county had 123 public schools (accommodation, 27,789), 32 non-public but State-aided schools (7037), 20 other efficient elementary schools (1816), and 2 higher-class public schools (1070)—in all, 177 schools, with accommodation for only 37,712 children, the number of children of school age being estimated (1878) at 38,607.

The territory now forming Ayrshire was in the 2d century A.D. the southern part of the region of the Damnonii, one of whose towns, 'Vandogara,' is placed by Skene 'on the river Irvine, at Loudon Hill, where there are the remains of a Roman camp, afterwards connected with "Coria" or Carstairs by a Roman road.' Two battles are said to have been fought, in early times, in the SW of Kyle, the one between some native tribes and the Romans, the other between two confederacies of states of the natives themselves; but both battles, as to at once their date, their scene, the parties engaged, and the results, are so obscure as scarcely to be matters of history. Even the ancient inhabitants, as to who they were, whether descendants of the Damnonii or immigrants from the regions of some other tribes, from the establishing of the Roman domination onward through many centuries, cannot be historically identified. They seem, on the whole, from such evidence as exists, to have been in some way or other, more purely Celtic than the inhabitants of most of the other low countries between the Graupians and the Tweed. Their descendants, too, down to so late a period as the 16th century, appear to have spoken the Gaelic language, or at least to have understood it. The entire territory, after the withdrawal of the Romans, became part of the kingdom of Strathclyde or Cumbria; but, in the 8th century, Kyle and Cunninghame became subject to the kings of Northumbria. The Saxons, under these kings, seem to have taken a firm grasp of the country, to have revolutionised its customs, and to have indoctrinated it with love of Saxon usages; and they have left in it numerous traces of their presence and power. Alpin, King of the Scots-Irish, invaded the territory in the

9th century, but was defeated and slain in a battle at Dalmellington. Haco, King of Norway, in the course of his contest for the sovereignty of the Hebrides, made descents upon it in 1263, and suffered overwhelming discomfiture in a famous battle at Largs. The forces of Edward I. of England, in the course of the wars of the succession, made considerable figure in it, particularly in Kyle and in the N of Carrick; and suffered humiliating reverses from Wallace and from Bruce at Ayr, at Turnberry, and particularly at Loudon Hill. The career of Wallace began in the vicinity of Irvine; a signal exploit of his occurred at Ayr; the grand coup for wrenching the territory from the English was struck at Loudon; and the first parliament under Bruce was held at Ayr. The county, as a whole, played a vigorous, an honourable, and a persistent part throughout all the struggle which issued in Scottish independence. Nor was it less distinguished in the subsequent, higher, nobler struggle, from the time of Mary till the time of James VII., for achieving religious liberty. Both Wishart and Knox pursued their labours frequently in it; and many of the leaders of the Covenanting movements against the oppressive policy of Charles II. and James VII., either were natives of its soil, rallying around them multitudes of zealous neighbours, or were strangers welcomed and supported by ready, generous local enthusiasm. Much of the history of the later Covenanters, specially what relates to the antecedents of the fights at Drumclog, at Rullion-Green, and at Airdsmoss, reads almost like a local history of Ayrshire. So conspicuously did the Ayrshire men contend for the rights of conscience, that they became the special object of the savage punishment inflicted by the Government, in 1678, in the letting loose of the wild well-known 'Highland Host.' 'We might from these circumstances,' says Chalmers, 'suppose that the people of Ayrshire would concur zealously in the Revolution of 1688. As one of the western shires, Ayrshire sent its full proportion of armed men to Edinburgh to protect the Convention of Estates. On the 6th of April 1689, the forces that had come from the western counties, having received thanks from the Convention for their seasonable service, immediately departed with their arms to their respective homes. They were offered some gratification; but they would receive none, saying that they came to save and serve their country, not to enrich themselves at the nation's expense. It was at the same time ordered "that the inhabitants of the town of Ayr should be kept together till further orders." On the 14th of May arms were ordered to be given to Lord Bargeny, an Ayrshire baronet. On the 25th of May, in answer to a letter from the Earl of Eglinton, the Convention ordered "that the heritors and fencible men in the shire of Ayr be instantly raised and commanded in conformity to the appointment of the Estates." But of such proofs of the revolutionary principles of Ayrshire enough! The men of Ayr not only approved of the Revolution, but they drew their swords in support of its establishment and principles. On that memorable occasion not only were the governors changed, but new principles were adopted, and better practices were introduced; and the Ayrshire people were gratified by the abolition of Episcopacy and by the substitution of Presbyterianism.'

Antiquities, of various kinds, are numerous. Cairns, stone circles, and suchlike Caledonian remains are at Sorn, Galston, and other places. Vestiges of a Roman road are in the vicinity of Ayr. Traces of Danish camps are at Dundonald and in the neighbourhood of Ardrossan. Mediaeval castles, or remains of them, are at Loch Doon, Turnberry, Dundonald, and Sorn. Fine old monastic ruins are at Crossraguel and Kilwinning; and a ruined church, immortalised by Burns, is at Alloway. The most ancient families are the Auchinlecks, the Boswells, the Boyds, the Cathcarts, the Crawfords, the Cunninghams, the Dalrymples, the Dunlops, the Fullartons, the Kennedys, the Lindsays, the Montgomeries, and the Wallaces. The oldest peerage connected with the county is the Earldom of Carrick, which

belonged to Bruce, and belongs now to the Prince of Wales. Other peerage titles are Baron Kilmours, created about 1450, united to the Earldom of Glencairn in 1503, and dormant since 1796; Earl of Eglinton, created in 1508, and conjoined with the title of Baron Ardrossan in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1806; Earl of Cassillis, created in 1511, and conjoined with the title of Marquis of Ailsa in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1801; Baron Ochiltree, created in 1543, and dormant since 1675; Earl of Loudoun, created in 1633; Viscount of Ayr, created in 1622, and conjoined since 1633 to the Earldom of Dumfries, and since 1796 to the Marquisate of Bute; Viscount Irvine, created in 1611, and extinct since 1778; Earl of Kilmarnock, created in 1661, and attainted in 1716; and Earl of Dundonald, created in 1669, and united then with the title of Baron Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree. Distinguished natives of Ayrshire have been very numerous; the greatest of them has almost given it a new name—the 'Land of Burns.' See Jas. Paterson, *History of the County of Ayr* (2 vols., 1847-52); Arch. Sturrock, 'Report on the Agriculture of Ayrshire' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1866); and Thos. Farrall 'On the Ayrshire Breed of Cattle,' in same *Transactions* (1876).

Ayton (anc. *Eitun*, 'Eye-town'), a village and a coast parish of Berwickshire. The village stands near the left bank of Eye Water, 2½ miles inland and ½ mile NW of Ayton station on the North British, this being 7½ miles NW by W of Berwick-upon-Tweed and 49¾ ESE of Edinburgh. A pleasant, well-built place, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, gas-works, 3 inns, a volunteer hall, 2 saw-mills, and a tannery. Thursday is market-day, and justice of peace courts are held on the first Thursday of every month but September; sheriff small debt courts on the first Monday of February, the second Monday of May, the Tuesday before the last Friday of July, and the first Thursday of October. Places of worship are the parish church (750 sittings) and two U.P. churches—Summerhill (561 sittings) and Springbank (350 sittings; rebuilt, for £1210, in 1872). The parish church, erected (1864-66) at a cost of £7000, is a beautiful First Pointed structure, with nave, S aisle, transept, and chancel, a SW spire 120 feet high, and stained-glass chancel and transept windows. Pop. (1831) 663, (1861) 875, (1871) 745, (1881) 771.

The parish contains also the fishing village of BURNMOUTH, 2½ miles to the E. Bounded N by Coldingham and Eyemouth, E by the German Ocean, SE by Mordington, S by Foulden, and W by Chirnside and Coldingham, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3½ miles and an area of 6832 acres, of which 105½ are foreshore and 27 water. The coast, about 3 miles long, forms an almost continuous but much-indented precipice, rising, from N to S, to 71 feet near Nestends, 149 on Gungreenhill, 160 at Scout Point, 339 near Hurker, 310 on Burnmouth Hill, and 170 at Ross. The cliffs are pierced by two or three caverns, accessible only from the sea, and famous in smuggling annals; three islets at the northern extremity, during strong easterly gales, drive the waves up in sheets of foam to a height of from 70 to 100 feet. The SE portion of the interior presents an assemblage of softly-contoured, richly-wooded hills, the highest of them Ayton Hill (654 feet) 1½ mile SE of the village, whilst lesser eminences are Millerton Hill, Bastleridge (375), Ayton Cocklaw (315), Flemington (275), and Redhall (320). The NW portion between the Eye and the Ale, though lower is everywhere undulating, attaining 251 feet near Aytonwood House, 291 in the Drill plantation, and 297 on the Coldingham border. The EYE runs 1¾ mile south-eastward near or upon the western boundary, till, striking north-eastward, it winds for 2½ miles through the interior, next for 1½ mile along the Eyemouth border to the sea. Its scenery here is very pretty and varied, as, too, is that of the tributary ALE, which flows 3¼ miles east-south-eastward along the Coldingham and Eyemouth confines, and of the North British

railway, which curves $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from W to SE through Ayton. The rocks, Silurian and Devonian, exhibit all sorts of inclinations, curvatures, and contortions, as seen in the cliffs, and furnish good building stone and road metal. The soils range from loamy to gravelly, are mostly as fertile as any in the shire, and overlie great quantities of boulders and coarse gravel. Plantations cover some 800 acres; between 200 and 300 are in pasture; and all the rest are highly cultivated. Traces of five camps, ascribed to Romans, Picts, Saxons, and Danes, and remains of an ancient Romanesque parish church, make up the antiquities; of the castle founded by the Norman baron De Vesci, and demolished in 1498 by the Earl of Surrey, no vestige now exists. Modern mansions, with owners and the extent and yearly value of their Berwickshire estates, are:—Ayton Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village (Alex. Mitchell-Innes, 5780 acres, £10,950); Peelwalls, $\frac{1}{4}$ S by W (Jn. Allan, 701 acres,

£1720); Netherbyres, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE (Major Jn. Ramsay L'Amey, 65 acres, £229); and Gunsgreen, 3 miles NNE, opposite Eyemouth (Patr. Home, 520 acres, £852). Of these, Ayton Castle is a splendid Baronial edifice of reddish stone, built in 1851 on the site of a predecessor destroyed by fire in 1834, and standing out prominently from its surrounding woods. In all 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 33 of from £20 to £50. Ayton is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £443. Two public schools, Ayton and Burnmouth, with respective accommodation for 265 and 85 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 180 and 89, and grants of £126, 6s. 4d. and £78, 9s. Valuation (1881) £17,045, 12s. 9d. Pop. (1755) 797, (1801) 1453, (1841) 1784, (1861) 2014, (1871) 1983, (1881) 2037.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

B

BA (Gael. 'cow's stream'), a lake and rivulet in Torosay parish, Mull, Argyllshire. The lake, lying towards the middle of the island, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from E to W, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; the rivulet, issuing from its western end, runs about 2 miles NW and W to head of Loch na Keal; and both lake and stream abound in salmon, sea-trout, salmon-ferox, and common brown trout.

Ba or **A-Baw**, an isleted loch in Glenorchy parish, NE Argyllshire, on Rannoch Muir, 6 miles SE of Kinghouse Inn, Glencoe. Very irregular in outline, it has an extreme length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, lies at an altitude of 957 feet, and teems with trout; the river Ba, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long above, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ below, the lake, connects it with Loch Laidon, and so with Loch Rannoch.

Ba, an islet of Applecross parish, W Ross-shire, with 5 inhabitants in 1861, but none in 1871.

Ba or **Bahill**, a wooded eminence 700 feet high in Drumblade parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Huntly. It is thought to have got its name from football contests in bygone days.

Baads, a moorish tract in the W of Cullen parish, Banffshire. It is falsely said by the later chronicles to have been the scene of a fierce battle between Norwegians and Indulph, King of Alban (954-62), in which the latter was slain; but certainly it is thickly studded with tumuli, containing decayed bones, fragments of arms, and other relics.

Baberton, an estate, with a mansion, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion stands 1 mile NE of Currie village, is said to have belonged to James VI., and was a temporary residence of Charles X. of France.

Babylon. See BOTHWELL.

Bach, two of the Treshinish Isles, Bach-more and Bach-beg, off the mouth of Loch Tua, on the W side of Mull, Argyllshire.

Bachnagairn, a picturesque fall on the South Esk river, in Cortachy parish, Forfarshire. It occurs about 1 mile S of Loch Esk; makes a leap of more than 60 feet; and is flanked by high, wooded, precipitous rocks. A shooting lodge of the same name is near.

Back, a village on the E coast of Lewis island, Ross-shire, 7 miles NNE of Stornoway. It has a Free church. Pop. (1861) 403, (1871) 515.

Back, a burn winding round the base of Tower Hill, in Pittencreeff Glen, contiguous to Dunfermline, Fifeshire.

Back, a burn of NW Elginshire, issuing from the Loch of Romach on the southern boundary of Rafford parish, and winding down the valley of Pluscardine.

Backaskail, a bay in Cross and Burness parish, Sanday island, Orkney. It produces enormous quantities of shell-fish.

Backies, a hamlet in Golspie parish, Sutherland, 2 miles N of Golspie village. It has a public school, and remains of an ancient tower, which, probably built by the Norsemen, commanded an extensive prospect over both sea and land.

Backlass, a hill, 300 feet above sea-level, in Watten parish, Caithness, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Watten village. A fair is held here on 15 Sept., old style, if a Tuesday, otherwise on the Tuesday after.

Backmuir, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, near the Perthshire boundary, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee.

Backmuir, a village on the northern border of Largo parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ceres.

Backwater, a burn and a hamlet in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire. The burn rises in the northern extremity of the parish, and runs southward to a confluence with the Melgam, a little above Lintrathen church. The hamlet takes name from the burn, and has a public school.

Badcaul, a rivulet and a bay in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland. The rivulet brings down the superfluency of a chain of small lakes, which abound in trout; and it runs about 6 miles westward to the head of the bay. The church of Eddrachillis and a public school are at the head of the bay, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Kyle-Sku Ferry. The bay forms a well-sheltered sea-inlet, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long; and has, across its mouth, a picturesque and numerous group of small islands.

Baden or **Baddanloch**, the third and most easterly of a chain of three lakes in Kildonan parish, Sutherland, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Kinbrace station. The three are Loch nan Cuinne, 3 miles long from N to S, and from 1 to 6 furlongs wide; Loch a Chlair, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 mile; and Loch Baden itself, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long from NW to SE, and from 4 to 7 furlongs wide. They lie 392 feet above sea-level, send off a stream to Helmsdale river, and all of them teem with trout and char.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 109, 1878.

Badenoch, the south-eastern district of Invernessshire, bounded NW by the watershed of the Monadhliath Mountains, separating it from Stratherrick and Strathedarn; NE by Elginshire, and partly there by a line drawn across the Braes of Abernethy; SE by the watershed of part of the Braes of Abernethy, the watershed of the central Grampians, and a line drawn across Loch Erich and round the S base of Ben Alder, separating it partly from Aberdeenshire, mainly from Perthshire; and SW by an artificial line striking the foot of Loch Laggan, and separating it from Lochaber. Its greatest length, from NE to SE, is 45 miles; and its greatest breadth is 19 miles. It includes part of Glen Spey in the SW, and all Glen Truim in the S; and it is traversed, from the convergence of these glens, onward to its north-

eastern boundary, by the river SPEY. The surface, in a general view, is mountainous and wild, and comprises but a small aggregate of low or cultivated land. The south-western third of it is entirely Highland, diversified only by Loch Laggan, the upper part of Loch Ericht, and a few deep narrow glens. The south-eastern border also, to an average breadth of at least 7 miles, is all a continuous mountain mass of the Grampians and the Abernethy Braes, cleft by wild glens. The central tract along the course of the Spey is the principal scene of culture and the principal seat of population; and that, as may be seen from the account of the greater part of it under ALVIE and ROTHMURCHUS, abounds in features of exquisite beauty. Yet many spots in the glens are attractive both in natural character and in artificial embellishment; and a large aggregate of the skirts and shoulders of the mountains is covered with wood.—Badenoch, from the reign of Alexander II. till that of Robert Bruce (1230-1306), was held and despotically ruled by the family of Comyn; and it retains vestiges of their fortresses, as at Loch-an-Eilan and Loch-indhorb, which show a massiveness and a strength of masonry never seen in the ordinary baronial fortalices of Scotland. The Comyns, as is well known, contested the crown of Scotland with the Bruces, and acted prominently in the intrigues and conflicts of the wars of the succession. Robert Bruce slew the Red Comyn at Dumfries, and gave the lordship of Badenoch to Randolph, Earl of Moray. In 1371 Robert II. transferred the lordship, with extraordinary powers of barony and regality, to his own illegitimate son, the Earl of Buchan, commonly known as the Wolf of Badenoch. This man was a sort of Celtic Attila, ferocious in temper, cruelly tyrannical in behaviour; and both performed and provoked such deeds of spoliation and slaughter as gave full warrant for his *sobriquet*. But various persons, called the king's kindly tenants, and also various churchmen, with tenures independent of the local authority, obtained grants of portions of land within Badenoch; and these afterwards maintained many a struggle with the superiors of the soil. The Earls of Huntly, and their successors, the Dukes of Gordon, from 1452 ruled over most of Badenoch. Yet the Clan Chattan, or rather the Macpherson section of that clan, early got possession of the upper section of the district, and always continued to hold that section; while the Macintoshes and the Grants obtained and have held possession of some other parts. Laggan Roman Catholic chapel, designated of Badenoch, was built in 1846, and contains 272 sittings.

Badenscath. See AUCHTERLESS.

Badensgill, a hamlet and a burn in Linton parish, Peebleshire. The hamlet lies on the burn, near its mouth, 2½ miles NNW of Linton parish. The burn rises on the Pentland Hills, and runs 2½ miles south-eastward to the Lyne.

Badentoy. See BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

Badenyon, a house in Glenbucket parish, Aberdeenshire, celebrated in the Rev. John Skinner's song, *John o' Badenyon*. A lodge was built on or near its site, in 1840, by the Earl of Fife.

Badlieu, a burn in Tweedsmuir parish, Peebleshire, rising upon the NE slope of Clyde Law (1789 feet), on the Lanarkshire boundary, and running, past Badlieu Rig (1374 feet) 2½ miles north-eastward, to the Tweed, 3 miles N of Tweeds Well.

Baggage-Knowe, a small hill in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, associated in relics or reminiscences with the battle of Kilsyth, fought in 1645.

Baidland, a hill in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. It rises to an altitude of 1099 feet above sea-level; and, at a height of 850 feet, it has a vein or dyke of cannel coal, between two walls of carboniferous sandstone.

Baikie, an estate, with a small plain modern mansion, in Airlie parish, Forfarshire. A deposit of marl, about 40 acres in area and from 18 to 21 feet deep, lay in Baikie Moss, and forms the subject of an interesting paper by Sir Charles Lyell, in the *Transactions of the Geological Society*.

Bailford, an estate in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire.

An ancient monument here consists of a two-stepped base and a slender pillar about 10 feet high; has sculptures, now so weather-worn as to be almost effaced; and defies speculation as to either origin or object.

Baillieston, a large mining village and a *quoad sacra* parish, in the civil parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Rutherglen-Coatbridge branch of the Caledonian, 3½ miles W by S of Coatbridge, and 6½ miles E of Glasgow. The village is lighted with gas, has a post office under Glasgow, and a railway telegraph office, and contains an Established, a Free, and a U.P. church, besides St John's Episcopal and St Bridget's Roman Catholic churches. Under Old Monkland school-board there are a Sessional and a Roman Catholic school, which, with respective accommodation for 215 and 143 children, had an average attendance (1879) of 209 and 149, and grants of £213, 8s. 6d. and £127, 11s. The Baillieston and Shettleston mining district included in that year 22 active collieries, 16 of them at Baillieston itself. Pop. of village (1861) 1832, (1871) 2805, (1881) 2990; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 4924, (1881) 3477.

Baillivanich, a lake, with a small islet, in the island of Benbecula, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Remains of a monastery are on the islet.

Bainsford. See BRAINSFORD.

Bainshole, a hamlet of NW Aberdeenshire, 7 miles from Insh, under which it has a post-office.

Bainton. See BANETON.

Bairdston, a village in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, 9 miles S of Glasgow.

Balachulish. See BALLACHULISH.

Balagich or **Ballagioch,** a hill in Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire, 2½ miles WSW of Eaglesham village. It overhangs the E side of Binend Loch, and has an altitude of 1084 feet above sea-level. Several pieces of barytes have been got at or near it.

Balaklava, a village on the E border of Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NNE of Johnstone. It was founded in 1856, on the lands of Clippens, for working extensive ironstone mines; and it is sometimes called Clippens Square. Pop. (1871) 339.

Balallan, a village in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 14 miles SW of Stornoway. Pop. (1871) 514.

Balantradoch, an ancient chapelry in Temple parish, Edinburghshire. It contained the chief seat of the Knights Templars in Scotland; passed in 1312 to the Knights of St John; and after the Reformation was consolidated with Clerkington parish and Moorfoot chapelry into the modern parish of Temple. The church, 54½ by 17½ feet, is First Pointed in style, and retains a piscina, an Easter sepulchre, and on its eastern gable an inscription which has puzzled antiquaries.

Balbardie, an estate, with a mansion and fine park, in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, in the northern vicinity of Bathgate town.

Balbeggie, a village in a detached section of Kinnoul parish, Perthshire, 5½ miles NE of Perth. It has a post office under Perth, a United Presbyterian church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £58, 13s.

Balbegno, an old castellated mansion in Fettercairn parish, Kincardineshire, 4¾ miles WNW of Laurencekirk. Built in 1509, it bears that date on a parapet wall; it is said to have been so costly that the lands of Balnakettle and Littlestrath were sold for means to complete it; and it contains a lofty hall, with groined roof exhibiting the armorial bearings of 16 Scottish peers; under the form of Balmain it gives appellation to Sir Al. Entwisle Ramsay (b. 1837; suc. as fourth Bart. 1875), a great nephew of the late Dean Ramsay (1793-1872).

Balbirnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Markinch parish, Fife. The mansion stands in a romantic hollow amid extensive grounds, ½ mile NW of Markinch village; was erected by the late General Balfour; and is an elegant edifice with an Ionic portico. The estate extends to the SW of Markinch village; and has there,

on the banks of the river Leven, paper-mills, a woollen factory, extensive collieries, and a village called Balbirnie Mills. Pop. of the village conjointly with that of Auchmity (1871) 403, (1881) 436.

Balbirnie, a hamlet in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire, near the Perthshire boundary, 2½ miles NE of Meigle.

Balbithan, an estate, with a mansion, in Keith-hall parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, 1¼ mile NNE of Kintore. The mansion, the property of the Earl of Kintore, is a curious old structure; was a rendezvous of the Marquis of Montrose and his friends in the times of the Covenanters; and gave refuge to several of the Pretender's adherents after Culloden. A beech tree, girthing 14 feet at 1 foot from the ground, is on the estate.

Balblair, a village in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, 5¼ miles W by N of Tain. It has a post office under Inverness, and a large distillery.

Balblair, a hamlet in Crieich parish, Sutherland, on the Kyle of Sutherland, 1½ mile NW of Bonar-Bridge.

Balblair, a spot in Nairn parish, Nairnshire, on the top of a lofty terrace, near the coast, about 1 mile W by S of the town of Nairn. It was the camping-ground of the royal army on the eve of Culloden; and it overlooks all the route which the Highlanders had to take in their proposed night attack.

Balbrogie, a hamlet in the Perthshire section of the parish of Coupar-Angus.

Balbunnoch, a village in Longforan parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Forfarshire, 4 miles W of Dundee. It is conjoint with Mylnefield, which has a post office under Dundee. A bleachfield was formerly in its neighbourhood; and a paper-mill now is there.

Balcail. See BALKAIL.

Balcaithly, an estate in Dunino parish, Fife. An urn, supposed to be Roman, was exhumed in a field belonging to it in 1836.

Balcarres (Gael. *baile-carrais*, 'town of the contest'), a mansion in Kilonquhar parish, East Neuk of Fife, ¾ mile NNW of Colinsburgh. It stands, engirt by trees, on a sunward slope, 300 feet above and 3 miles to the N of the Firth of Forth, across whose waters it looks away to the Bass, the Lammermuirs, and Edinburgh. Originally built in 1595, in the Scoto-Flemish Gothic of the period, it retains its fine dining-room, its turn-pike stair, and its thick-walled bedchamber, 'Oliver Cromwell's Room;' but otherwise was much enlarged and altered in the first half of the present century. A ruined ivy-clad chapel, hard by, erected about 1635, serves as the family burial-place; and, 200 yards to the E, Balcarres Craig, a turreted rock of clinkstone, rises abruptly from the Den Burn's deep ravine. The estate was purchased in 1587 by the lawyer-statesman John Lindsay (1552-98), Lord Menmuir, second son of the ninth Earl of Crawford, who in 1592 obtained a royal charter uniting the lands of Balcarres, Balneill, and Pitcorthie into a free barony. His second son, David, the Rosicrucian (1586-1641), became Lord Lindsay of Balcarres in 1633; and his son, Alexander, feasted Charles II. here in 1651, the year that he was created Earl of Balcarres, and died an exile at Breda in 1659. The third Earl, Colin (d. 1722), was a Jacobite, though cousin by marriage to William of Orange, saw Claverhouse's ghost, and founded Colinsburgh; the fifth Earl, James (d. 1768), was 'the first that brought Fifeshire agriculture to any degree of perfection.' His daughter, Lady Ann Barnard (1750-1825), composed in 1771 *Auld Robin Gray*, the name of the old Balcarres herdsman; and his eldest son, Alexander, sixth Earl (d. 1825), fought a duel with the traitor Arnold, and in 1789 sold the lands of Balcarres to a younger son, the Hon. Rt. Lindsay (d. 1836). Title and lands were thus dissevered, the former now being held by Jas. Ludovic Lindsay, twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford and ninth of Balcarres (b. 1847; suc. 1880; seat, DUNECHT House); and the latter by Sir Coutts Trotter Lindsay, second Bart. since 1821 (b. 1824; suc. 1837), who is seventh in lineal descent from Lord Menmuir, and owner of 4672 acres in the shire, valued at £9619 per annum. See the late

Earl of Crawford's *Lives of the Lindsays* (3 vols., Lond. 1849).

Balcary, an old mansion, a baylet, a hill, and a headland in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the SW side of Auchencairn Bay, about 9 miles E of Kirkcudbright. The bay is an expansion of Auchencairn Bay, 2 miles SE of Auchencairn village; and was designed by the projectors of the Ayrshire and Galloway railway to be provided with a commodious artificial harbour, in connection with a terminus of the railway. The hill and the headland intervene between Balcary Bay and the W of the entrance of Auchencairn Bay.

Balcaskie, a mansion in the SE angle of Carnbee parish, Fife, 1¾ mile NW of Pittenweem. A fine old building with a park extending into ABERCROMBIE parish, it is the seat of Sir Robert Anstruther, fifth Bart. since 1694, and owner of 2121 acres in the shire, valued at £5116 per annum.

Balcastle, a hamlet and collieries in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, near Slamannan station, 5¼ miles SSW of Falkirk.

Balchristie, an estate, with a mansion, in Newburn parish, Fife, 1¼ mile WSW of Colinsburgh. The Culdees here had a church and lands, which went, by deed of David I., to the monks of Dunfermline; but were afterwards vainly claimed by the prior and canons of St Andrews.

Balcomie, an ancient castle, a farm-house now, in Crail parish, Fife, 1 mile W of Fifeness, and 1¾ NNE of Crail. It belonged in 1375 to a John de Balcomie; passed in the time of James IV. to the Learmonths, in 1705 to Sir William Hope, and afterwards to successively Scott of Scotstarvet and the Earl of Kellie. In June 1538 it entertained Mary of Guise on her landing at Fifeness to be married to James V. Originally an edifice of great size and splendour, it was reduced by the Earl of Kellie to only one wing, but it still is of considerable size, and serves as a landmark to mariners. A small cave near is falsely alleged to have been the scene of the beheading of Constantin, King of the Picts (863-77), by Northmen; and a group of islets, ¾ mile NW of Fifeness, is called Balcomie Brigs. See part ii. of Thos. Rodger's *Kingdom of Fife* (Edinb., n. d.).

Balconie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kiltearn parish, Ross-shire. The mansion, ¾ mile ESE of Evanton village, is a castellated edifice, and was formerly a seat of the Earls of Ross. Hugh Miller, in chap. vi. of his *Scenes and Legends*, gives the weird tradition of the Lady of Balconie.

Balcraig, a quondam ancient castle in Newtyle parish, Forfarshire, a short distance S of the ruins of Hatton Castle. Scarcely any traces of it remain. Some urns, in a broken state, were, a number of years ago exhumed about its site.

Balcruvie or **Pitcruvie**, an ancient castle, now reduced to one square tower in Largo parish, Fife, on Keil Burn, 1½ mile N by W of Lower Largo village. It was built by Sir John Lindsay, an ancestor of the Earls of Crawford.

Balcurvie, a village in the SE of Markinch parish, Fife, near Cameron Bridge station. A public school here, with accommodation for 180 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 86, and a grant of £59, 10s.

Baldermonocks, the ancient bishops' lands in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, comprehending all the parish, except the entailed estate of Cadder.

Baldernock (Gael. *baile-dur-chnoc*, 'town of the stream at the knoll'), a hamlet and a parish of SW Stirlingshire. The hamlet stands in the W of the parish, 2¼ miles ENE of Milngavie station, and 7½ miles N of its post-town Glasgow; and comprises the parish church (1795; 406 sittings), a Free church, their manses, a school, and a few scattered cottages.

The parish also contains the village of BALMORE, 2½ miles ESE. It is bounded N and NE by Campsie, S by Cadder in Lanarkshire, SW and W by New Kilpatrick, and NW by Strathblane; and has an extreme length from N to S of 2¼ miles, a breadth from E to W of from 1¾ to 3¼ miles, and an area of 4411½ acres, of

which 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The sluggish KELVIN flows between embankments 3 miles along the southern border, while its affluent, ALLANDER Water, traces the south-western for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$; and to these two streams three or four burns run southward through the interior of the parish, in whose SW corner are Bardowie Loch (4 \times 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.) and the best part of Dougalston Loch (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 1 furl.). From the flat Balmore Haughs along the Kelvin the surface rises northward towards the Campsie Hills, having an altitude of 100 feet above sea-level near Torrance Bridge in the SE, of 200 near Longbank in the SW, of 187 at Craighead, 361 near Blairskaith, 313 by the church, 413 at Blochairn, 633 at Craigmaddie Muir on the northern border, and 700 at Blairskaith Muir in the NE. The rocks are carboniferous in the S, eruptive in the N; and coal, ironstone, pyrites, fireclay, lime, and alum have all at times been worked. Of soils there is a great and strongly-marked diversity, from the rich alluvium of Balmore Haughs to the clay incumbent upon till of the middle slopes, and the light sharp soil of the upland moors beyond; about 4000 acres are in tillage, 240 under wood. Antiquities are a famous cromlech called AULD WIVES' LIFT, some round or oblong cairns on Blochairn farm, the Hamiltons' ruined castle by Bardowie Loch, and remains of a moated tower in the park of Craigmaddie House near the north-western angle of the parish. The barony around this tower was held from 1238 and earlier by the Galbraiths, and in the latter half of the 14th century came through an heiress to John de Hamilton, a scion of the Cadzow line, and founder of that of Baldernock and Bardowie. Modern mansions are Bardowie, North Bardowie, and Glenorchard; and the property is divided among 3 landowners holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of from £100 to £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Baldernock is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £213. The public school, with accommodation for 125 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £66, 15s. Valuation (1881) £6609, 11s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 796, (1841) 972, (1871) 616, (1881) 569.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Baldoon Castle, the corner of one crumbling tower, with a few yards of ivy-clad wall, in Kirrkinner parish, Wigtownshire, 3 furlongs from the S bank of Bladenoch river, and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Wigtown. Hence Scott derived the ground-plot of the *Bride of Lammermoor*, for here, according to its Introduction and to Chambers' *Domestic Annals* (ii. 326-328), the final act of the real tragedy was played in August 1669, with Janet Dalrymple, Lord Stair's daughter, for 'Lucy,' David Dunbar of Baldoon for 'Bucklaw,' Lord Rutherford for 'Ravenswood,' and so forth. But antiquaries now reject the 'bonny bridegroom' version of the story, conceding only that the bride died broken-hearted just a month after her bridal in Glenluce kirk. David Dunbar is described as an agricultural improver; and at the present day the Baldoon Mains are famous for their dairy-farms. Eastward in Wigtown Bay are the Baldoon Sands, from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles broad at low-water; and northward is Baldoon Quay, a small proprietorial harbour on the Bladenoch. See J. G. Murray's *Stair Annals* (1875), and *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1875, pp. 53-60.

Baldovan, a village, with a railway station, in Mains and Strathmartin parish, Forfarshire, on the river Dighty, and on the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 3 miles NW of Dundee. Baldovan House, in the vicinity, is the seat of Sir John Ogilvy, ninth Bart. since 1625, and owner of 1431 acres, valued at £3626 per annum. Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children was erected in 1854, by the benevolence of Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy; is a fine structure, after designs by Coe & Goodwin; and, as considerably enlarged in 1869, accommodates some 50 inmates. It was the first institution of its kind, and long the only one in Scotland.

Baldovie, a post office hamlet in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles ENE of Dundee town.

Baldowie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kettins parish, Forfarshire. On the estate is an ancient standing stone, 6 feet high, with nearly defaced sculptures.

Baldragon, a station in Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Newtyle railway, 1 mile NNW of Baldovan station. See pp. 262-264 of Chambers' *Popular Rhymes* (ed. 1870).

Baldrige, several localities—Baldrige, West Baldrige, Baldrige House, and North Baldrige, in Dunfermline parish, Fife, around the Wellwood colliery, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Dunfermline.

Balerno, a village in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, on the right bank of the Water of Leith, with a station on a loop line of the Caledonian, 1 mile WSW of Currie, and 7 SW of Edinburgh. It has a post office under Currie, with money order and savings' bank departments, a U. P. church (1829; 500 sittings), 2 inns, 2 paper-mills, and a public and an Episcopal school, which, with accommodation for 176 and 126 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 109 and 57, and grants of £93, 12s. and £33, 12s. Pop. (1861) 510, (1871) 490.

Balerno Railway, an Edinburghshire loop line of the Caledonian, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from Slateford to Ravelrig siding. A single line, it was authorised in 1870, formed at a cost of £42,000, and opened in 1874; it four times crosses the Water of Leith, has steepish gradients, and at Colinton traverses a tunnel 150 yards long.

Baleshare. See BALLESHARE.

Balevil, a small estate, with a residence, in Urquhart parish, Ross-shire. It was bought and occupied, in the present century, by General John Mackenzie.

Balfour, an estate, with a mansion, in Markinch parish, Fife. The mansion stands on the right bank of the river Leven, near the influx of the Ore, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Thornton; is the seat of Admiral C. R. D. Bethune; and contains an original portrait of Cardinal Beaton. The estate belonged anciently to the family of Balfour; was originally called Balorr, with reference to its situation near the Ore; and passed by marriage, in 1360, to the Bethunes.

Balfour, a ruined ancient castle in the S of Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire. It is in the Gothic style; was built by Cardinal Beaton; became the seat of the Ogilvies of Balfour, a branch of the noble Ogilvies of Airlie; passed to the Fotheringhams and the Farquharsons; and about 1838, was denuded of two wings, for the erection of a farm-house.

Balfour, a hamlet in Shapinshay parish, Orkney, 5 miles NE of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office. Balfour Castle, in its vicinity, is the seat of David Balfour, Esq., owner of 29,054 acres, valued at £7578 per annum.

Balfron, a village and a parish of W Stirlingshire. The village lies toward the south-western corner of the parish, 2 furlongs from the right bank of the Endrick, and 2 miles E of Balfron station on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, that station, with a telegraph office, being 20 miles WSW of Stirling, and 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Balloch. From Glasgow Balfron is 19 miles NNW by road, or 24 by coach to Killearn and thence by rail over Lennoxton; but the Strathendrick and Aberfoyle railway (sanctioned June 1880) will bring them into more direct connection. Built on a gentle slope, it looks across the river and the Ballikinrain woods to Earl's Seat, highest of the Campsie Fells (1894 feet), 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE; 11 miles NNW and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW rise Ben Venue (2393 feet) and Ben Lomond (3192), with lesser summits of the great Highland wall. The place itself was founded by Robert Dunmore, Esq. of Ballindalloch, who opened a cotton-mill in 1789; and, neat and regular, it prospered greatly for the first fifty years, till handloom-weaving, its staple industry, was superseded by machinery. Now it looks somewhat deserted, but still has a branch bank of the British Linen Co., a post office under Glasgow, with money order and savings' bank departments, 5 inns, a library, and 1 large factory, the Ballindalloch cotton-spinning works; and fairs are held at it on the last Tuesday of May, July (hiring), and October (horses and cattle). Places of worship are the parish church (1832; 690 sittings), a Free church (for Killearn and Balfron), and a new U. P. church (1882); a public

school, with accommodation for 208 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 180, and a grant of £168, 2s. Pop. (1831) 1700, (1861) 1179, (1871) 1085, (1881) 970.

The parish is bounded N by Drymen and Kippen, E by Gargunnoch, SE by Fintry, S by Killearn, and NW by Drymen. It has an extreme length from E to W of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from N to S of from 7 furlongs to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $7847\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 28 are water. The westward-flowing ENDRICK roughly traces all the southern border, and the surface along its right bank has an altitude of less than 200 feet above sea-level, but rises northward to 491 feet at Cairnhall, 446 near Edinbellie, 627 on Ballindalloch Muir, and 577 on Balgair Muir,—north-eastward to Stronend (1676 feet), which culminates just beyond the SE frontier; and from Stronend it sinks again north-eastward to 554 feet near the confluence of the Boquhan and Pow Burns, marking the eastern, and part of the northern, boundary. The rocks are mainly eruptive, and the profitable working of abundant limestone has only been hindered by the absence of coal. In 1841 more than two-thirds of the entire area were either pastoral or waste, but great reclamations have been since effected, those of a single proprietor costing, in two years, upwards of £40,000. Mr Gillespie, however, in his edition of Nimmo's *Stirlingshire* (1880) distributes the area—3420 acres in tillage, 4295 waste, and 105 under wood. In the old heathen days the children of Balfron are said to have all been killed by wolves, whence its name *Baile-bhroin* ('town of mourning'); other traditions record how Ballindalloch and Edinbellie were seats, if not the birth-places, of Alexander Cunningham, the 'Good' Earl of Glencairn (d. 1574), and Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), how at Clockburn Sharpe's murderers first drew rein, fresh from their bloody work on Magus Moor (1679). Certain, at least, it is that Edinbellie was the scene of the forcible abduction of Jean Key (3 Dec. 1750) by Rob Roy's sons, for which Robin Oig, the principal, was three years after hanged at Edinburgh; and that Balfron gave birth to the eminent Glasgow architect, Alexander Thomson (1817-75). Ballindalloch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the village, is now the seat of H. R. Cooper, Esq., who divides this parish with 13 more (non-resident) proprietors. It is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the minister's income is £251. Valuation (1881) £6615, 9s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1634, (1831) 2057, (1851) 1900, (1871) 1502, (1881) 1327.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 38 and 39, 1871-69.

Balgair, an estate in the E of Balfron parish, Stirlingshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Balfron village. It includes Balgair proper, Hill of Balgair, Wester Balgair, and Balgair Muir; and it formerly was the place of a large annual cattle market, now held on Kippen Moor.

Balgarvie, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Monimail parish, Fife.

Balgavies. See ABERLEMNO.

Balgay. See DUNDEE.

Balgedie, two hamlets, Easter and Wester, in Portmook parish, Kinross-shire, at the foot of West Lomond Hill, 1 mile from the E shore of Loch Leven, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 mile NNW of Kinnesswood, and about 5 miles by road E by N of Kinross. They have a United Presbyterian church.

Balglass, an estate in the NE corner of Killearn parish, Stirlingshire. An ancient castle here is said to have formerly been well fortified, and once to have afforded protection to Sir William Wallace.

Balgonar, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, Fife.

Balgone. See NORTH BERWICK.

Balgonie, two villages and an estate in Markinch parish, Fife. Balgonie proper or Milton of Balgonie stands on the left bank of the river Leven, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Markinch station; and has a post office under Markinch, and a former chapel of ease, with 650 sittings, erected in 1875 into a *quoad sacra* church. Flax-mills are adjacent, and form three sides of a rectangle, 160 by 140 feet.—Coalton of Balgonie village stands near the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Markinch, and has two suburbs called West Coalton and Lady's Square. A

bleachfield is on the Leven, a little N of Lady's Square, and nearly a mile W of Milton.—In 1823 Balgonie estate, having belonged to the Earls of Leven from the reign of Charles I., was purchased for £104,000 by James Balfour of Whittinghame, whose son, Charles Balfour (1823-72) was owner of 919 acres, valued at £1763 per annum. The ancient mansion on it, Balgonie Castle, stands on the banks of the Leven, about 36 feet above the bed of the stream, in the western vicinity of Milton; is an edifice of different ages, large and massive, strong and picturesque; comprises two sides of a quadrangle, with a strong wall on the other two sides, enclosing an oblong area of 108 by 65 feet; and includes a donjon or keep, 45 feet long, 36 wide, and 80 high. Rich coal mines are on the estate, and have been worked for centuries. The title of Baron Balgonie (cre. 1641) is still borne by the Earls of Leven, the first of whom, Alex. Leslie, the celebrated Presbyterian general, died at Balgonie in 1661.

Balgowan, an estate, with a mansion and a railway station, in the SW of Methven parish, Perthshire, on the Perth and Crieff railway, 2 miles WSW of Methven village. The mansion is the seat of Maitland Thomson, Esq. (b. 1847; suc. 1879), owner of 2953 acres, valued at £3877 per annum. A public school here, with accommodation for 84 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 52, and a grant of £44, 3s.

Balgown, a small bay on the E side of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, 9 miles N by W of the Mull of Galloway.

Balgownie. See ABERDEEN.

Balgray, a hamlet on the NW border of Lanarkshire, on the river Kelvin, 3 miles NNW of Glasgow. A quarry of excellent sandstone is near it, about 600 yards from a wharf on the Forth and Clyde Canal; and this, about the year 1832, disclosed upwards of twenty stumps of exogenous fossil trees, all standing in a group, in their natural position. Not more than two of the stumps retained their roots, and no organic remains whatever were visible in the superincumbent rock.

Balgray Hill, a place in Springburn parish, Lanarkshire.

Balgreggan, an estate, with a mansion, the seat of Wm. Maitland, Esq. (7848 acres, £5882 per annum), in Stoneykirk parish, Wigtownshire. A note near the mansion, 460 feet in circumference and 60 high, was engirt by a large fosse, and has on the top a curious excavation.

Balhousesie, an old castellated mansion in the northern vicinity of Perth.

Balintore Castle, a mansion in Lintrathen parish, W Forfarshire, 9 miles WNW of Kirriemuir. It is a seat of Major Wm. Lyon, owner of 6888 acres in the shire, valued at £1428 per annum.

Balintore, a fishing village in Fearn parish, Ross-shire, on a flat piece of coast, 6 miles NNE of the Souters of Cromarty, and 7 SE of Tain. Pop. (1871) 387.

Balintraid, a harbour in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire, on the Cromarty Firth, 3 miles NE of Invergordon. It has a pier, and serves a large part of Easter Ross for the exportation of grain and fir-timber, and for the importation of coals and general merchandise.

Balisheac, an island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, near the SW coast of North Uist island. It is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Balivanich, a hamlet in Benbecula island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It has a public school, which, with accommodation for 98 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 56, and a grant of £42, 8s.

Balkail, an estate, with a mansion, in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Glenluce village.

Balkello, a hamlet in Tealing parish, Forfarshire. Its post-town is Auchterhouse, under Dundee.

Balkissock, a mansion in Ballantrae parish, SW Ayrshire, 3 miles E of Ballantrae village. It is the seat of Arthur Hughes-Onslow, Esq. (b. 1862; suc. 1870), owner of 14,426 acres in the shire, valued at £3235 per annum.

Ballachroy, a village on the W side of Kintyre, Argyllshire, 4 miles NNE of Tayinloan.

BALLACHULISH

Ballachulish (Gael. *bail-a-chaolais*, 'town of the strait'), a large but straggling village of Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, extending along the southern shore of salt-water Loch Leven, on either side of the Laroch river, up to the mouth of Glencoe. Its central point, the bridge over the Laroch, is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Bridge of Coe, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Ballachulish Ferry, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S of Fort William; by coach and steamer Ballachulish in summer has constant communication with Tyn-drum and Oban, and so with all parts of Scotland. At Ballachulish Ferry, where the entrance of Loch Leven narrows to 1 furlong, stands an excellent hotel; the steamboat pier is 1 mile further W; and the village has a post and telegraph office under Glencoe, an Established mission church (enlarged 1880), a Free church, St John's Episcopal church (1842-48; congregation, 600) in pseudo Early English style, and St Mun's Roman Catholic church (1836; 100 sittings). A public and an Episcopal school, accommodating 58 and 126 children, had (1879) an attendance of 67 and 84, and grants of £48, 12s. and £28, 10s. Pop. of village (1871) 944; of Glencoe and Ballachulish registration district (1871) 1529, (1881) 1441.

'The slate quarries,' to quote from *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1878), p. 77, 'were commenced about 1760, and at present are worked with great vigour under the trustees of the late Sir George Beresford. The vein of slate, which is at an angle of 80°, stretches S and E from the shore along the side of Meall Mor (2215 feet), and then runs into the centre of it. The face of the rock is laid open by workings fronting N and W, the inclination of the vein being towards the E. The workings of the main or E quarries are conducted in four levels, above the common highway, and three sinkings, making an aggregate working face of 436 feet in depth—an increase of 230 feet since 1843. The W end workings are conducted upon a similar method—one with 3 upper levels, and 2 depths of sinkings. Recently there have been several new quarries opened, which promise well. The material from the upper parts is conveyed from the respective levels by powerful brake-drums, the weight of the loaded waggons descending taking up the empty waggons without difficulty. Material from the sinkings is taken up to the surface in inclined planes by 3 stationary engines, which, by auxiliary gearing, keep the sinkings free of water—no small matter in such a rainy district, and with such great watersheds. The rock, after being quarried, is conveyed partly by railway locomotives. In all the workings there are from 10 to 11 miles of firm and permanent lines of iron rails used, and 130 substantial iron waggons. For deep boring a powerful patent rock drill is put to work to rend the hill into pretty large blocks, which are afterwards easily disposed of by the regular manual process, *i.e.*, one man, in a half-recumbent position, regulating the boring-drill, while another wields a large hammer, doing great execution. At times this process would appear alarming to the inexperienced spectator, inasmuch as the operators are slung at giddy heights by ropes twisted round their bodies, the pressure of which, combined with physical exertions required in the manual toil, must prove no mean test of their strong and healthy frames. The slate-making portions, or "blocks," are conveyed on "lines" along the banks formed by the refuse, and laid down at little sheds where they are, by one man, split up to the required thickness, and, by another, cut into shape, after which they are ready for export. There are three safe and commodious shipping harbours, all formed by the banks of rubbish projecting into the sea in arms of two to each harbour, thus completely sheltering vessels in any weather. The slates are of a deep blue colour, and spangled with pyrites, called by the workmen "diamonds;" and these gold-coloured drops are so incorporated with the slate that they cannot be separated from it. The slates are allowed to possess in a pre-eminent degree all the qualities of permanence of colour and durability of material essential to roof slates. There are five different descriptions of slates made, *viz.*, queens, duchesses, countesses, sizables, and undersized. The annual production of manufactured slates is 28,000

BALLANTRAE

to 30,000 tons, or, in numbers, 16,000,000 to 17,000,000. There are over 600 men employed in the works, earning from 20s. to 40s. per week.—*Oral. Surv.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Ballachulish and Corran of Ardgour, a *quoad sacra* parish in Kilmalie parish, Inverness and Argyll shires. It comprises two districts, North Ballachulish in Inverness-shire and ARDGOUR in Argyllshire, separated from each other by the northern end of Loch Linnhe, and its continuation of that, Loch Eil, but communicating with each other by Corran Ferry, 4 miles by road NW of Ballachulish Ferry, and itself $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. North Ballachulish district is bounded S by Loch Leven and the river Leven, being separated only by these from Ballachulish proper and the region of Glencoe, and it measures 17 miles in length and 7 in breadth. The parish, constituted first by the General Assembly in May 1833, next by the Court of Teinds in December 1845, is in the presbytery of Abertarf and synod of Glenelg; its minister's income is £136. Two churches for the two districts, standing about 4 miles apart, were built in 1829, each at a cost of £1470; and that of Ballachulish contains 300 sittings. Pop. (1871) 849, (1881) 748, of whom 248 belonged to Corran of Ardgour.

Ballagan, an estate, with a mansion and with a fine waterfall, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on the upper reach of the Blane river, called the Laggan Burn, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N of Strathblane village, and commands, from its windows, a view of the waterfall, which, known as the Spout of Ballagan, makes a descent of 70 feet, and somewhat resembles Corra Linn.

Ballagiach. See BALAGIACH.

Ballanachist, a rivulet in Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, frequented by salmon, and open for rod and line fishing from 10 Sept. to 31 Oct.

Ballanbreich (popularly *Bambreich*), a ruined ancient castle in Flisk parish, Fife, on a steep bank overhanging the Firth of Tay, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Newburgh. It was a parallelogram, 180 feet long by 70 wide, with an enclosed court; consisted, on three sides, of buildings four stories high, on the fourth side of a high curtain wall; was surrounded by a moat; and is now a mere shattered shell, of picturesque outline, embosomed in a small plantation. The Earls of Rothes long resided in it, and took from it the title Baron Ballanbreich (cre. 1457). The estate connected with it was purchased by Sir Lawrence Dundas, grandfather of the first Earl of Zetland. An ancient place of worship stood adjacent to the E side of the castle, on what is still called Chapel Hill.

Ballancriff. See BALLENCRIEFF.

Ballandarg, a burn of W Forfarshire, rising in Kirriemuir parish, and running southward to the Dean river, in Glamis parish.

Ballangeich. See STIRLING.

Ballanree. See BERIGONIUM.

Ballantrae (Gael. *baile-na-traigh*, 'town on the shore'), a fishing village and a coast parish of Carrick, SW Ayrshire. The village lies in the NW corner of the parish, between the sea-shore and the right bank of the Stinchar, which here, at $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth, is crossed by a three-arched bridge. It is 13 miles SSW of its post-town Girvan, and 10 WSW of Pinwherry station on the Girvan and Portpatrick Junction railway (1876); with a one main street, it has a branch of the Commercial Bank, an hotel, a public hall and reading-room, a post office with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a neat parish church (rebuilt 1819; 600 sittings), a Free church, and a school, which, with accommodation for 219 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 143, and a grant of £100, 11s. The tidal harbour, constructed at a cost of £6000, is a basin excavated from the solid rock, with a strong pier built upon a rocky ledge; and Ballantrae is centre of the south-western fishery district, in which, during 1879, there were cured 25,428 barrels of white herrings, besides 6882 cod, ling, and hake, taken by 569 boats of 1363 tons, the persons employed being 952 fishermen and boys, 78 fish-curers, 49 coopers, and some 800 others, while the total value of boats, nets, and lines was estimated at £11,375—figures that indicate a great advance

over preceding years. A century since the village was noted as a smugglers' haunt, a rude and primitive place, but in 1617 it was a burgh of barony; and the picturesque ruins of Ardstinchar Castle, with clock-surmounted tower, still crown a rock close by. The key to Carrick, this was the seat of the Kennedys, lairds of Bargeny, whose feud with the Earls of Cassillis closed (1601) with the slaughter of young Kennedy in a fray near the Brig of Doon (Chambers' *Dom. Ann.*, i. 292, 310, 359). Pop. (1831) 456, (1861) 557, (1871) 515, (1881) 426.

The parish is bounded N and E by Colmonell, SE by New Luce and S by Inch in Wigtownshire, SW by the entrance to Loch Ryan, and W by the Irish Channel, 36 miles across. It has an extreme length from N to S of 9 miles, a breadth from E to W of from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles, and an area of 33,876 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 164 are foreshore and 151 $\frac{1}{4}$ water. The coast-line, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, over the first 2, northward from the village, presents a low sandy shore, the Girvan road at one point running only 17 feet above the level of the sea; but elsewhere it is steep and rockbound, rising within 3 furlongs to over 300 and 600 feet, and commanding grand views of Ailsa Craig (11 miles NNW) and the Firth of Clyde, of Ireland and the Rhinns of Galloway. The STINCHAR has here a south-westerly course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the Colmonell border and through the north-western corner of the parish; 2 miles above the village it is joined by Tig Water, which flows first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along the eastern boundary, next $5\frac{1}{2}$ westward along the northern and through the northern interior. The Water of LUCE, too, with the Pinwherran, Laganabeastie, and others of its tributary burns, winds southward into Wigtownshire; but the stream that has shaped the most prominent features of Ballantrae is the shallow Water of App, rising between Smirton and Beneraid hills, and running 6 miles southward to Loch Ryan through beautiful Glen App. With the north-eastward flowing Dunnock Burn, an affluent of the Tig, it divides the parish into two nearly equal halves, in the western of which from S to N rise Sandloch Hill (803 feet), Penderry (1075), Carlock (1054), Auchencrosh (1067), Smirton (1213), Big Fell (1032), and Leflie Donald Hill (760), with Cairn Hill (539), Bencummin (739), and Knockdhu (755) beyond the Tig. In the eastern are Muillbane (741 feet), Altimeg (1270), Highmilldown (1104), Milljoan (1320), Beneraid (1435; a station of the Ordnance Survey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of the village), Benaw (1330), Strawarren Fell (1040), Wee Fell (850), Millmore (1052), and Loch Hill (870); whilst in the SE, flanking the Water of Luce, are Bennan Hill (1157), Park Hill (761), Ardnamoil (944), and Drumbracken (803). Triangular Killantringan Loch (3×1 furl.) lies $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of the village. The rocks belong to the Lower Silurian; the soils are alluvial in the valleys, light and sandy towards the NW coast, and generally moorish on the uplands. Less than a fifth of the whole area is arable, besides some 370 acres under plantation; and dairy-farming forms a chief source of wealth. Mansions or summer lodges are Finnart House (Rt. F. Kennedy), Glenapp House (James Hunter), Glenapp Lodge (G. Oliver), Balkissock House (Arthur Hughes-Onslow), Gurphur House (D. M'Gibbon), Auchairne House (C. Hunter), and Auchenflower (P. Walker); and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, and 4 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway, this parish was formerly called Kirkcudbright-Innertig; and its church, St Cuthbert's (anciently held by Crossraguel Abbey), stood up to 1617 near the confluence of the Tig and the Stinchar, where some ruins may yet be seen. In 1874 the Glenapp portion, which has a post office under Girvan, was formed into a *quoad sacra* parish. There are four public schools, in addition to the one in the village—at Auchenflower, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N; Ballachdowan, 3 miles S; Glenapp, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S; and Shennas. With total accommodation for 179 children, these had, in 1879, an average attendance of 93, and grants amounting to £114, 11s. 11d. Valuation (1880) £15,213, 16s. Pop.

(1801) 836, (1831) 1506, (1851) 1801, (1871) 1277, (1881) 1442.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 7, 1863.

Ballat, a bog in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire, on the watershed between the river systems of the Forth and the Clyde, 3 miles NNE of Drymen village. It is the lowest ground on the summit-level between the E and W coasts of Scotland, excepting Dullater Bog, on the Forth and Clyde Canal; its elevation is 222 feet above the level of the sea.

Ballater (Gael. *baile-na-leitir*, 'town near the slope of the hill'), a village in GLENMUICK parish, Aberdeenshire, at the terminus of the Deeside Extension section (1866) of the Great North of Scotland, $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen by rail, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Castleton of Braemar by road. It lies 668 feet above sea-level, between the wooded hills of Pananich (1896 feet) and Craigan-darroch (1250), on the left bank of the Dee, which here is spanned by a wooden four-arched bridge, erected in 1834 at a cost of £2000, its two stone predecessors of 1790 and 1809 having been swept away by the great floods of 1799 and 1829. The village itself was founded about 1770, to accommodate visitors to the PANANICH Mineral Wells; and, lighted with gas (1863), supplied with water from the Gairn at a cost of £2500 (1873), and since efficiently drained, it enjoys fine bracing air and an equable climate, the mean temperature being 44° 6', the rainfall 33° 40 inches. With slated houses built of reddish granite, a square in the middle, and spacious regular streets, it is a pleasant, neat, clean place, a favourite resort of summer visitors; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, North of Scotland, and Aberdeen Town and County banks, a local savings' bank (1821), 4 insurance agencies, the Invercauld Arms hotel, Deans's temperance hotel, and St Nathalan's masonic lodge. Fairs are held on the Tuesday of February before Aboyne, the first Tuesday of May, old style, the Wednesday of July after Brechin wool market, the second Monday and Tuesday of September, old style, and the Saturday before 22 Nov. The principal buildings are the handsome parish church (rebuilt 1875); a neat new Free church, 7 furlongs to the NW; the Barracks (1869), consisting of seven Elizabethan cottages, for the Queen's guard of honour; the Albert Memorial Hall, erected (1875) by Mr A. Gordon, at a cost of upwards of £2000, and comprising a public hall, reading, and billiard rooms, a square tower, etc.; and a new public school (1877), which, with accommodation for 260 children, had in 1879 an average attendance of 214, and a grant of £185, 12s. Pop. (1841) 271, (1861) 362, (1871) 691, (1881) 759.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Ballater, Pass of, a 'wild and anciently impregnable' defile, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Ballater village, leading from Milton of Tullich to Bridge of Gairn, a distance of 2 miles, and overhung to the S by Craigan-darroch (1250 feet), to the N by Creagan Riach (1750) and other offsets of Morven Hill (2862).

Ballatrach or Ballaterach, a farm-house in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, near the S bank of the Dee, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ballater. The place where Lord Byron spent part of his boyhood, it retains some relics of the poet, and for his sake is visited by many strangers.

Balleave, a hamlet in Kinross parish, Kinross-shire, on Kelly Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Kinross. It has a tartan manufactory.

Ballechin, an estate, with the seat of Jn. Steuart, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1876), in Logierait parish, Perthshire, 3 miles WNW of Ballinluig Junction.

Balledgarno or Ballerno, a village in Inchture parish, Perthshire, 7 miles W of Dundee. It is supposed to have taken its name from an ancient castle, built by a Prince Edgar, and now extinct. Balledgarno House stands in its south-western vicinity, and is a fine mansion, surrounded by plantations.

Ballenach, a hamlet in North Knapdale, Argyllshire, near the Crinan Canal, 6 miles WNW of Lochgilphead.

Ballenbreich. See BALLANBREICH.

Ballencriff, a mansion in Aberlady parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Aberlady village. It is a seat of

BALLENCRIEFF

Lord Elibank, owner of 1863 acres in the shire, valued at £5565 per annum. Occupying a fine site, and surrounded by stately trees, it enjoys an extensive prospect. Patrick Murray, fifth Lord Elibank, here entertained Dr Samuel Johnson in 1773. A hospital, dedicated to St Cuthbert, is said to have been founded here in the 12th century. See DARN HALL.

Ballescreeff, several localities and a rivulet in Linlithgowshire. The localities lie in the northern vicinity of Bathgate, and include a ruined ancient mansion and lime-works. The rivulet rises 1½ mile NE of Bathgate, makes a circuit of about 4¾ miles, round the SE and centre of Bathgate parish, to the western vicinity of Bathgate town; runs thence about 2¾ miles north-westward, partly in Bathgate parish, partly along the boundary with Torphichen; and makes a confluence with Barbauchlaw Burn, to form the river Luggie, which runs about ¾ mile north-westward to the Avon.

Ballescreech, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dunbarrie parish, Perthshire, 1 mile WSW of Bridge of Earn.

Ballescreech. See BALLEDEGARNO.

Ballescreech, an island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, in the western part of the sound dividing North Uist island from Benbecula. It nearly blocks the W entrance of the sound; has an irregular outline and much indented shores; and measures about 10 miles in circumference. Pop., together with that of Illeray, (1861) 199, (1871) 246.

Ballescreech, a hamlet in Tiree island, Argyllshire.

Ballescreech, a farm, with a mineral spring, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire.

Ballescreech, an ancient chapelry, with ruins of an old church, and with limestone quarries, in Uist island, Shetland.

Ballescreech, a hamlet of E Argyllshire. Its post-town is Strachur under Glasgow.

Ballescreech, a hamlet in the W of Perthshire. Its post-town is Killin under Crieff.

Ballescreech, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinloch parish, Perthshire, 3½ miles W of Blairgowrie.

Ballescreech, a loch (2¾ × 1½ furl.) in Farr parish, Sutherland, 2¾ miles SW of Melvich. Its trout run up to 3 lbs.

Ballescreech, an estate, with a mansion, in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on a burn of its own name, near the burn's influx to the river Endrick, 1 mile ESE of Balfron; and is the seat of Arch. Orr-Ewing, M.P. for Dumbartonshire since 1868. The burn rises, at 1250 feet of altitude, on the northern shoulder of Earl's Seat (1894 feet), the highest summit of the Campsie Fells; runs about 2 miles down Ballinrain Muir, making in its descent a number of fine cascades; and afterwards flows about ¾ mile across the valley of the Endrick.

Ballescreech, a hamlet in a detached part of Logierait parish, Perthshire, on the river Tummel, 2¾ miles E by N of Kinloch Rannoch.

Ballescreech, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilfinan parish, Argyllshire, on Loch Fyne at Otter Ferry, 5 miles ESE of Lochgilphead. It is the seat of Campbell Macpherson Campbell, Esq. (b. 1844; suc. 1862), owner of 9521 acres, valued at £1933 per annum.

Ballescreech. See BALENCRIEFF.

Ballescreech, a hamlet and an estate in Inveravon parish, Banffshire. The hamlet lies at the confluence of the Avon and the Spey, adjacent to the Craigellachie and Boat of Garten branch of the Great North of Scotland railway, 12 miles WSW of Craigellachie; and has a station on the railway, and a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The estate belongs to Sir George Macpherson-Grant (b. 1839; suc. 1850), third Bart. since 1838, M.P. for Elginshire since 1879, and owner of 7848 acres in the shire, valued at £2476 per annum; it has extensive woods with some noble trees, and boasts great numbers of roe deer. The mansion on it, Ballindalloch Castle, was formerly a fine specimen of the old Scottish fortalice; comprised a square building, flanked by three circular towers; and about 1845, was much enlarged in the castellated style, so as to be rendered a very splendid mansion.

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Ballindalloch. See BALFRON.

Ballindean, a hamlet in Inchture parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile NW of Inchture village. Ballindean House (Hon. Mrs Trotter; 1175 acres, £2375), in its vicinity, is a tasteful modern mansion; and Ballindean Hill (559 feet), near the hamlet, is part of the Carse Braes.

Ballingry (popularly *Bingry*: Gael. *buile-na-greigh*, 'town of the flock'), a hamlet and a parish of W Fife. The hamlet stands in the NE, 1½ mile SSE of Loch Leven, and 2¾ miles N by W of the station, 3 of the post-town, of LOCHGELLY, which partly lies within the SE border; at it are the parish church (1831; renovated 1876) and the public school (1874).

Rudely resembling a top-heavy hour-glass in outline, the parish is bounded N by Kinross, E and SE by Auchterarder, SW by Beath, and W by Beath and Cleish, Kinross-shire. It has an extreme length from N to S of 4 miles, a width from E to W of from ¼ mile to 2½, and a area of 4621½ acres. The ORE has an eastward course here of 2½ miles, along the Cleish border and through the interior; and from its right bank the surface rises to 531 feet above sea-level near South Lumphinnans, from its left bank to 621 feet near Benarty House, 1167 on flat-topped Benarty Hill in the NW, and 721 on Navity Hill in the NE. The rocks belong to the Limestone Carboniferous series, and two collieries were at work in 1879, Lumphinnans and Lochore; the soil, by nature cold and stiff, has been greatly improved, and the bed of Loch Ore (drained towards the close of last century) yields capital crops, but Lumphinnans farm, of 803 acres, let only for £693 in 1875. About a third of the whole area is under tillage, and plantations cover some 250 acres. Ptolemy's *Victoria*, a town of the Damnonii, was situated at Loch Ore, and near it was a Roman station (Skene, *Celt. Scot.*, i. 74), whilst an islet on it was crowned by a fortress, founded in the latter half of the 11th century by Duncan de Loch Orr, from whose descendants the domain came to the Wardlaws of Torry, to Sir John Malcolm (c. 1630), and to Miss Jobson, who married the 2d Sir Walter Scott. At present the mansions are Benarty (Wm. B. Constable) and Lochore (Alex. Burns), and the property is divided among 4 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 1 of from £20 to £50. For school and church purposes the southern portion of Ballingry is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Lochgelly; the rest forms a parish in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife, its minister's income being £375. The school, with accommodation for 250 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 86, and a grant of £34, 13s. 9d. Valuation (1881) £8035, 14s. 9d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 605; of civil parish (1801) 277, (1831) 392, (1851) 568, (1861) 736, (1871) 982, (1881) 1065, 113 of whom were in Lochgelly burgh. —*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Ballescreech, a village in Logierait parish, Perthshire, on the Highland railway at the junction of the Aberfeldy branch, 8 miles NNW of Dunkeld. It has a station and a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments.

Ballescreech, a burn in Knockando parish, Elginshire, running to the Spey. Its banks are beautiful, and they have, in one place, three large stones of a quondam Caledonian stone circle.

Ballescreech. See BALINTORE.

Ballescreech. See BALINTRAID.

Ballescreech, a village in Persie *quoad sacra* parish and Kirkmichael *quoad civilia* parish, Perthshire, 11 miles NNW of Blairgowrie. It has a post office under Blairgowrie, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 56 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 38, and a grant of £47, 17s.

Balloch, one of the Sidlaw hills, 1029 feet high, in the N of Longforgan parish, E Perthshire.

Balloch (Gael. *bealach*, 'a pass'), a village in BONHILL parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of the Leven, here spanned by a suspension bridge (1842) leading to Balloch station, which, as junction of two sections of

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the North British, is 30½ miles WSW of Stirling, ¾ mile SSE of Balloch pier on Loch Lomond, 1¼ N of Alexandria, and 20½ miles NW of Glasgow. The village has an excellent hotel; and a cattle fair is held at it on 17 April, a horse fair (one of the largest in Scotland) on 15 Sept. Pop. of registration district (1881) 2925.

Balloch, an old castle in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, the predecessor of TAYMOUTH Castle, the Earl of Breadalbane's seat, and now represented by only a remnant to the right of the great quadrangle.

Balloch, a lake, about ½ mile in circuit, in Muthil parish, Perthshire. It lies at the foot of Torlum Hill, and sends off its superfluity to the Earn.

Balloch, a small bay on the E side of Great Cumbrae island, Buteshire, 2 miles SW of Largs. It affords safe anchorage in any wind, and it contains good oysters.

Balloch, a tract of land in Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire. It includes a moss of considerable extent, and on an average 16 feet in depth; and it contains an interesting dyke of serpentine, described by Sir Charles Lyell in the *Edinburgh Journal of Science*.

Ballochbuie Forest. See CRATHIE.

Ballochmyle (Gael. *bealach-maol*, 'bare opening'), a mansion and an estate in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire. The mansion, on the right bank of the Ayr, opposite Catrine village, and 1¼ mile ESE of Mauchline town, is the seat of Lieut.-Col. Claud Alexander (b. 1831; suc. 1861), M.P. for South Ayrshire since 1874, and owner of 4332 acres, valued at £10,377 per annum (£6182, minerals). BARKSKIMMING stands on the left bank of the river, 2½ miles WSW. The river between these seats and in their neighbourhood winds along a deep precipitous chasm. The Glasgow and South-Western railway crosses the chasm below Ballochmyle on a noble viaduct 95 feet high, with an arch 100 feet in span; and the road from Mauchline to Stair crosses it above Barskimming, on a bridge of similar character, 90 feet high. The estate of Ballochmyle comprises about two-fifths of Mauchline parish; has home-grounds luxuriantly wooded, liberally open to the public, and provided with seats and pavilions at the best of its many fine points of view; and passed, in the time of the poet Burns, from the ancient family of Whiteford to that of Alexander. Burns was a frequent wanderer in the Ballochmyle woods; he witnessed the grief of one of the Whiteford ladies at leaving the property, and had an accidental meeting with one of the Alexander ladies soon after she came to it, and he wrote, in sympathy with the one lady, and in admiration of the other, his *Farewell to Ballochmyle and Lass o' Ballochmyle*. He also wrote, at a crag here, his *Man was made to Mourn*; and, at Catrine House, in the neighbourhood, he first 'dinner'd wi' a lord.' Caleb Whiteford, of the Ballochmyle family, is celebrated by Goldsmith in a postscript to his *Retaliation*; and Colonel Allan Whiteford, another of the family, was the original of Sir Walter Scott's 'Colonel Talbot' in *Waverley*.

Ballochney, a village and a railway of N Lanarkshire. The village stands adjacent to the N side of Airdrie, in New Monkland parish, and is within the municipal boundaries of AIRDRIE burgh.—The railway joins on the W the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, on the E the Slamannan railway; was formed between 1826 and 1840, on a capital of £70,000; in 1848 was amalgamated with the Monkland system; comprises a main line of about 3 miles from W to E, and branches of 3 miles more to several collieries and to Airdrie; serves largely for the coal and ironstone traffic of that rich mining district; and includes two beautiful self-acting inclined planes, each 1100 yards long, the first works of their kind, on any great scale, ever constructed in Scotland.

Ballochvay, a village in Mull island, Argyllshire, about 4 miles WSW of Tobermory. It consists of a single street of small neat houses.

Ballogie. See BIRSE.

Ballowmill, a burn in the NW of Fife, running southward to the Eden at a point 2½ miles NE of Kettle, and giving name to several places on its banks.

Ballumbie, an estate, with the seat of Rt. M'Gavin,

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Esq., and with remains of an old castle, in Murroes parish, Forfarshire, 14 miles NE of Dundee. The old castle was the seat of the ancient Anglo-Norman family of Lovel, now long extinct.

Ballychelish. See BALLACHULISH.

Ballygrant, a hamlet in the SE of Islay island, Argyllshire. It has a post office under Greenock; and it forms, conjointly with Portellen and Lots, a mission of the Church of Scotland, supported by an annual grant of £50. The place of worship is a schoolroom.

Ballykellet, an ancient barony in Big Cumbrae island, Buteshire. It belonged to the Montgomeries, and belongs now to the Earl of Glasgow.

Ballyphuill, a hamlet in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, about 20 miles WSW of Bonar-Bridge. Here is a mission station of the Church of Scotland.

Ballyshare. See BALLESHARE.

Ballyshear, an estate, with a mansion, in Southend parish, Argyllshire, 5 miles S of Campbeltown.

Balmacaan, a seat of the Earl of Seafield in Urquhart parish, Inverness-shire, in the mouth of Glen Urquhart, near Loch Ness, 17 miles SW of Inverness. Behind it stretches Balmacaan deer-forest, rented at £3000.

Balmacarra, a village in Lochalsh parish, Ross-shire, on the N side of Loch Alsh, 3 miles E by N of Kyleakin Ferry. It has an hotel, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a parish church, a Free church, and has also the head post office of Lochalsh, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments.

Balmacellan (Gael. 'town of Maclellan'), a village and a parish of NE Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, 2 miles NE of its post-town New Galloway, has an inn, a post office, and the parish church (built 1722; enlarged 1833; 366 sittings). In the kirkyard are the grave of a martyred Covenanter, Robert Grierson (1683), a column to five natives who fell in the Crimean War, and a stone to the family of Robert Paterson ('Old Mortality'), whose wife kept a school here from 1765 to 1785.

The parish is bounded NW by Dalry, N by Dumfriesshire, E by Dumfriesshire and Kirkpatrick-Durham, S by Parton, and SW and W by Kells. From its north-eastern to its south-western angle it measures 10¼ miles; its breadth varies between 3½ and 6¼ miles; and its area is 23,346 acres, of which 327¼ are water. The KEN and Loch Ken mark all the western, Loch URR and its outlet Urr Water great part of the western border, while along the north-western and northern flow GARPEL Burn to the Ken, Blackmark Burn and Castlefern Water to the Cairn; along the southern, Dullarg Burn to Loch Ken, and Crogo Burn to the Urr. In the interior are Shirmers and many smaller burns, as well as six lochs—Barscobe (2¼ × ¾ furl.), Brack (1¾ × ¾), Howie (6 × 1), Skae (2 × 1½), and the two Lowes lochs, each about 1½ furlong in length. Most of these waters afford fairish trout fishing, Shirmers Burn being really a first-class stream. The surface has a general north-eastward rise, from Kenmure Bridge (155 feet above sea-level) to Barscobe Hill (825), Troquhain Hill (1139), Blackcraig Hill (1332), and Fell Hill (1775), 3 furlongs SE of Loch Skae. Thence it declines north-eastward to Craigmuir Moor (875 feet), south-eastward to Crerrock (671) and Crogo Mains (500). Belonging to the beautiful district of Glenkens, the western valley, about 2 miles wide, has a light, gravelly soil, and comprises most of the arable area (less than one-fifth of the entire parish), besides some 300 acres under wood. The rest is moorland; and the prevailing rocks are trap and slate, the latter quarried at two points. Mansions are Holm House, ¾ mile NW of the village, with a statue in its grounds of 'Old Mortality,' and Barlay, 2½ miles to the ESE; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, and 1 between £20 and £50. The antiquities include the supposed site of a Roman camp, at the NE angle of the parish; a mote-hill, close to the village; the habitable castle of Barscobe, 1¼ mile NNE, built (1634) by William Maclellan, a scion of the Kirkcudbright family; and the ivy-clad ruins of Shirmers tower, the reputed birth-place of Thomas Gordon (1690-1750), editor of the *Inde-*

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pendent Whig. The Rev. Geo. Murray (1813-81), poet and antiquary, was minister of Balmaclellan for 43 years. Part of it is included for church, school, and registration purposes in the *quoad sacra* parish of Corssock; and the remainder is a parish in the presbytery of Kirkcubright and synod of Galloway, its minister's income amounting to £311. There are two schools, a free endowed one at the village, the other at Tronmaccannie, 2½ miles S by E; and the two, with respective accommodation for 145 and 56 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 123 and 27, and grants of £110, 10s. 6d. and £36, 1s. Valuation (1881) £11,564, 18s. 11d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 787; of civil parish (1811) 734, (1831) 1013, (1861) 1086, (1871) 1057, (1881) 937.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Balmaduthy. See BELMADUTHY.

Balmaghie (Gael. 'town of Macghie'), a parish of central Kirkcubrightshire, which contains near its south-eastern boundary the Bridge of Dee station on the Glasgow and South-Western, 7½ miles NNE of Kirkcubright, and 3 SW of Castle-Douglas; and which is also accessible from Crossmichael, Parton, and New Galloway stations, lying just beyond its north-eastern and northern border. In it are the post office hamlets of Glenlochlar and Laurieston, respectively 3 miles NW and 6 WNW of their post-town Castle-Douglas; and further westward is LOCHENBRECK Spa, 4 miles S by W of New Galloway station. Balmaghie is bounded N by Kells, NE by Parton, E by Crossmichael, SE by Kelton, S by Tongland and Twynholm, and W by Girthon. Its greatest length from E to W is 7½ miles; its width from N to S varies between 4½ and 5½ miles; and its area is 21,824 acres, of which 755½ are water. Grobdale Lane or Airie Burn traces the western border to the DEE, which, following the northern, passes through STROAN Loch, and 3 miles lower down receives the Ken. A capital salmon and trout river, the Dee thence sweeps round the north-eastern, eastern, and south-eastern boundary, widening at intervals to 2 or 3½ furlongs, and wearing there the aspect of a lake. Bargatton Loch (3¼ × 2½ furl.) lies on the Tongland border; and sheets of water in the interior are Glentoo Loch (4 × 2¾ furl.), Dornell Loch (3 × 2), Blates Loch (2½ × 1½), Grenoch or Woodhall Loch (1½ mile × 1 to 2 furl.), and Lochenbreck Loch (2¾ × 2 furl.)—all of them yielding tolerable sport, and all communicating with the Dee by burns. Level and fertile in the SE, with pastures and well-tilled fields, the surface has a general westward rise from Glenlochlar Bridge (150 feet above sea-level) to Kenick or Hill of Health (862 feet), Loch Hill (900), and Airie (900); but though nearly three-fourths of it are hilly waste—boulder-strewn heath or moss,—it nowhere attains 1000 feet of elevation. The antiquities include the supposed site of a Roman camp, near Hensol; Duncane Moat, 1 mile SW of Laurieston; and the noble ruins of THREAVE CASTLE, on an islet in the Dee, 1½ mile W of Castle-Douglas. Mansions are Hensol or Duchrae (R. Cunningham) in the N; Woodhall (W. K. Laurie), near Laurieston, an old-fashioned house, with finely-planted park; and Balmaghie (G. Hutchison), a good modern residence standing on an estate that is said to have been acquired by an Irish chieftain, M'Ghie, whose descendants obtained charters from James IV., V., and VI. At present 6 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 3 between £20 and £50. Balmaghie is in the presbytery of Kirkcubright and synod of Galloway; its minister's income is £384. The parish church, a picturesque building (1794), with tiny spire and 360 sittings, is situated on the Dee, opposite Crossmichael, and 3½ miles NNW of Castle-Douglas. Two David Hallidays, shot for adherence to the Covenant (1685), rest in the graveyard; a former minister was the Rev. John MacMillan (1669-1753), who founded the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and from whom a section of the Cameronians have sometimes been called MacMillanites. There is also a Free church; and 3 schools were open in 1879—at Glenlochlar, Laurieston, and Bridge of Dee (Christ. Knowledge Society's). These

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had then respective accommodation for 60, 120, and 65 children; an average attendance of 55, 42, and 36; and grants of £57, 6s. 6d., £35, 1s., and £13, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £11,919, 17s. 4d. Pop. (1831) 1416, (1871) 1085, (1881) 922.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Balmaha, a hamlet in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, on the eastern shore and near the foot of Loch Lomond, just opposite Inchealloch isle, and 4 miles NW of Drymen. It has a pier, where the steamers call, and near which are the chemical works of Turnbull & Co., yearly consuming some 700 tons of small wood in the making of pyroligneous acids and dye-stuffs.

Balmain. See BALBEGNO.

Balmakelly, a burn in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk.

Balmakewan, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, 5 miles SW of Laurencekirk.

Balmaccolm, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, ½ mile SE of Kettle village.

Balmaleddie, a burn in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk.

Balmangan. See BORGUE.

Balmanno, an estate, with a mansion, in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire. A very fine spring, formerly held in superstitious veneration, and called St John's Well, is adjacent to the mansion; and sandstone is quarried on the estate.

Balmanno, an ancient castellated mansion in Dron parish, Perthshire, 3 miles WSW of Abernethy. It was the seat of the Murrays, baronets of Balmanno; is now partly occupied by a farmer; and is a fine specimen of the old Scottish baronial mansion. A rocking stone, 10 feet long and 7 broad, on a neighbouring brae, is easily set in motion by pressure of a finger.

Balmaqueen, a hamlet in the N of the Isle of Skye. Its post-town is Kilmuir under Portree.

Balmashanner, a hill 572 feet above sea-level, ¾ mile S of Forfar. Its sandstone has been extensively quarried for building and paving.

Balmerino (popularly *Balmernie*; in 1227 *Balmorinach* = Gael. *baile-mòr-n'ach*, 'large town of the field'), a village and a parish of N Fifeshire. The village stands on the southern shore of the Firth of Tay, 3½ miles SW of Dundee by water, 5½ WSW of its post-village and station Newport, and 7¼ N by W of Cupar. Ninety years since it ranked as a sub-port of Dundee, annually shipping over 7000 bolls of grain; but fishing is now the sole employment, and this too has greatly fallen off.

The parish contains also the villages of Bottomcraig and Gauldry, 1 and 1¾ mile ESE of Balmerino village; and is bounded NW for 4½ miles by the Firth of Tay (here from N to S varies between 7½ furlongs and 2¼ miles; and its area is 4131½ acres, of which 1½ are 'inks' and 698¾ foreshore. The surface rises steeply from the Firth's rocky shore with a general west-south-westward ascent, being traversed by two parallel spurs of the Ochils, and attaining 243 feet above sea-level near Wormit Bay, 333 near Gauldry, 337 on Scurr Hill, 423 near Priorwell, and 584, 528, and 608 on wooded Coultra, Ardie, and Green Hills. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; and the soil is extremely variable, as may be inferred from the fact that in 1875 rents ranged from £1, 10s. to close on £3 per acre. On most of the northern and southern slopes it consists of thin black loam, suited for any crops, whilst in the valley between it has either a light gravelly or a strong plastic argillaceous character. About 470 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest are arable. A height behind the village, commanding a view of the Firth up to the mouth of Strathearn, was crowned by the Cistercian Abbey of SS. Mary and Edward the Confessor, founded in 1227 by Ermengarda, William the Lyon's widowed queen, who six years later was burned before the high altar of its cruciform church. This must have been a stately Second Pointed edifice, measuring 240 by 140 feet, and

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parted by eight octangular piers into two parallel aisles; but little remains now of the entire pile save scanty ivy-clad ruins of the transept, the sacristy, the chapter-house vestibule, and the substructure of the dormitory, it having been burned by the English in 1548, and sacked by the Reformation rabble in 1559. Its lands were erected into a barony for Sir James Elphinstone, in 1604 created Lord Balmerino—an ill-starred title, whose two first holders were sentenced to death, while the sixth and last was actually beheaded on Tower Hill (18 Aug. 1746) for his part in the '45. His forfeited estate was purchased from the Crown by the York Building Company, and sold by them to the Moray family. A field between Bottomeraig and Gaudry, Battle Law, is said to have got its name from a defeat of the Danes following that battle of LUNCARTY which Hill Burton sets down as a recent invention; on a rock to the N are vestiges of Naughton Castle, a stronghold of the Hays. Modern mansions are Birkhill and Naughton House, 2 miles WSW, and 1½ mile E of Balmerino village, whose owners, Henry Scrymgeour-Wedderburn and Mrs Duncan Morison, hold respectively 1456 and 1591 acres in the shire, valued at £2827 and £3421 per annum. Balmerino is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; its minister's income is £522. The church (1811; 400 sittings) near Bottomeraig succeeded one built at Kirkton in 1595, when the abbey church was disused; and two public schools, Balmerino (at Gaudry) and Priorwell (7 furlongs S of Balmerino village), with respective accommodation for 129 and 56 children, had in 1879 an average attendance of 71 and 31, and grants of £50, 4s. and £15, 5s. 8d. Valuation (1881) £6925, 16s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 1055, (1851) 945, (1871) 717, (1881) 664.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868. See the Rev. Jas. Campbell's *Balmerino and its Abbey; A Parochial History* (Édinb. 1867).

Balmodan. See ARDCHATTAN.

Balmoral, a royal residence in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, on the southern bank of the Dee, 9 miles W by S of Ballater, 52½ W by N of Aberdeen, and 9½ ENE of Castleton of Braemar. It stands on a strip of level meadow, which, 926 feet above sea-level, is bounded on one side by a fine curve of the Dee, overlooked on another by the hill of Craig-Gowan (1437 feet), and commands an extensive sweep of striking scenery. A previous pile, occupied several autumns by the Royal Family, stood on adjacent ground further from the river, but was irregular and incommodious. It belonged originally to the late Earl of Fife; was rented on a lease of 38 years, and very greatly enlarged, by the late Sir Robert Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen; and, in 1848, when 27 years of the lease had yet to run, was sold in reversion to the Queen. The nucleus of it, or part built by the Earl of Fife, was a long, steep-roofed, high-gabled, small-windowed house, and Sir Robert Gordon's additions were so numerous and various, in the form of turrets, central tower, and so forth, as to destroy all architectural character. The pile belonged to no recognised order, and displayed no unity of design, but Her Majesty saw in it, on occasion of her first visit (8 Sept. 1848), 'a pretty little castle in the old Scottish style.' The foundation stone of the present edifice was laid on 28 Sept. 1853; and it was not quite finished when the Royal Family entered it, on 7 Sept. 1855. It was built of granite, from designs by William Smith of Aberdeen, at a cost of about £100,000; is in the Scottish Baronial style; and consists of two blocks, connected by wings, and with a massive tower to the E, which, 35 feet square and 80 high, has a round corner stair-turret, 20 feet higher. A handsome suspension bridge in connection with the royal residence was constructed across the Dee at a cost of £5000, and forms a communication with the N side of the river at Crathie church. The estate of Balmoral was purchased in 1852 by the late Prince Consort for £31,500. It comprises about 11,000 acres, extends from the Dee to the summit of Lochnagar, joins the estates of ABERGELDIE and BIRKHAL, which also became royal property; and the

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three estates constitute one demesne, extending 11 miles along the Dee, and southward thence to the watershed of the Dee's basin. Her Majesty owns in the shire 25,350 acres, valued at £2393 per annum. Many objects of interest are noticed in separate articles; one only shall be noticed here—the cairn that was reared on Craig-Gowan in 1863 in honour of him who had planned the entire work. It bears inscription: 'To the beloved memory of Albert the Great and Good, Prince Consort, erected by his broken-hearted widow, Victoria R.—Wisdom of Sol., iv. 13, 14.'—See pp. 65, 86, 105, 109, 115, 116, and 130 of *Leaves from the Queen's Journal in the Highlands* (ed. 1877).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Balmore, a village in the SE of Baldernock parish, Stirlingshire, 3 furlongs N of the right bank of the Kelvin, and 3½ miles E by S of Milngavie.

Balmossie, an ancient chapelry in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire. The chapel stood on a crag above the river Dichty, nearly opposite the present mill of Balmossie; and was razed to the ground, after having long been a ruin, about the year 1762.

Balmule, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunfermline parish, Fife. The mansion stands ½ mile W of Loch Fitty and 3 miles NNE of Dunfermline; belonged to Sir Henry Wardlaw, chamberlain to Queen Anne of Denmark; and is associated with the memory of Lady Elizabeth Wardlaw (*nee* Halket, 1677-1727), whose name now figures largely in connection with the old ballad literature of Scotland.

Balmullo, a straggling village in Leuchars parish, Fife, 1¼ mile WSW of Leuchars village. It has a post office under Leuchars, and a public school. Pop., with Lucklawhill (1871), 326.

Balmungo, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, 1½ mile SSE of St Andrews.

Balmuto, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinghorn parish, Fife. The mansion stands 3 miles N by W of Burntisland, has finely wooded grounds, and is mainly a modern edifice, but includes a very old square tower.

Balm Well, a bituminous spring in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, at St Catherine's, ⅔ mile S of Liberton village. It partly holds mineral oil or petroleum in solution, partly throws it up in numerous little masses to the surface; and, in pre-Reformation days was held in great veneration.

Balnaboth, an estate, with a mansion, the seat of Donald Ogilvy of Clova, in the upper part of Kirriemuir parish, Forfarshire, 12 miles from Kirriemuir.

Balnacross, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Tongland, in Kirkeudbrightshire. The name signifies 'the hamlet of the cross;' and, in the corrupted form of Bancrosh, continues to be the name of a Tongland farmstead. The church, St Michael's, belonging originally to the Culdees of Iona, was given by William the Lyon to the monks of Holyrood, and transferred by Robert Bruce to those of Tongland.

Balnagard, a village in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, adjacent to the Highland railway and the river Tay, 7 miles ENE of Abergfeldy. It has a Christian Knowledge Society's school.

Balnageith, a village of N Elginshire, 2 miles from its post-town Forres.

Balnagowan, a mansion in Kilmuir-Easter parish, E Ross-shire, 1½ mile N of Nigg Bay in Cromarty Firth, ½ mile NW of Kildary station, and 5¼ miles S by W of Tain. Standing amid romantic grounds, it commands a magnificent prospect; was a seat of the Earls of Ross in feudal times; is partly very ancient, partly an erection of 1836; and presents an imposing appearance, chiefly in the old Scottish Baronial style. It is a seat of Sir Charles F. A. Ross (b. 1872; suc. 1883), eighth Bart. since 1668, and owner of 110,445 acres in the shire, valued at £12,653 per annum.

Balnagowan, a small island in Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, a little SW of the mouth of Loch Leven.

Balnahuaigh, one of the Slate islands in Argyllshire. It lies between Lunga and Easdale, belongs to Jura parish, measures only 1 mile in circuit, and is all

BALNAKIEL

one slate quarry. Pop. (1861) 142, (1871) 146, (1881) 108.

Balnakiel, a small bay in Durness parish, Sutherland. Balnakiel House, in its vicinity, was built about 1744; was an occasional residence of the Lords Reay; and occupies the site of a summer residence of the Bishops of Sutherland and Caithness.

Balnakyle, a picturesque cascade on the Black Water rivulet, in Clyne parish, Sutherland.

Balamoon, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Menmuir parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Brechin.

Balnellan, a ferry on the river Spey, between Elginshire and Banffshire, immediately above the mouth of the river Aven.

Balone, a hamlet in St Andrews parish, Fife, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of St Andrews city.

Balone, a large old castellated building in Tarbat parish, Koss-shire, said to have been erected by the Earls of Ross. It was inhabited by the Earls of Cromarty, and by the Mackenzies of Ardloch-Assynt; but, though still almost entire, it has been deserted since about 1640.

Balquhain Castle, a ruin in Chapel-of-Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the parish church. The seat from 1340 of the Leslies of Balquhain, it gave lodging to Queen Mary on the eve of the battle of Corrichie in 1562, and was burned by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. Here was born John Leslie, Bishop of Raphoe (d. 1671).

Balquhapple, an ancient chapelry within the quondam parish of Lang, now annexed to Kincardine, in Perthshire.

Balquhatston, an estate, with a mansion, in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the Slamannan station and Slamannan village. Coal of excellent quality is largely mined on the estate, and sent to Edinburgh and other places.

Balquhiddier (Gael. *baile-chul-tir*, 'town of the back-lying country'), a Highland parish of W Perthshire, whose eastern portion is traversed by $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Callander and Oban railway, with Strathyre and Loch earthead stations thereupon, the latter being 3 miles NNE of the former, 12 NNW of Callander, and 28 NW of Stirling. It contains four villages—Kirkton of Balquhiddier, at the foot of Loch Voil, 3 miles W by S of Lochearnhead station, with a post office under Stirling; Achtow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E, near King's House Inn; LOCH-EARNHEAD, 2 miles NNE of its station, with a post office, having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; and Strathyre, with another post office under Stirling, and with two inns, at one of which Wordsworth and his sister lodged 13 Sept. 1803.

In shape resembling a triangle with vertex to the W, the parish is bounded NW by Dumbartonshire (for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile) and Killin, E by Comrie, SE and S by Callander; and has an extreme length from E to W of $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme width from N to S of 10 miles, and an area of $56,149\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1474\frac{3}{8}$ are water. The drainage belongs in part to the basin of the Tay, but chiefly to that of the Forth. To the Tay, since the NE corner of the parish includes the head of Loch EARN, which from Balquhiddier receives the Ogle (flowing 4 miles SSE), the Gleann Ceann Droma ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE and NE), and the Ample, with a fine waterfall (5 miles N). To the Forth, since the central Lochs Doine and VOIL are fed and connected with one another and Loch LUBNAIG by the river Balvag, a head-stream of the Teith. Rising close to the border of Dumbartonshire, this head-stream has a course (ENE and SSE) through the parish of 21 miles or so— $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Loch Doine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs through that lake (itself 2 furlongs wide), $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong to Loch Voil (1 to 3 furlongs wide, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long), 6 miles from Loch Voil to Loch Lubnaig, and 2 miles through the upper waters of that lake, which fall within the SE angle of Balquhiddier. Loch Voil has an altitude above sea-level of some 414, Loch Earn of 306, and Loch Lubnaig of 405 feet; and from the shores of these three lakes the surface rises everywhere into steep craggy mountains. That portion of the parish to the N of the

BALQUHIDDER

Balvag and the W of the railway is occupied by the Braes of Balquhiddier, celebrated by Tannahill; and here the chief elevations from W to E are *Beinn a Chroin (3101 feet), *Stob Glas (2673), Beinn Tulachan (3099), *Stob Garbh (3148), *Am Binnein (3827), *Stob Coire an Lochan (3497), Meall Monachyle (2123), *Stob Creagach (2966), Stob Luib (1579), *Stob Meall na Freaon (2457), *Meall na Lochain (2010), and Meall an t'Sealaidh (2792), where the asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the boundary. In the southern division rise *Meall Mor (2451), *Stob a Choin (2839), *Taobh na Coille (2250), *Lag a Phuill (1649), Beinn an t'Shithein (1871), and *Benvane (2685); and to the E of the railway, from N to S, are Ben Our (2250), Meall nan Oighreag (1899), *Stuc a Chroin (3189), and *Beinn Each (2660). The scenery from Loch Katrine to Loch Voil and thence to Loch Lubnaig is thus described by Dorothy Wordsworth, whose brother's 'Highland Lass' was here suggested:—'We waded the river and crossed the vale, perhaps half a mile or more. The mountains all round are very high; the vale pastoral and unenclosed, not many dwellings, and but very few trees; the mountains in general smooth near the bottom. They are in large unbroken masses, combining with the vale to give an impression of bold simplicity. . . . At the foot of Loch Voil the vale is wide and populous—large pastures with many cattle, large tracts of corn. Walked down Strathyre, and saw in clear air and sunshine what had been concealed from us when we travelled before in the mist and rain. We found it less woody and rich than it had appeared to be, but, with all deductions, a very sweet valley.' The prevailing rocks are mica and clay slate, quartz, greenstone, and porphyry; and veins of galena traverse some parts of the mica slate, but have not been worked for their ore. Heath, till about the beginning of this century, dotted most of the uplands, but almost everywhere has given place to grass of soft and silky texture, while natural woods and plantations cover a considerable extent. The Maclaurins are said to have acquired from Kenneth Macalpin (844-60) the districts of Balquhiddier and Strathearn; and they were once so numerous that none durst enter Balquhiddier Church till they had taken their seats—a right that gave rise to many brawls, in one of which the vicar, Sir John Maclaurin, was slain (1532). In 1869 a handsome granite monument was erected in the churchyard to the memory of 'the Clan Laurin, the chief of whom, in the decrepitude of old age, together with his aged and infirm adherents, their wives and children, the widows of their departed kindred—all were destroyed in the silent midnight hour by fire and sword, by the hands of a banditti of incendiarists from Glendochart, A. D. 1558.' The said banditti of incendiarists were the Macgregors of Rob Roy's tribe; and Rob himself died in his house at Balquhiddier, 28 Dec. 1734. Near the old kirk he had fought his last fight with Stewart of Invernahyle, the Maclaurins' champion; and in its graveyard his tombstone is pointed out, lying flat on the ground to the E of the chancel gable, along with two others assigned by tradition to Helen his wife and to one of their sons. Tradition may be right enough, but all three stones are shown by their carvings, of sword and knot and suchlike emblems of Celtic art, to be centuries older than the outlaw's day, to belong, in fact, to the so-called 'sculptured stones'; a fourth 'represents an ecclesiastic with a chalice in his hands, and formerly stood within the church, in front of the Altar, but was removed in order to destroy a superstitious desire that existed among the parishioners to stand or kneel on it during a marriage or baptism. The stone is still called *Clach Aenais* (the stone of Angus), who, according to tradition, was a disciple of Columba, and the first Christian missionary in the district' (*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 1867). On 6 Sept. 1869 Queen Victoria visited Rob Roy's grave, which Wordsworth has sung in a well-known poem, though he never stood beside the grave itself, wrongly supposing it to be near the head of Loch Katrine. As to the ivy-mantled ruined church, with its primitive font, it is said in the *New Statistical* to

have been built in 1631, but Muir's *Church Architecture* (1861) ascribes it to the First Pointed period, *i.e.*, to the 12th or 13th century; anyhow, Robin Oig, Rob's fifth and youngest son, here wedded the widow whom he had ravished from BALFRON, and hither three years later his corpse, after execution, was brought by a large company of sorrowing kinsfolk. Robin it was that in 1736 on Invernerty farm shot one of those Maclaurins, the writ for whose ejection was served by a young attorney—the future Sir Walter Scott. This was in 1790, and, eight years after, the estate of Edenchip, between Lochearnhead village and the station, was purchased from the Commissioners of Forfeited Estates by Sir John Murray of Lanrick, Bart. (cre. 1795), chief of the Gregor clan, whose descendant, Sir Malcolm Macgregor, fifth Bart. (b. 1873; suc. 1879), is owner of 4050 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £1131, 5s. Another proprietor, David Carnegie, Esq. of Stronvar, near the SE corner of Loch Voil, holds 22,205 acres of £3558, 10s. value; and 3 more hold £500 and upwards, 2 between £100 and £500, mansions being Craigrule on the N shore of Loch Voil and Edinample Castle near Lochearnhead. A native was Dugald Buchanan (1716-68), the eminent Gaelic poet. Balquhidder is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £305. The present church (1855; 460 sittings) is a handsome Gothic edifice, and there is also a Free church; while, besides 2 schools at Lochearnhead, Balquhidder public school and Strathyre Society's school, with respective accommodation for 88 and 50 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 26 and 18, and grants of £36, 3s. and £29. Valuation (1881) £8832, 1s. 5d. Pop., mostly Gaelic speaking, of civil parish, (1801) 1377, (1831) 1049, (1851) 874, (1871) 743, (1881) 759. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish, which includes part of Comrie, (1881) 904. See pp. 217, 235-240, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874), and vol. ii., pp. 243-250, 279-280, of Jn. S. Keltie's *Scottish Highlands* (1875).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 46, 1871-72.

Balquholly, an ancient baronial castle in Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire, now mainly demolished, but partly incorporated (1814) with Hatton Castle. It belonged to the Mowats, and was the residence of Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty (c. 1605-60), translator of Rabelais.

Balranald, a small harbour in North Uist, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Balruddery, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, 6½ miles W by N of Dundee. The mansion, on a south-eastward slope, commands an extensive view over the Firth of Tay; the estate contains romantic, finely-wooded dells, and is notable both for rare indigenous plants and for the exhumation of interesting fossils.

Balshagry, a hamlet in Govan parish, Lanarkshire, a short distance WNW of Glasgow Botanic Garden. Recent marine shells, like extant ones in the Firth of Clyde, have been found in stratified clay, in the hamlet's vicinity, at a height of not less than 80 feet above sea-level.

Balshando, a small lake in Lundie parish, Forfarshire, sending off a head-stream of Dighty Water.

Balta, an islet in Unst parish, Shetland, lying to the E of Unst island. Balta Sound, separating it from Unst, is 2 miles long, and about ¼ mile wide, and is so closed at the ends by Balta as to look, at a distance, like a lake. The land on both sides of the Sound is in a state of high cultivation. A hamlet here bears the name of Balta-sound, and has a post office under Lerwick, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 42, and a grant of £89, 8s. 5d.

Baltebun. See SADDLE.

Balthayock, a detached section of Kinnoul parish, Perthshire. Lying ¼ mile E of the main body of the parish, it has an extreme length from NW to SE of 2½ miles, and varies in breadth from 5 furlongs to 1 mile.

Balthayock House in the S, 3 miles E of Perth, dates partly from 1578, partly from some two centuries earlier; it is the seat of Wm. Lowson, Esq. Balthayock Castle, close by, is the ruin of an oblong tower, supposed to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

Baltilly, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Ceres parish, Fife, just to the W of Ceres village.

Balvag. See BALQUHIDDER.

Balvaird. See ABERNETHY, Perthshire.

Balvenie, an ancient castle in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of the Fiddich, a little below the influx of the Dullan, 5 furlongs N of Duftown. It crowns a beautiful wooded knoll, and commands a rich though limited range of charming scenery. Uninhabited more than a century, it now is merely a well-preserved shell, which retains, however, its original architectural features. It is of various dates, large, massive, and very magnificent. The oldest part is traditionally called a Pictish tower, but the general characteristics are those of the Scottish Baronial style. It belonged to successively the Comyns, the Douglasses, the Stuarts, and the Inneses (1615), and it is now the property of the Earl of Fife. The motto of the Stuarts, Earls of Athole, 'Fvrth. Fortvin. And. Fil. thi. Feitris,' is inscribed on its front, high over a massive iron gate. A member of the house of Douglas, in the 15th century, took from it the title of Lord Balvenie; and a member of the house of Innes in 1628 was created a baronet of Nova Scotia, under the title of Sir Robert Innes of Balvenie. Two views of it are given in Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852). The 'new Castle of Balvenie,' 1½ mile N of Duftown, is a large, white, mill-like edifice (c. 1765), in good repair, but long untenanted.

Balvicar, a village in Seil island, Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire, 14 miles SSW of Oban.

Balvie, an estate, with a mansion, in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 1½ mile W of Milngavie.

Balvraid. See DORNOCH.

Balwearie, a ruined tower in Abbotshall parish, Fife, 2 miles W by S of Kirkcaldy. It must have been 50 or 60 feet high and 43 square, with walls of 6½ feet thickness; but only the E wall, and fragments of the N and S walls, now remain. From the 13th to the 17th century it was held by a branch of the Scotts, represented to-day by the Scotts of Ancrum; and the second of the line was one Sir Michael Scott, whom Boece identified with the dread wizard of Dante's *Inferno* and Sir Walter's *Lay*. (See MELROSE.) Dates hardly favour Hector's theory, inasmuch as the wizard, after studying at Oxford, Paris, Padua, and Toledo, became astrologer to Kaiser Frederick II., who died in 1250; whilst Balwearie's Baron sailed in 1290 to Norway to bring back Margaret the infant queen, in 1292 swore fealty to Edward I., and in 1310 went on a second embassy to Norway to demand the cession of the Orkney Isles. One is loth to give up the picture drawn in Tytler's *Scottish Worthies* of 'the white-haired, venerable sage sitting in Oriental costume on the roof of his tower, observing the face of the heavens and communing with the stars;' still it seems safer merely to make Balwearie the scene of Lammikin's black revenge, as sung in the good old ballad. Or there is that weird legend of almost the last of its lords, which must be true, since Knox himself it is that tells the tale:—'How terrible a vision the prince, James V., saw lying in Linlithgow, that night in 1539 that Thomas Scott, justice clerk, died in Edinburgh, men of good credit can yet report. For, afraid at midnight or after, he called aloud for torches, and raised all that lay beside him in the palace, and told that Thomas Scott was dead, for he had been at him with a company of devils, and had said unto him these words, "O woe to the day that ever I knew thee or thy service; for serving of thee against God, against His servants, and against justice, I am adjudged to endless torments." How terrible voices the said Thomas Scott pronounced before his death, men of all estates heard; and some that yet live can witness his voice ever was "Justo Dei judicio condemnatus sum" (By God's just judgment I am doomed).' Balwearie has given the title of Baron

BAMFF HOUSE

to the Earl of Melville from 1690 to 1713, and since to the Earl of Leven and Melville.

Bamff House. See ALYTH.

Banavie, a village in Kilmallie parish, Argyllshire, near the Inverness-shire border, and on the W bank of the Caledonian Canal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E by N of Corpach pier on Loch Eil, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Fort William; 7 furlongs to the N rises Meall Bhanabhie (Gael. 'hill of the clear water') to a height of 1071 feet. The landing-place for passengers by the canal, Banavie communicates by omnibus with Corpach; it has a post and telegraph office under Fort William, and an excellent hotel, the Lochail Arms, which commands an imposing view of Ben Nevis. A public school, erected in 1876 at a cost of £1400, with accommodation for 96 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 61, and a grant of £56, 16s. 4d.

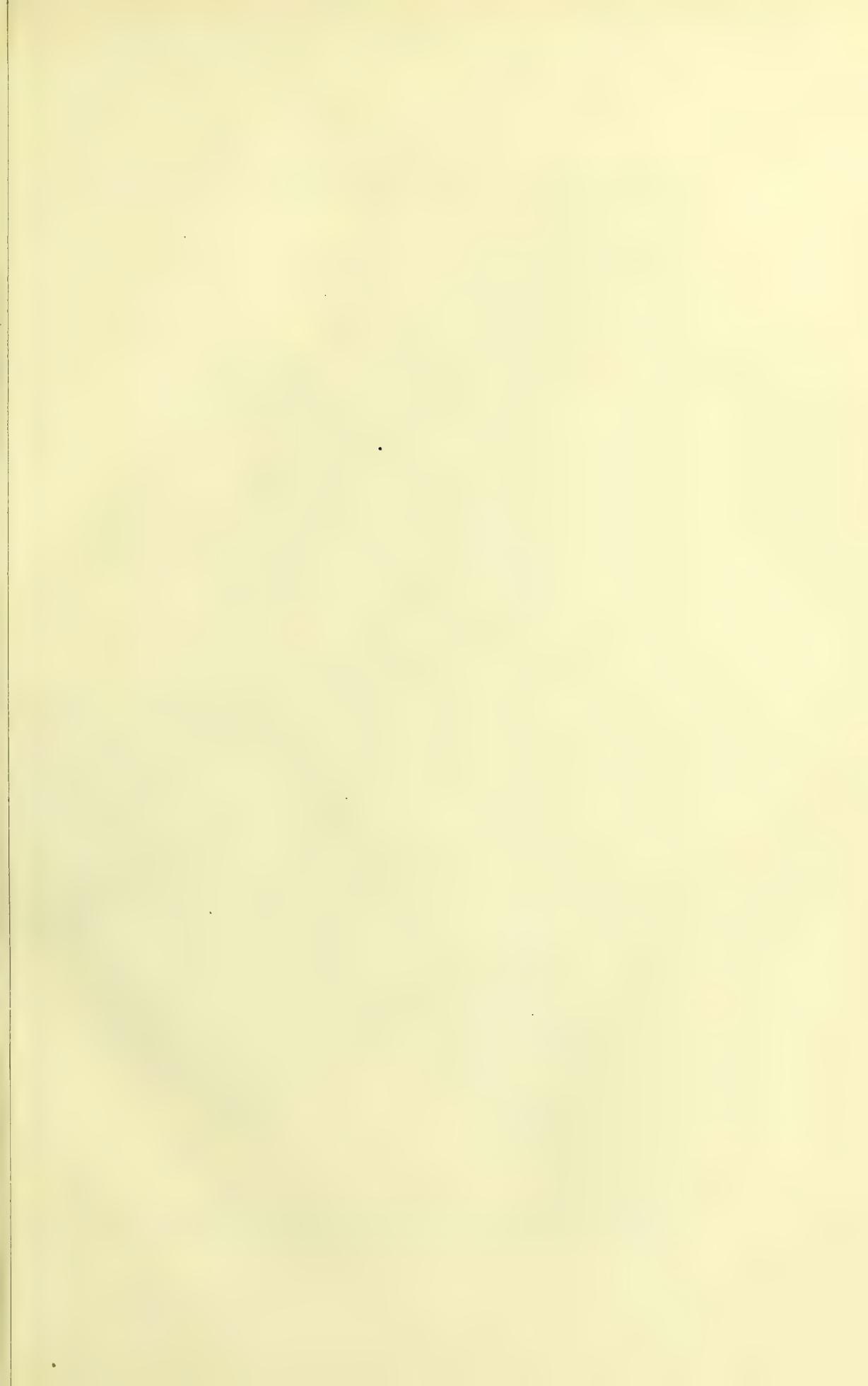
Banchory-Devenick, a Deeside parish of Kincardine and Aberdeen shires, bounded N by Newhills, NE by Old Machar, E by Nigg and the German Ocean, SW by Fetteresso, W by Maryculter and Peterculter. Its Aberdeenshire section, curtailed in 1867 by the annexation of the lands of Bielside to Peterculter, is traversed by $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Deeside branch of the Great North of Scotland, with Cults station thereon, 4 miles SW of Aberdeen; and its Kincardineshire section by $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Caledonian, with Portlethen station, 8 miles S by W of Aberdeen. From NNW to SSE it has an extreme length of $6\frac{5}{8}$ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,040 acres, of which 2301 belong to Aberdeenshire, and include 33 acres of Aberdeen's parliamentary burgh. The DEE, which divides the two shires, has a course here of fully 4 miles, and is some 250 feet wide, being spanned near Cults station by a suspension bridge (1838), and in the furthest east by the ancient Bridge of Dee. (See ABERDEEN, p. 12.) The coast line, 4 miles long, is rocky and indented, rapidly rising to 200 feet; along it stand the three small fishing hamlets of Findon, Portlethen, and Downies, the first of which gave name to 'Finnan haddocks.' Inland the surface, though generally stony and rugged, at no point much exceeds 400 feet above sea-level, Sunnyside (545 feet) falling just within the Maryculter border. The prevailing rock is a granite so hard as to be little quarried; and the soils are of all kinds, from pure alluvium to hard till, and from rich loam to deep moss. Antiquities are four stone circles in the S, and in the NW three large cairns, near which two stone coffins were found in 1850. The Deeside portion of the parish has been divided into many small suburban estates, with handsome residences and fine plantations; among larger mansions are Ards and Banchory House (where Prince Albert lodged, 14 Sept. 1859) to the S, and Murtle, Cults, Woodland, Craigie-buckler, and Norwood, to the N of the river. Thirteen proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 20 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Banchory Devenick (living, £240) and Portlethen; the latter, constituted in 1856, having 1610 inhabitants in 1881. Its church (460 sittings) is close to Portlethen station, whilst the church of Banchory (rebuilt 1822; 900 sittings) stands on the Dee's right bank, 7 furlongs ESE of Cults. There are also an Established mission church (1873) at Craigie-buckler in the N, and the Free churches of Cults and Banchory-Devenick. Cults endowed school and the 4 public schools of Badentoy (female), Banchory-Devenick, Findon, and Portlethen, with respective accommodation for 154, 32, 170, 160, and 171 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 90, 23, 106, 73, and 135, and grants of £80, 9s., £10, 6s., £91, 15s., £75, 9s., and £90, 12s. Valuation (1881) of Kincardineshire section, £14,411, 12s. 6d., including £1745 for railway; of Aberdeenshire section, £10,722. Pop. (1801) 1557, (1821) 2232, (1841) 2736, (1861) 2846, (1871) 3052, (1881) 3322, of whom 1712 were in the *q. s.* parish of Banchory-Devenick.—*Ord Sur.*, shs. 67, 77, 1871-73.

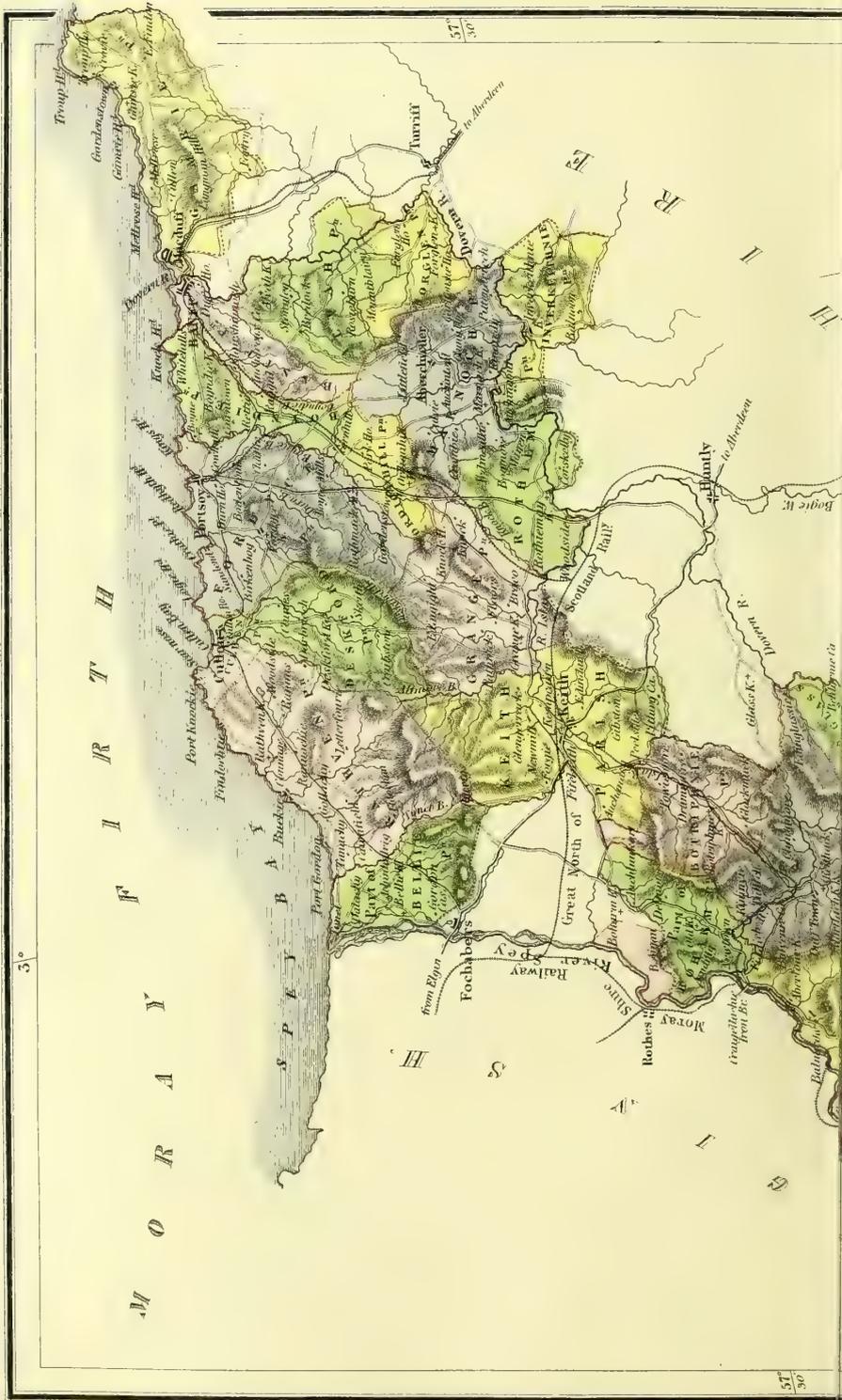
Banchory-Ternan, a parish partly in Aberdeenshire,

BANCHORY-TERNAN

but chiefly in Kincardineshire, containing the village of Banchory, Upper Banchory, or Arbeadie, which stands at 166 feet above sea-level, on the northern bank of the Dee, here crossed by an iron-truss bridge (1798-1829) of 175 feet span with three smaller stone arches, and which has a station on the Deeside railway, 17 miles WSW of Aberdeen, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ E of Ballater. Founded in 1805, it is a pleasant, straggling-looking place, with many tasteful villas, favourite resorts of Aberdonians; it is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, 4 councillors, and others; and it possesses a post office under Aberdeen, with money order and savings' bank departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Union, North of Scotland, and Aberdeen Town and County banks, 10 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a coffee-house, a gas company, Masonic and Oddfellows' lodges, a cricket club, a Useful Knowledge Society, with a library, and a neat Town-hall (1873). The parish church (1824) is a Gothic building, with a tower and 1250 sittings; a new Free church (1880; 700 sittings; cost, £3000) is Early English in style, and of pink and white granite, with spire 100 feet high; and St Ternan's Episcopal church (1851) is also an Early English granite edifice, with nave and chancel, 4 stained-glass windows, and very high-pitched open timber roof. Cattle, sheep, and horse fairs are held on the last Monday of January and February, the last Thursday of March, the Monday before 26 May (also feeing), the third Tuesday of June, the Tuesday of Paldy Fair week in July, the second Tuesday of August, the Monday before the first Tuesday of September, old style, and the second Monday of November (also feeing) and December. Pop. (1861) 681, (1871) 865, (1881) 983.

The parish is bounded N by Midmar, NE by Echt, E by Drumoak, SE by Durris, SW by Strachan and Birse, and W by Kincardine O'Neil. With very irregular outline, its length from E to W varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth from N to S between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 miles; and its land area is 20,079 acres, of which 1058 belong to Aberdeenshire. The DEE has an eastward course here of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles—first 5 on the Birse and Strachan boundary, next $3\frac{1}{2}$ through the interior, and lastly 2 on the Durris border. It falls in this course from 249 feet above sea-level at Haugh of Sluie to 117 at Mills of Drum; at Cairnton supplies the ABERDEEN Waterworks; and opposite the village receives from the SSW the Water of FUGH, whose last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile either separates Banchory-Ternan from Strachan or traverses its interior. The chief elevations are to the N of the Dee, Blacky-duds (1422 feet), Craigrath (1429), and Berry Hill (765), all three summits of the Hill of Fare; to the S, Hill of Maryfield (482), Craig of Affrusk (803), and, on the SW border, Garrol Hill (627). Loch Leys, a large sheet of water towards the middle of the northern section, was drained not long before 1865; its interesting 'crannogs' or lake-dwelling is described in vol. vi. of *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*. Granite is the prevailing rock, but limestone also has been largely worked; the soils are either alluvial or chiefly composed of disintegrated granite, and about 6500 acres are arable, 5000 under wood, and 1000 capable of reclamation, the rest being moorish pasture or waste. Four stone circles, some cairns, and a camp (perhaps Roman) at Cairnton, make up, with CRATHES and TILQUHILLIE Castles, the antiquities; the chief historical event connected with the parish was the battle of CORRICHIE (1562). Mansions, with owners' names and the extent and yearly value of their estates within Kincardineshire, are Crathes Castle (Sir Rt. Burnett of Leys, eleventh Bart. since 1626; 12,025 acres; £5007), Raemoir House (Al. Innes; 4750 acres; £2847), Inchmarlo (Duncan Davidson; 985 acres; £896), Banchory Lodge (Mrs Ramsay of Arbeadie; 1800 acres; £1843), Invery House (Jn. W. E. J. Douglass of Tilquhillie; 1808 acres; £1015), etc.; in all, 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 holds between £100 and £500, and 9 hold each between £50 and £100, 36 between £20 and £50. The saint, from whom this parish takes its distinctive suffix, Terrananus, Torannan, or Ternan, is thought by Skene to have been a disciple of Pal-

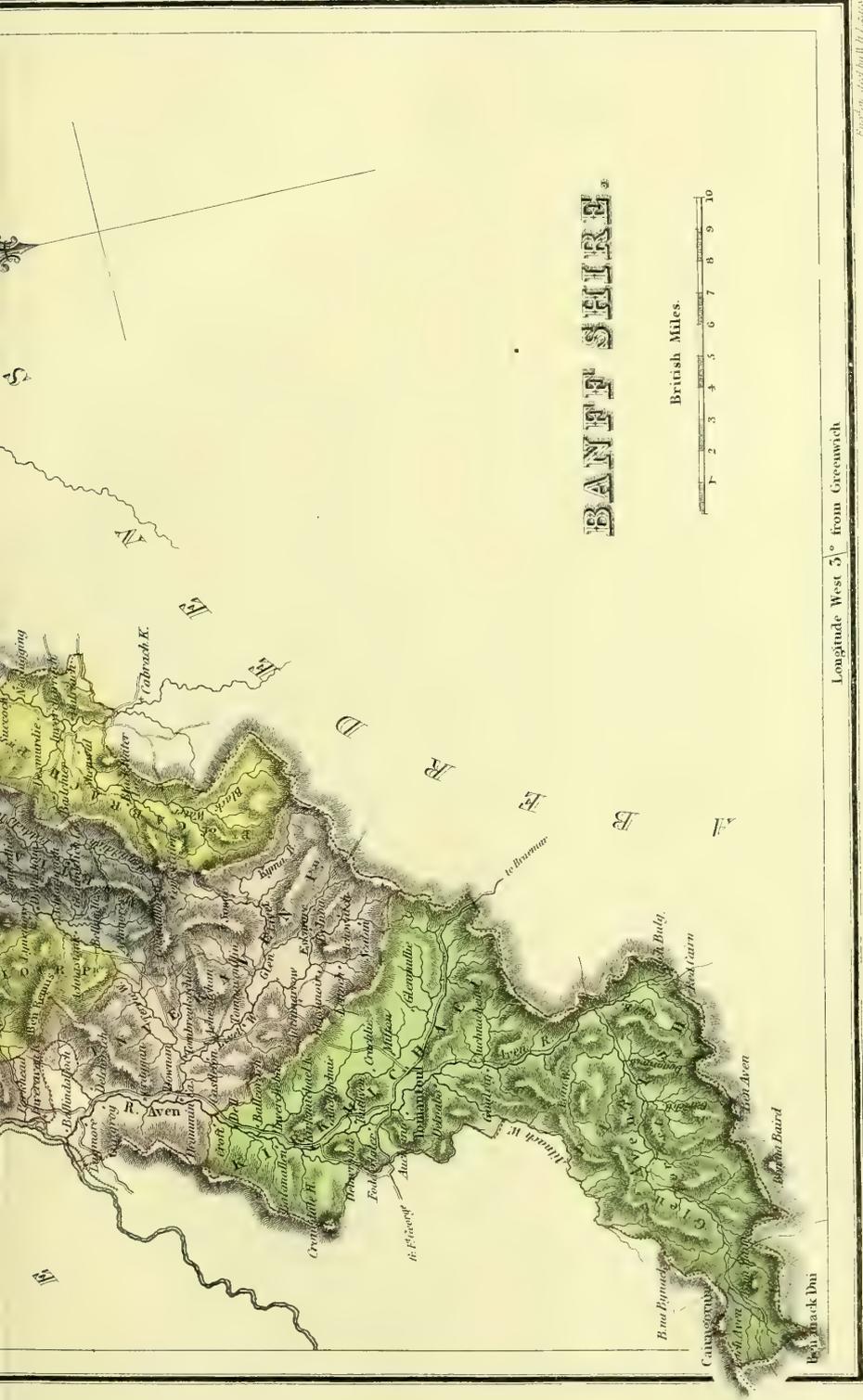




5°

57° 30'

57° 30'



BANFFSHIRE.

British Miles.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Longitude West 5° from Greenwich

Fig. 66. — Banffshire, 1856.



ladius or Paldy, to have brought that saint's relics hither about 430 from either Ireland or Galloway, and himself to have been buried at Liconium, the old name probably of Banchory-Ternan; he thus was the only apostle of the southern Picts, really belonging to the 5th century (*Celt. Scot.*, ii. 26-32). The first post-Reformation minister, James Reid, was father of Thomas Reid, the Latinist, and Alexander, an eminent physician; and Dr George Campbell, minister 1747-57, composed here part of his *Philosophy of Rhetoric*. Banchory-Ternan is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £362. Five schools—Central, Crathes, Inchmarlo, Tiquhillie, and Raemoir—with total accommodation for 556 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 406, and grants amounting to £359, 14s. 6d., the corresponding figures for the Central school alone being 250, 256, and £250, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £19,658, 17s. 11d., including £4133 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1322, (1821) 1729, (1841) 2240, (1861) 2947, (1871) 2875, (1881) 3065.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 76, 1871-74.

Bancleroche or **Kirkton**, an estate, with a mansion, in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands in the mouth of Kirkton Glen.

Bancrosh. See BALNACROSS.

Bandirran, an estate, with a mansion, in Kettins parish, Forfarshire (detached), 7 miles NE of Perth.

Bandirran, South, a detached section ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) of Caputh parish, Perthshire, to the S of Bandirran House.

Bandrum, an estate, with a mansion, in Saline parish, Fife, 5 miles NW of Dunfermline.

Baneton or **Baintown**, a village in Kennoway parish, Fife, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Kennoway village.

Banff (pron. *Banf*; anc. *Boiniffe*, *Bainife*, and *Bainffe*, from *Boin* or *Boyne* thanedom), a royal burgh and seaport, the capital of Banffshire, in a parish of its own name, and a parliamentary burgh, comprising the separate police-burgh of MACDUFF, in Gamrie parish. By road it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Macduff, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aberdeen, and 22 W of Fraserburgh; and from two stations, Banff Bridge and Banff Harbour, on the Turriff and Banffshire sections (1857-59) of the Great North of Scotland railway, it is $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Inveramsay Junction, 50 NNW of Aberdeen, $16\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Grange Junction, $20\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Keith, $48\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Elgin, $75\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Inverness, $185\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Edinburgh, and $202\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Glasgow. With the Moray Firth to the N, Banff Bay and the Deveron to the E, to the S Duff House and its finely-wooded park, Banff was parted till lately into the larger low town and the sea-town, one built on a gentle declivity towards the river, and the other crowning an elevated plateau, that breaks off suddenly within a few yards of the beach. But by the feuing of the space between—the site of the ancient castle—the two have been brought into connection; and at present there is a southward extension of villas along the Sandyhill Road; whilst the whole is characterised by a neatness and liveliness that yearly attract an increasing number of summer visitors. An ancient place, Banff has retained few relics of antiquity, the House of Airlie and the Ogilvies' stately 'Palace' both having disappeared, the latter destroyed by General Munro in Aug. 1640; of the Castle, as old at least as 1364, nothing is left but a scrap of the outer wall and moat, the portion in which Archbishop Sharp was born (4 May 1618) having been demolished early in this century. The present castle was built by James, sixth Earl of Findlater and third of Seafield (1714-70), as a jointure residence, and is a plain modern building, inferior in interest to the Laird of Auchmedden's town house at the head of the Strait Path. The old kirk is represented by only one vaulted aisle, the burying-place of the Ogilvies, Lords Banff (1642-1803); and a Carmelite priory, founded before 1324, an Observant priory, a house of the Knights Templars, a bedehouse for eight old women, and four pre-Reformation chapels—all have left hardly a vestige.

To come to the modern town, Banff has a post office,

with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union, Commercial, National, North of Scotland, and Aberdeen Town and County banks, a Central Savings' Bank, 24 insurance agencies, 4 hotels, a gas-light company (1831), a water company, a spacious market-place (laid out in 1830), 4 masonic lodges, a bath-house, etc., and publishes the Tuesday Liberal *Banffshire Journal* (1845). The Town-House (1796) is a plain three-storied edifice, forming two sides of a square, with an earlier fluted spire, 100 feet high at the outer angle; the County Buildings, also Grecian in style, were erected in 1871 at a cost of £7214—one-half thereof defrayed by Government,—and contain a court room, 38 feet long, $28\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ high.



Seal of Banff.

A County Prison (1796) was discontinued in 1878; the County Lunatic Asylum (1865) is a Tudor structure, built at a cost of £12,000 for 90 inmates, near Ladysbridge station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of the town. Chalmers' Hospital (1862), a striking Elizabethan pile, like Donaldson's Hospital at Edinburgh, cost £6000 of the £70,000 bequeathed by Alex.

Chalmers, Esq. of Clunie for 'the support, maintenance, care, and relief of 50 destitute sick paupers, lunatics, and infirm persons of both sexes, being natives of Banffshire,' this being one out of several mortifications—Cassie's (£10,000), Smith's (£10,000), Wilson's (£5500), etc. Other noteworthy structures are the seven-arched bridge (1779), leading across the Deveron to Macduff, with a free water-way of 142 yards; the Young Men's Christian Association Hall (1866; 650 seats); St Andrew's masonic lodge, Venetian in style; the Five Arms Hotel; the public schools (1838; cost, £4500), a Grecian building, with eastern façade 154 feet long; Pirie's Institution (1804); and the Biggar Memorial Drinking Fountain (1878), designed by J. Rhind after St Giles's spire, Edinburgh. The library of the Literary Society, in the Town-House, is extensive and well-selected; and the Museum of the Scientific Institution, in the vestibule of the public schools, has been greatly improved under the curatorship of Thomas Edward, the 'Scotch Naturalist' of Smiles's charming work (Lond. 1876). Places of worship are the very plain parish church (1790; 1500 sittings), with a spire added about 1848; a Grecian domed Free church (1844; enlarged in 1876 by 108 sittings at a cost of £1200); a new Gothic U.P. church (1880; 275 sittings; cost, £1800); an Independent chapel (1834; 400 sittings); a new Gothic Wesleyan chapel (1878; 259 sittings; cost, £1400), with a spire; St Andrew's Episcopal church (1833; 356 sittings), a Debased Gothic building, adorned in 1875-81 with three beautiful stained-glass windows; the new Gothic Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel (1870; 250 sittings); and, in the Town-House, a Plymouth Brethren's chapel. The two board schools, public and Episcopalian, with respective accommodation for 803 and 90 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 433 and 59, and grants of £403, 7s. 6d. and £46, 16s. 6d.

The port of Banff includes the creeks or sub-ports of Macduff, Fraserburgh, Gardenstown, Portsoy, Port-Gordon, and Garmouth; and Banff itself makes but a small figure in the aggregate business of the seven. Its harbour, formed at the Deveron's mouth in 1775, is greatly inferior to that of Macduff, in spite of a pier and break-water constructed by Telford in 1816 at a cost of £20,000. Often impeded by shifting shoals, it should at ordinary high water admit vessels drawing 12, at spring-tides 15, feet. On 31 Dec. 1880 there were registered as belonging to the port 130 sailing vessels of 21,538 tons, against a tonnage of 1943 in 1797, 4301 in 1836, 7448 in 1845, 13,009 in 1853, 12,891 in 1863, and 17,033 in 1873. This shows development; but hardly so the following table, which gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign and colonial ports and coast-

wise, with cargoes and also—for the four last years—in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1845	39,382	2939	42,321	29,474	2606	32,080
1853	29,282	2403	31,685	22,618	1175	23,793
1863	23,849	5538	29,387	13,396	2365	15,761
1873	27,706	3748	31,454	29,267	3528	32,795
1875	33,813	5351	39,164	35,453	4700	40,153
1879	34,379	2788	37,167	33,196	2029	35,225
1880	27,868	5080	32,948	27,325	3803	31,128

Of the total, 440 vessels of 32,948 tons, that entered in 1880, 4 of 214 tons were steamers, 26 of 1845 tons were in ballast, and 378 of 26,653 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 416 of 31,128 tons of those that cleared, included 4 steamers of 214 tons, 303 ships in ballast of 22,968 tons, and 349 coasters of 25,049 tons. The trade is mainly, then, an import coastwise one, and coal is the chief article of import—38,822 tons in 1879; whilst exports are grain, cattle, salmon, herrings (21,785½ barrels to the Continent in 1879), etc., the foreign and colonial imports amounting in 1880 to £36,293, the exports to £45,840, the customs to £1808. Banff also is head of the fishery district between Buckie and Fraserburgh, in which, during 1879, there were cured 29,110 barrels of white herrings, besides 156,632 cod, ling, and hake—taken by 512 boats of 4380 tons, the persons employed being 1485 fishermen and boys, 46 fish-curers, 60 coopers, and 1026 others; and the total value of boats, nets, and lines, being estimated at £44,558. The herring catch has been returned at 15,208 crans in 1877, 14,781 in 1878, 21,400 in 1879, and 25,558 in 1880. A Morton's patent slip, for ships of 300 tons, has been in use here since 1836; and, during 1875-80, 65 sailing vessels of 11,760 tons were built within the jurisdiction of the port. There are further a tobacco, a chemical manure, and a rope and sail factory, 2 woollen mills, a tannery, an iron foundry, a brewery, a distillery, a timber yard, and a brick-field. Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on the Friday before May 26, the first Friday of August, old style, and the Friday before Nov. 22.

A traditional residence of Malcolm Ceanmor (1058-93), Banff certainly is older than the reign of Malcolm IV., who signed a charter at it in 1163. A charter of William the Lion two years later refers to it as a royal burgh, and in its privileges of royalty it was confirmed by Robert Bruce (1324), Robert II. (1372), and James VI. (1581). Its part in history has been insignificant. In April 1644 it was pillaged by the anti-Covenanting Lairds of Gight, Newton, and Ardlogie, with forty other 'brave gentlemen,' and again in the following March by the Marquis of Montrose, who, 'marching to Banff, plundered the same pitifully, no merchant's goods or gear left; they saw no man in the street but was stripped naked to the skin. Some two or three houses were burned, but no blood shed, and so they left Banff.' Cumberland's troops, *en route* for Culloden, bivouacked round Duff House, then building, on 10 Nov. 1746, hanged two suspected spies, and destroyed the Episcopal chapel; in 1759 a French ship of war, appearing off the coast, caused a prodigious scare. A flying visit from Dr Samuel Johnson in 1773, and a longer one from Burns in 1780, with great floods of the Deveron (1768, 1799, 1829, and 1835), well-nigh exhaust Banff's local history. One episode remains, the trial and execution (1700-1) of James M'Pherson, as 'holdin, known, and reput an Egyptian.' Son of a Highland laird and Gipsy dam, he had been leader of 27 armed men, with a piper playing at their head; and his target and huge mediæval two-handed sword are preserved at Duff House; his fiddle-neck is an heirloom in the Cluny-Macpherson family. Burns tells us how—

'Sae rantin'ly, sae wantonly,
Sae dauntin'ly gaed he:
He play'd a spring and danced it round
Below the gallows tree;—'

and relics more precious than either sword or fiddle are his rude reckless *Rant*, and the beautiful air to which he set the same. He played it as he walked to execution, and at the gallows' foot proffered his instrument to who would take it, but no man venturing, snapt it across his knee (Groome's *In Gipsy Tents*, 2d ed. 1881; and *Spalding Club Miscellany*, vol. iii., 1846). The town council comprises a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, 3 councillors, etc.; and, besides burgh, guildry, and sheriff courts, quarter sessions of the peace are held on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October, sheriff small debt courts on every Tuesday during session. With ELGIN, CULLEN, INVERURIE, KINTORE, and PETERHEAD, Banff returns one member, its parliamentary constituency numbering 997, and its municipal 514 in 1881, when the value of real property within the parliamentary burgh amounted to £12,192 (£8660 in 1865), and the corporation fixed revenue to £787. Pop. of municipal burgh (1782) 2380, (1831) 2935, (1851) 3557, (1861) 3724, (1871) 4032, (1881) 4255; of parl. burgh (1851) 6042, (1861) 6781, (1871) 7439, (1881) 8841.

The parish of Banff is bounded N for 2½ miles by the Moray Firth, E by Gamrie and a detached portion of King Edward parish, Aberdeenshire, SE by Alvah, S by Marnoch, W and NW by Boyndie; and has an extreme length from NE to SW of 6½ miles, an extreme width from E to W of 3½ miles, and a land area of 6073 acres. The DEVERON traces the eastern, the Burn of BOYNDIE the north-western, boundary; and the latter receives two rivulets from the interior, whose surface has a general southward rise, attaining 274 feet at Gallow Hill, 308 near Upper Denhead, 512 at the Hill of Culbirnie, 466 at Ella, 456 near Ord church, and 573 at the Hill of Ord, on the Alvah border. Clay slate and greywacke are the prevailing rocks, but granite, mica slate, and Old Red sandstone also occur; and the granite and sandstone have been quarried for building, while patches of fossiliferous lias clay have been worked for bricks and tiles. The soils vary greatly with the rocks that they overlie, and where resting on slate are argillaceous and very fertile. Nearly four-fifths of the entire area are cultivated, and some 260 acres are under wood, the remainder being either pasture or waste. Inchdrewer Castle, a farmstead now, 3 miles SW of the town, in 1713 was the scene of the tragical death of George, Lord Banff, murdered, it was thought, by thieving domestics, who then fired the building to conceal their crime; DUFF House is the only great mansion in the parish, of which it forms the most conspicuous feature. The chief proprietors, with the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire, are its owner the Earl of Fife (72,027 acres, £35,880 + £300 for harbour), the Earl of Seafield, of Cullen House (48,946 acres, £33,878 + £390 for harbour), and Sir Rt. Jn. Abercromby of Forglan House (8053 acres, £6290); 1 other holding an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 16 of from £50 to £100, and 78 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen, this parish is divided between the *quoad sacra* parishes of Banff (4629 inhabitants in 1871; living, £480) and ORD. At Hilton and Headrooms, 4½ and 7¼ miles SW of the town, are 2 public schools under the landward board, which, with respective accommodation for 140 and 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 70 and 42, and grants of £55, 1s. and £38, 6s. Pop. (1801) 3572, (1821) 3855, (1831) 3711, (1841) 3958, (1851) 4426, (1861) 4673, (1871) 5015, (1881) 5252.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876. See the late Jas. Imlach's *History of Banff* (Banff, 1868).

Banffshire, a maritime county in the NE of Scotland. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E and S by Aberdeenshire, W by Inverness and Elgin shires. The river Deveron, first for about 3 miles down to Edinglassie, next for 1½ mile at Rothiemay, next for 11½ miles down to the vicinity of Banff, traces the boundary with Aberdeenshire; a series of mountain watersheds, in the southern district, forms much of the rest of the Aberdeenshire border; the rivulet Ailnach, for about 5 miles to within 2½ miles of its influx to the Aven, forms the

boundary with Inverness and Elgin shires; the Spey, first for about 11 miles downward from the south-western vicinity of the Aven's confluence to the vicinity of Ben Aigan, next for about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the vicinity of Gordon Castle to the sea, forms the boundary with Elginshire; and merely artificial lines form most other parts of the landward boundaries. The parish of St Fergus, part of Old Deer, about half of Gartly, and the estate of Straloch in New Machar, lie far apart from the rest of the county, within separate environments of Aberdeenshire; and, in what relates to judicial administration, are under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Aberdeen. Even the main body of the county has an exceedingly irregular outline, and is all but cut into detached sections. Gamrie parish wants little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of being entirely detached; and, even over that $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or so, is separated from Banff parish by the river Deveron. Twelve other parishes, and parts of three more, form nearly an oblong of about 23 miles from E to W, by about 12 from N to S; and bounded N by the Moray Firth. Keith parish, partly included in that oblong, becomes for about 5 miles the only part of the main body of the county; and, at the narrowest part of these 5 miles, is only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. The rest of the county extends south-south-westward from the W side of the great oblong; increases from a breadth of 5 miles at the S end of Keith parish to a breadth of 15 miles at a line 9 miles further S; contracts to a breadth of only $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at a line 14 miles still further S; and forms thence a proximately triangular tract of $6\frac{1}{2}$, 13, and 9 miles, with the apex to the SW. The greatest length of the whole county, exclusive of entirely detached districts, is 59 miles south-westward from the mouth of the Deveron to the south-western apex; the greatest breadth is 31 miles east-north-eastward, along the coast, from the Spey in the vicinity of Gordon Castle to the NE extremity of Gamrie; and the total area, inclusive of the detached districts, is 686 square miles or 439,219 acres. The old divisions of country comprehended in it are Boyne, Enzie, Strathdeveron, Strathisla, Balvenie, Strathaven, and parts of Buchan and Moray.

The surface, in a general view, is very uneven, yet ranges from alluvial flat to alpine mountain. Strips of low land lie on parts of the coast, and along some of the banks of the rivers, but are of no great aggregate extent. Undulations, hills, and plateaux occupy the greater part of the area even in the vicinity of the coast, and specially throughout the centre. Ranges and masses of mountain fill most of the SW, extend to the great Grampian knot of the Cairngorms, and leave little space for valley bottoms or any kind of arable grounds. From N to S, and crosswise from W to E, the highest or more conspicuous summits are the Hill of Stonyslacks (948 feet above sea-level), the Hill of Maud (900), the Bin of Cullen (1050), Durn Hill (651), the Hill of Culbirmie (512), the Hill of Alvah (578), Troup Hill (652), Millstone Hill (987), Lug Hill (1028), Knock Hill (1409), Meikle Balloch (1199), the Hill of Towie (1108), Ben Aigan (1544), Meikle Conval (1867), Ben Rinnes (2755), the *Hills of Cromdale (2316), *Carn Mor (2636), *Cairn-gorm (4084), *Ben Macdhui (4296), and *Beinn a Bhuird (3860), where the asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the border of the shire. The chief rivers, besides the Deveron and the Spey, are the Isla, running to the Deveron; the Aven and the Fiddich, running to the Spey; the Ailnach and the Livet, running to the Aven; and the Boyne, Cullen, and Tynet burns, running to the sea. The only considerable lake is Loch Aven, embosomed among the Cairngorm Mountains. Granite rock prevails in the SW; metamorphic rocks prevail in the vicinity of the granite, and occur in other quarters; Silurian and Devonian rocks occur in the coast district; limestone, though not in one continuous bed, is found in most districts, passes into marble in Keith, Mortlach, and Fordyce parishes, and is associated with serpentine at Portsoy; and patches or traces of both the lias and the chalk formations are on some parts of the coast. Building-stones are quarried from several kinds of rock; slates are quarried in Boharm, Keith, and Banff parishes;

marble was long worked into monuments, mantelpieces, and toys at Portsoy; laminated marble, found in the bed of the Fiddich, is formed into whetstones and hones; lias clay is worked into bricks and tiles; and rock-crystals and topazes are gathered on the Cairngorms. The climate varies in the different districts, being good along the coast, somewhat late on the uplands.

Agricultural and stock statistics are reserved for the Introduction, but it may here be stated that the proportion of cultivated land to the total area is about 37 per cent., while the proportion of cultivated land in all Scotland is only about 22 per cent. The arable soil, in a general view, may be described as of three kinds. That of the low flat lands on the banks of waters, where not mixed with alluvial sand, is a stiff deep clay; that on the sides of valleys, or the skirts of hills, is commonly a deep black loam incumbent on rock; and that on the acclivities of hills, on plateaux, or on other comparatively high parts, is either a deep black loam incumbent on rock, or a mixture of moss and gravel on a red, tilly, retentive bottom. A large aggregate of previously waste land was reclaimed for cultivation in the years from 1854 till 1881. The reclamation was effected chiefly in the parishes of Alvah, Boyndie, Fordyce, Rathven, Botriphnie, Boharm, Aberlour, and Inveraven. Wheat grows best in the Enzie district, but is not suited to most parts of the county; barley grows well in both the lower and the central parishes; oats (the chief crop) are best suited to the glens of the upper districts; and turnips grow well in all parts. Oats sometimes do not reach maturity in the higher districts; and, in their best state there, they give an yield often under 40 lbs. per bushel, and sometimes as low as 30 lbs.; but in the other localities, in ordinary seasons, they yield from 42 to 47 lbs. per bushel. Turnips are sometimes reluctant to braid on some of the heavier soils; and they give an yield, on the best fields, of from 20 to 25, or occasionally even 30 tons per acre. Considerable improvements have of late years been made in the courses of rotation, in the use of implements, in the selection and application of manures, and in the mutual adaptation of the arable and pastoral husbandries, but drainage is still defective.

Attention is given more to live stock than to cropping. The great majority of all the cattle, and about eight-tenths of the cows, are cross-breeds. The Aberdeenshire, the Galloway, and the Ayrshire breeds, together with some individuals of the English breeds, were introduced at early periods of the era of agricultural improvement; but they have rarely been preserved in a pure or un-crossed state. Three fine herds of pure shorthorns, however, and also three fine herds of pure very fine polled cattle, are within the county, and have produced several first-prize specimens at the Highland and Agricultural Society's great annual shows. The farmers usually seek improvement of their own stocks by crossing with imported breeds; and some of them give main attention to the dairy, others to feeding and fattening for exportation. Sheep command comparatively far less attention than cattle. Southdowns are reared at Gordon Castle, but are elsewhere almost unknown. Leicesters form several good flocks in the lower districts. Cheviots occur in some places, but do not form any large breeding flocks. The native black-faced breed is the most common; and it forms large flocks in the uplands, particularly in Glenlivet and Strathaven. Formerly a somewhat inferior breed, they now are very considerably improved. Most of the breeding mares are crosses, while many of the stallions are Clydesdale; and the results are animals more weighty, spirited, and enduring than those which formerly prevailed. The breed of pigs also was much improved during the last 35 or 40 years.

Farms are generally let on leases of 19 years; and none are now open to public competition, by advertisement or otherwise, except when tenants become incompetent or retire. The practice of turning several small farms into one was frequent till 1850, but had ceased for several years prior to 1871. The farms in 1870, each not exceeding 5 acres in extent, were 1045; each from 5 to 20 acres, 1325; each from 20 to 50 acres,

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731; each from 50 to 100 acres, 518; each above 100 acres, 463; rents range from 5s. to 50s. per acre.

The manufactures are of comparatively small amount, and chiefly for home consumption. The manufacture of linen yarn and linen cloth was at one time very considerable in Banff, Cullen, Keith, and Portsoy; and that of stocking-thread, for export to Nottingham and Leicester, was extensively carried on at Banff and Portsoy; but these manufactures dwindled away into either insignificance or extinction, and have not been followed by any others of similar character or of equal importance. Foundry-work, tanning, rope-making, and some other industries employ a good many hands. Nine distilleries were at work in 1871; and two or three others had then been relinquished. Salmon fishing in the Spey and in the Deveron is conducted on yearly rentals of about £50,000. Herring fishing and deep-sea fishing, as indicated in our statistics of the Banff and Buckie fishery districts, are very productive, and employ large numbers of persons. Commerce is carried on from Banff, Macduff, Gardentown, Portsoy, Cullen, Buckie, and Port-Gordon. The railways are the main line of the Great North of Scotland system, along Strathisla, past Keith; a branch from that line coming from Inveramsay and going to Macduff; and another branch from it at Grange, with two forks to respectively Banff and Portsoy; another from Keith, past Dufftown, to the Craigellachie Junction; and another is (1881) projected from Portsoy to Cullen, Buckie, and Port-Gordon.

The royal burghs are Banff and Cullen; police burghs are Macduff and Dufftown; and other towns and chief villages are Buckie, Keith, Portsoy, Aberchirder, Portknockie, Gardentown, Charlestown of Aberlour, Port-Gordon, Portessie, Findochty, Whitehills, Fetterangus, Fordyce, Newmills, and Tomintoul. The principal mansions are Gordon Castle, Duff House, Eden House, Rothiemay House, Auchintoul, Cullen House, Forglan, Arndilly, Letterfourie, Edingight, Troup House, Mayen House, Mountblairy House, Auchlunkart, Cairnfield House, Drummuir Castle, Park House, Kininvie House, Aberlour House, Lesmuirdie, Netherdale, Cobairdy, Dunlugas House, Ballindalloch Castle, Carnousie, Glassaugh, Orton, and Blairshinnoch. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 405,501 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £227,025, were divided among 4025 landowners; one holding 159,592 acres (rental, £23,842), one 72,032 (£36,380), one 48,946 (£34,268), three together 38,121 (£20,481), four 29,824 (£19,390), fourteen 44,806 (£30,064), three 5229 (£4456), five 3395 (£2839), twelve 3550 (£13,099), etc.

The county is governed (1881) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 33 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, 2 honorary sheriff-substitutes, and 271 magistrates. The sheriff court is held at Banff in two sessions, from 1 May till 31 July, and from 1 Oct. till March, and the court days are every Wednesday for ordinary business, and Thursday for proofs. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Banff ever Tuesday during session, and once in winter, twice in summer, vacation; at Buckie, Keith, and Dufftown, every three months; and at Tomintoul, twice a year. The police force, in 1880, exclusive of that in Banff burgh, comprised 23 men, and the salary of the chief constable was £200. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police in 1879 was 252; of those convicted, 251; of those not dealt with, 141; and of those committed for trial, 0. The committals for crime, in the yearly average of 1841-45, were 29; of 1846-50, 16; of 1851-55, 21; of 1856-60, 23; 1861-65, 22; of 1864-68, 21; of 1869-73, 32; of 1870-74, 29; of 1875-79, 18. A small prison at Keith was discontinued in 1871, and another at Banff in 1878, this latter being legalised in 1880 for the detention of prisoners only for 14 days, and Elgin being otherwise the Banffshire prison. The annual value of real property, assessed at £88,942 in 1815, was £116,968 in 1843, and £239,298 in 1881, including £14,711 for railways. The county, exclusive of the burghs, returns a member (always a Liberal since 1837) to parliament; its constituency was 2646 in 1881. Pop. (1801) 37,216,

BANGOUR

(1821) 43,663, (1841) 49,679, (1861) 59,215, (1871) 62,023, (1881) 62,731, of whom 32,948 were females. Houses (1881) 12,565 inhabited, 606 vacant, 72 building.

The registration county takes in parts of Keith and Inveraven parishes from Elginshire; gives off parts of Bellie and Rothes parishes to Elginshire, of Cairney, Gartly, Glass, New Machar, and Old Deer parishes to Aberdeenshire; comprises 23 entire parishes; and had, in 1881, a population of 59,777. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 1582; of dependants on these, 793; of casual poor, 312; of dependants on these, 239. The receipts for the poor, in that year, were £16,540, 2s. 6d.; and the expenditure was £16,997, 19s. 8d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 16.4 in 1872, 15.3 in 1873, 17.4 in 1879.

The civil county is divided politically into 19 *quoad civilia* parishes, and parts of 11 others, and divided ecclesiastically into 21 old and 7 *quoad sacra* parishes, with parts of others, and 2 chapelries. Of these 28 parishes 11 are in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen, 6 in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray, and the rest are distributed among the presbyteries of Aberlour, Turriff, Deer, and Alford. The United Presbyterians have a presbytery of Banffshire, whose 10 churches had 1324 members in 1879. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1880 the county had 91 schools (74 of them public), which, with accommodation for 14,619 scholars, had 11,594 on the registers, and 8553 in average attendance, whilst the certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered 126, 8, and 24.

The territory now constituting Banffshire belonged anciently to the Caledonian Vacomagi, who had towns near Boharm and at Burghead. Numerous cairns, standing stones, and other relics of the ancient Caledonians are in various parts. It has been thought that a Roman road traversed the northern main body of the county, and that Roman stations were formed at Deskford and on or near the site of Gordon Castle. The Danes made repeated descents on the territory, suffered, according to tradition, great defeats at Rathven and Mortlach, and have left some vestiges. The chief historic event, however, with which this county is certainly connected, was the battle of Glenlivet (1594). Mediæval castles, either fairly entire, or represented only by small remains, are at Balvenie, Auchindoun, Findlater, Boharm, and Banff. An ancient church, claiming to have been once a cathedral, is in Mortlach; and another old church, with old historic associations, in Gamrie. See papers on 'The Agriculture of Aberdeen and Banff Shires,' by Jas. Black and Jn. Milne, in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1870 and 1871; G. J. Walker's Royal Commission Report on the same (1881); Jos. Robertson's *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* (5 vols., Spalding Club, 1847-69); Sam. Smiles' *Life of a Scotch Naturalist* (1876); and J. G. Phillips' *Wanderings in the Highlands of Banff and Aberdeen Shires* (1881).

Banffshire Railway, a railway in Banffshire, from the Grange station of the Great North of Scotland main line, 16½ miles north-eastward to Banff, with a branch of 3½ miles from Tillynaught to Portsoy. Authorised in 1857, on a capital of £90,000 in £10 shares and £30,000 on loan, it was opened in August 1859. An extension, 14½ miles long, to Port-Gordon was authorised in 1863, but was not carried into execution, and was formally abandoned in 1867. The railway, from its opening, was worked by the Great North of Scotland, with which it was amalgamated in 1867.

Bangholm Junction, a brief branch of the Caledonian railway system in the north-western vicinity of Edinburgh, connecting the Caledonian system with the Leith branch of the North British. It is only ¼ mile long, and was authorised in 1865, on a capital of £15,300 in shares and £5000 on loan.

Bangour, an estate in Ecclesmachan parish, Linlithgowshire, in the western vicinity of Uphall. It belonged for many generations to the Hamiltons, and gave designation to the distinguished Scottish poet William Hamil-

BANK BURN

ton (1704-54), author of the *Braes of Yarrow*. It is now the seat of Geo. Mitchell-Innes, Esq.

Bank Burn, a small affluent of the river Ayr in Sorn parish, Ayrshire. A cave adjacent to it gave frequent shelter to the famous Alexander Peden in the times of the persecution.

Bankend, a village on the E border of Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, and on the right bank of Lochar Water, 6 miles SSE of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Bankend, a hamlet in Kirkgunzeon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, contiguous to Kirkgunzeon village.

Bankfoot. See AUCHTERGAVEN.

Bankhead, a railway station in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, on the Carstairs and Dolphinton branch of the Caledonian, 2 miles E of Carstairs Junction.

Bankhead, a village in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire.

Bankhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Rutherglen parish, Lanarkshire.

Bankhead. See MONIKIE.

Bankhead, a village in Wick parish, Caithness, within Wick parliamentary burgh.

Bankhead, a collier village on the mutual border of Dregorn and Kilmarnock parishes, Ayrshire, 3½ miles W by N of Kilmarnock town. Pop. (1871) 1170, of whom 1124 were in Dregorn.

Bankhead, a hamlet in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ mile S by W of Denny town.

Bankier (Celt. *ban-caer*, 'white fort'), a hamlet on the southern border of Denny parish, Stirlingshire, and on Bonny Water, 2 miles S by E of Denny town. Near it are a distillery and circular places, said to be sites of Caledonian camps.

Banknock, a collier hamlet in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, 2¼ miles SW of Denny town. Three seams of coal here yield large output both for consumption in the neighbourhood and for exportation. At Banknock House, the seat of Wm. Wilson, Esq., Rosa Bonheur was a guest in 1856.

Banks, a place in Old Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, with a public school, which in 1879 had accommodation for 100 children, an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £37, 4s.

Banks, a village in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, 6 miles SE by E of Dumfries.

Banks, East and West, two hamlets near Wick, Caithness.

Bankton, a former mansion of Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, ¼ mile E of Tranent station, and at the south-western verge of the battlefield of Prestonpans. It was the seat of Colonel Gardiner, who fell in the action, and afterwards of Andrew Macdowall, advocate, who, on his promotion to the bench, took hence the title of Lord Bankton; but it was totally destroyed by fire, 27 Nov. 1852.

Bannachra or Benuchara, a hamlet near the southern border of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on Fruin Water, 3½ miles ENE of Helensburgh. It lies near the scene of a sanguinary conflict between the Colquhouns and Macgregors in 1602; and it contains the ruins of an old fortalice of the Colquhouns. Bannachra Muir ascends from the southern vicinity of the hamlet to a height of 1028 feet.

Bannatyne. See NEWTYLE and PORT BANNATYNE.

Bannavie. See BANAVIE.

Bannock Burn (Gael. *ban-chnoc-burn*, 'stream of the white knoll'), a rivulet of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1250 feet, between Touchadam Hill (1343 feet) and Earl's Hill (1443), and winds about 14 miles east-north-eastward, past Bannockburn town, to the Forth at a point 2¼ miles E of Stirling. 'In places,' Hill Burton writes, 'its banks are steep. It now has generally little volume of water, being diverted for manufacturing purposes; but among the dirty pools in its bed in the filthy manufacturing village, the multitude of large boulders brought down by it show that it has been at times a powerful stream.'

Bannockburn, a town and a *quoad sacra* parish, in the civil parish of St Ninians, Stirlingshire. The town is

BANNOCKBURN

½ mile W of Bannockburn station on the Caledonian railway, this being 2½ miles SSE of Stirling; by the Bannock rivulet it is cut into two parts, Upper and Lower Bannockburn. Only a village at the commencement of the present century, it has grown to a town through its manufactures—the spinning, dyeing, and weaving of carpets, tweeds, tartans, and kiltings. There now are two large and two smaller woollen works, which together employ between 700 and 800 hands, consume above 1,000,000 lbs. of wool per annum, and produce goods to a yearly value of £150,000. There is also a tannery; a cattle and horse fair is held on the third Tuesday of June; and in the neighbourhood five collieries were working in 1879, Bannockburn, Cowie, East Plean, Greenyards, and West Plean, all of them belonging to the Carboniferous Limestone series. Bannockburn has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two hotels, an Established church (c. 1838), a Free church (c. 1844), a U.P. church (1797), and a public school and Wilson's Academy, which, with respective accommodation for 270 and 236 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 169 and 132, and grants of £169, 3s. 6d. and £105, 3s. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, the *quoad sacra* parish was constituted about 1838 by the ecclesiastical, reconstituted by the legal authorities in 1868; its minister's stipend is £150. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 3332; of registration district (1881) 4331; of town (1841) 2205, (1851) 2627, (1861) 2258, (1871) 2564, (1881) 3374.

The famous and decisive battle of Bannockburn was fought in the neighbourhood of the town, on Monday, June 24, 1314. The Scottish army under the Bruce, mustering 30,000 disciplined men and about half that number of disorderly attendants, first rendezvoused at the Torwood, between Falkirk and Stirling. The English army, commanded by Edward II. in person, and reported to have been in the proportion of at least three to one to that of the Scotch, approached from the side of Falkirk, and encamped on the north of Torwood. The Scottish army, meanwhile, drew nearer Stirling, and posted themselves behind the Bannock. They occupied several small eminences upon the S and W of the present village of St Ninians; their line extending in a north-easterly direction from the brook of Bannock, on which their right flank rested, to the elevated ground above St Ninians, on which their extreme left rested. Upon the summit of one of these eminences, now called Brock's Brae, is a large granite stone sunk in the earth, with a round hole, about 4 inches in diameter, and the same in depth, in which, according to tradition, Bruce's standard was fixed, and near which the royal pavilion was erected. This stone is well known in the neighbourhood by the name of the Bored Stone; near it, on 25 June 1870, the Dumbarton and Stirling Oddfellows erected a flagstaff, 120 feet high. 'Thus the two armies,' to quote from Nimmo's *Stirlingshire* (3d ed. 1880), 'lay facing each other, at a mile's distance, with the Bannock running in a narrow valley between them. Stirling Castle was still in the hands of the English. Edward Bruce had, in the preceding spring, besieged it for several months; but, finding himself unable to reduce it, had abandoned the enterprise. By a treaty, however, between Edward and Philip Mowbray the governor, it had been agreed, that, if the garrison received no relief from England before St John the Baptist's day, they should then surrender to the Scots. Robert was much dissatisfied with his brother's terms; but, to save his honour, confirmed the treaty. The day before the battle, a body of cavalry, to the number of 800, was detached from the English camp, under the conduct of Sir Robert Clifford, to the relief of the castle. These, having marched through low grounds upon the edge of the Carse, had passed the Scottish army on their left before they were observed. The King himself was among the first to perceive them; and, desiring his nephew, Randolph, who commanded the left wing, to turn his eyes towards the quarter where they were making their appearance, in the crofts N of St Ninians, said to him angrily, 'Thoughtless man! you have suffered the

enemy to pass. A rose has this day fallen from your chaplet!" Randolph, feeling the reproof severely, instantly pursued them with 500 foot; and coming up with them in the plain, where the modern village of Newhouse stands, commenced a sharp action in sight of both armies, and of the castle. Clifford's squadron wheeling round, and placing their spears in rest, charged the Scots at full speed; but Randolph, having formed his infantry into a square with their spears protended on every side, and resting on the ground, successfully repelled the first fierce onset, and successive charges equally desperate. Much valour was displayed on both sides; and it was for some time doubtful who should obtain the victory. Bruce, attended by several of his officers, beheld this rencounter from a rising ground supposed to be the round hill immediately W of St Ninians, now called Cockshot Hill. Douglas, perceiving the jeopardy of his brave friend, asked leave to hasten with a reinforcement to his support. This the king at first refused; but, upon his afterwards consenting, Douglas put his soldiers in motion. Perceiving, however, on the way, that Randolph was on the point of victory, he stopped short, that they who had long fought so hard might enjoy undivided glory. The English were entirely defeated with great slaughter. Among the slain was William d'Encourt, a knight and commander of great renown, who had fallen in the beginning of the action. The loss of the Scots was very inconsiderable; some asserted that it amounted only to a single yeoman. Randolph and his company, covered with dust and glory, returned to the camp, amidst acclamations of joy. To perpetuate the memory of the victory, two large stones were erected in the field—where they are still to be seen—at the N end of the village of Newhouse, about a quarter of a mile from the S port of Stirling. Another incident happened in the same day, which contributed greatly to inspirit the Scots forces. King Robert, according to Barbour, was ill mounted, carrying a battle-axe, and, on his bassinet-helmet, wearing, for distinction, a crown. Thus externally distinguished, he was riding upon a little palfrey, in front of his foremost line, regulating their order; when an English knight, who was ranked among the bravest in Edward's army, Sir Henry de Bohun, came galloping furiously up to him, to engage him in single combat, expecting by this act of chivalry to end the contest and gain immortal fame. But the enterprising champion, having missed his blow, was instantly struck dead by the king, who, raising himself in his stirrups as his assailant passed, with one blow of his battle-axe cleft his head in two, shivering the handle of his own weapon with the violence of the blow. The incident is thus recorded by Barbour, the best edition of whose *Brus* is by Cosmo Innes (Spalding Club, 1857):—

“And quhen Glosyster and Herfurd war
With their bataill, approachand ner,
Befor thaim all thar com rydand,
With helm on heid, and sper in hand
Schyrr Henry the Boune, the worthi,
That was a wycht knyght, and a hardy;
And to the Erie off Herfurd cusyne;
Armyt in armys gud and fyne;
Come on a sted, a bow schote ner,
Befor all othyr that thar wer:
And knew the King, for that he saw
Him swa rang his men on raw;
And by the crone, that was set
Alsua upon his bassynet.
And toward him he went in hy.
And [quhen] the King swa apertly
Saw him cum, forouth all his feris,
In hy till him the hors he steris.
And quhen Schyrr Henry saw the King
Cum on, for owtyn abaysing,
Till him he raid in full gret wy.
He thought that he suid weil lychtly
Wyn him, and haf him at his will,
Sen he him horsyt saw sa ill.
Sprent thai samyn in till a ling
Schyrr Henry myssit the noble king,
And he, that in his sterapys stud,
With the ax that was hard and gud,
With sa gret mayne raucht him a dynt,
That nothyr hat na helm mycht stynt
The hevvy dusche that he him gave,
That ner the heid till the harnys cleave.

The hand ax schaft fruschit in twa;
And he doune to the erd gan ga
All fatlyns, for him faillyt mycht.
This was the fryst strak off the fycht.”

The Scottish chiefs blamed Bruce for thus risking the army's safety in his own, and Bruce had no answer to make, though, according to some histories, he flipantly evaded further censure by affecting to be chiefly concerned for the loss of his trusty battle-axe; but the doughty achievement raised his adherents' spirits as much as it depressed their adversaries.

The day was now far spent, and as Edward did not seem inclined to press a general engagement, but had drawn off to the low grounds to the right and rear of his original position, the Scots army passed the night in arms upon the field. Next morning, being Monday, the 24th of June, all was early in motion on both sides. Religious sentiments in the Scots were mingled with military ardour. Solemn mass was said by Maurice, abbot of Inchaffray; who also administered the sacrament to the king and the great officers about him, while inferior priests did the same to the rest of the army. Then, after a sober repast, they formed in order of battle, in a tract of ground, now known as Nether Touchadam, which lies along the declivity of a gently rising hill, about a mile due S of Stirling Castle. This situation had been previously chosen on account of its advantages. Upon the right, they had a range of steep rocks, whither the baggage-men had retired, and which, from this circumstance, has been called Gillies' or Servants' Hill. In their front were the steep banks of the rivulet of Bannock. Upon the left lay a morass, now called Milton Bog, from its vicinity to the small village of that name. Much of this bog is still undrained; and part of it is now a mill-pond. As it was then the middle of summer, it was almost quite dry; but Robert had recourse to a stratagem, to prevent any attack from that quarter. He had, some time before, ordered numbers of pits to be dug in the morass and the fields on the left, and covered with green turf supported by stakes, so as to exhibit the appearance of firm ground. These pits were a foot in breadth, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, and placed so close together as to resemble the cells in a honeycomb. It does not appear, however, that the English attempted to charge over this dangerous ground during the conflict, the great struggle being made considerably to the right of this ground. He also made calthorps be scattered there; some of which have been found in the memory of people yet alive. By these means, added to the natural strength of the ground, the Scottish army stood as within an intrenchment. Barbour, who wrote about 50 years later, mentions a park with trees, through which the English had to pass before they could attack the Scots; and says, that Robert chose this situation, that, besides other advantages, the trees might prove an impediment to the enemy's cavalry. The improvements of agriculture, and other accidents, have, in the lapse of five centuries, much altered the face of this as well as other parts of the country; vestiges, however, of the park still remain, and numerous stumps of trees are seen all around the field where the battle was fought. A farm-house, situated almost in the middle, goes by the name of the Park; and a mill built upon the S bank of the rivulet, nearly opposite to where the centre of Robert's army stood, is known by the name of Park Mill. The Scottish army was drawn up in four divisions, and their front extended near a mile in length. The right wing, which was upon the highest ground, and was strengthened by a body of cavalry under Keith, Marschal of Scotland, was commanded by Edward Bruce, the king's brother. The left was posted on the low grounds, near the morass, under the direction of Walter, Lord-High-Steward, and Sir James Douglas, both of whom had that morning been knighted by their sovereign. Bruce himself took the command of the reserve, which was drawn up immediately behind the centre. Along with him was a body of 500 cavalry well armed and mounted; all the rest of the Scottish army were on foot. The enemy were fast ap-

proaching in three great bodies, led on by the English monarch in person, and by the Earls of Hereford and Gloucester, who were ranked among the best generals that England could then produce. Their centre was formed of infantry, and the wings of cavalry, many of whom were armed cap-à-pie. Squadrons of archers were also planted upon the wings, and at certain distances along the front. Edward was attended by two knights, Sir Giles de Argentine and Sir Aymer de Valence, who rode, according to the phrase of those days, at his bridle. That monarch, who had imagined that the Scots would never face his formidable host, was much astonished when he beheld their order and determined resolution to give him battle. As he expressed his surprise, Sir Ingram Umfraville took the opportunity of suggesting a plan likely to insure a cheap and bloodless victory. He counselled him to make a feint of retreating with the whole army, till they had got behind their tents; and, as this would tempt the Scots from their ranks for the sake of plunder, to turn about suddenly, and fall upon them. The counsel was rejected. Edward thought there was no need of stratagem to defeat so small a handful. Among the occurrences of this great day, historians mention one memorable episode. As the two armies were on the point of engaging, the abbot of Inchaffray, barefoot and crucifix in his hand, walked slowly along the Scottish line, when they all fell down on their knees in act of devotion. The enemy observing their posture, concluded that they were frightened into submission. "See!" cried Edward, "they are kneeling; they crave mercy!" "They do, my liege," replied Umfraville; "but it is from God, not us." "To the charge, then!" Edward cried; and Gloucester and Hereford threw themselves impetuously upon the right wing of the Scots, which received them firmly; while Randolph pressed forward with the centre of the Scottish army upon the main body of the English. They rushed furiously upon the enemy, and met with a warm reception. The ardour of one of the Scottish divisions had carried them too far, and occasioned their being sorely galled by a body of 10,000 English archers who attacked them in flank. These, however, were soon dispersed by Sir Robert Keith, whom the King had despatched with the reserve of 500 horse, and who, fetching a circuit round Milton Bog, suddenly charged the left flank and rear of the English bowmen, who having no weapons fit to defend themselves against horse, were instantly thrown into disorder, and chased from the field:—

"The Inglis archeris schot sa fast,
That mycht thair schot haif ony last,
It had baen hard to Scottis men.
Bot King Robert, that wele gan ken
That thair archeris war peralouss,
And thair schot rycht hard and grewss,
Ordanyt, forouth the assemble,
Hys marschell with a gret menyne,
Fyve hundre armyt in to stele.
That on lycht hors war horstyt welle,
For to pryk among the archeris;
And swa assaile thaim with thair spieris,
That thai na layser haif to schute.
This marschell that lk of mute,
That Schyr Robert of Keyth was cauld,
As lk befor her has yow tauld,
Quhen he saw the battaillis sua
Assemblid, and to gidder ga,
And saw the archeris schoyt stoutly;
With all thaim of his compunay,
In hy upon thaim gan he rid;
And our tuk thaim at a sid;
And ruschyt amang thaim sa rudly,
Stekand thaim sa dispitously,
And in sic fuscoun berand down,
And slayand thaim, for owty nansoun,
That thai thaim scalyt euirilkane.
And fra that tyme furth thar wes nane
That assemblyt schot to ma.
Quhen Scottis archeris saw that thai sua
War rebutyt, thai woux hardy,
And with all thair mycht schot egrely
Amang the hors men, that thar raid;
And woundis wid to thaim thai maid;
And slew of thaim a full gret dele."

—Barbour's Brus, Book ix., v. 228.

A strong body of the enemy's cavalry charged the right wing, which Edward Bruce commanded, with such irre-

sistible fury, that he had been quite overpowered, had not Randolph, who appears to have then been unemployed, hastened to his assistance. The battle was now at the hottest; and it was yet uncertain how the day would go. Bruce had brought up his whole reserve; but the English continued to charge with unabated vigour, while the Scots received them with an inflexible intrepidity, each individual fighting as if victory depended on his single arm. An occurrence—which some represent as an accidental sally of patriotic enthusiasm, others as a premeditated stratagem of Robert's—suddenly altered the face of affairs, and contributed greatly to victory. Above 15,000 servants and attendants of the Scottish army had been ordered, before the battle, to retire, with the baggage, behind the adjoining hill; but having, during the engagement, arranged themselves in a martial form, some on foot and others mounted on the baggage-horses, they marched to the top, and displaying, on long poles, white sheets instead of banners, descended towards the field with hideous shouts. The English, taking them for a fresh reinforcement of the foe, were seized with so great a panic that they gave way in much confusion. Buchanan says, that the English King was the first that fled; but in this contradicts all other historians, who affirm that Edward was among the last in the field. Nay, according to some accounts, he would not be persuaded to retire, till Aymer de Valence, seeing the day lost, took hold of his bridle, and led him off. Sir Giles de Argentine, the other knight who waited on Edward, accompanied him a short way off the field, till he saw him placed in safety; he then wheeled round, and putting himself at the head of a battalion made a vigorous effort to retrieve the disastrous state of affairs, but was soon overwhelmed and slain. He was a champion of high renown; and, having signalised himself in several battles with the Saracens, was reckoned the third knight of his day. The Scots pursued, and made great havoc among the enemy, especially in passing the river, where, from the irregularity of the ground, they could not preserve the smallest order. A mile from the field of battle, a small bit of ground goes by the name of Bloody Fold, where, according to tradition, a party of the English faced about and made a stand, but, after sustaining dreadful slaughter, were forced to continue their flight. This account corresponds to several histories of the Earl of Gloucester. Seeing the rout of his countrymen, he made an effort to renew the battle, at the head of his military tenants, and, after having personally done much execution, was, with most of his party, cut to pieces. The Scottish writers make the enemy's loss, in the battle and pursuit, 50,000, and their own 4,000. Among the latter, Sir William Vipont and Sir Walter Ross were the only persons of distinction. A proportion almost incredible! The slain on the English side were all decently interred by Bruce's order, who, even in the heat of victory, could not refrain from shedding tears over several who had been his intimate friends. The corpse of the Earl of Gloucester was carried that night to the church of St Ninians, where it lay, till with that of Sir Robert Clifford, it was sent to the English monarch. Twenty-seven English barons, 200 knights, and 700 esquires, fell in the field; the number of prisoners also was very great; and amongst them were many of high rank, who were treated with the utmost civility. The remnant of the vanquished was scattered all over the country. Many ran to the castle; and not a few, attempting the Forth, were drowned. The Earl of Hereford, the surviving general, retreated with a large body towards Bothwell, and threw himself, with a few of the chief officers, into that castle, which was then garrisoned by the English. Being hard pressed, he surrendered; and was soon exchanged against Bruce's queen and daughter, and some others of his friends, who had been captive eight years in England. King Edward escaped with much difficulty. Retreating from the field of battle, he rode to the castle, but was told by the governor that he could not long enjoy safety there, as it could not be defended against the victors. Taking a compass, to shun the vigilance of the Scots, he made

the best of his way homeward, accompanied by fifteen noblemen and a body of 500 cavalry. He was closely pursued above forty miles by Sir James Douglas, who, with a party of light horse, kept upon his rear, and was often very near him. How hard he was put to, may be guessed from a vow which he made in his flight, to build and endow a religious house in Oxford, should it please God to favour his escape. He was on the point of being made prisoner, when he was received into the castle of Dunbar by Gospatrick, Earl of March, who was in the English interest. Douglas waited a few days in the neighbourhood, in expectation of his attempting to go home by land. He escaped, however, by sea in a fisherman's boat. His stay at Dunbar had been very short. Three days after the battle, he issued a proclamation from Berwick, announcing the loss of his seal, and forbidding all persons to obey any order proceeding from it, without some other evidence of that order's being his.'

'The riches obtained by the plunder of the English,' says Mr Tytler, 'and the subsequent ransom paid for the multitude of the prisoners, must have been very great. Their exact amount cannot be easily estimated, but some idea of its greatness may be formed by the tone of deep lamentation assumed by the Monk of Malmesbury. "O day of vengeance and of misfortune!" he exclaims, "day of disgrace and perdition! unworthy to be included in the circle of the year, which tarnished the fame of England, and enriched the Scots with the plunder of the precious stuffs of our nation, to the extent of two hundred thousand pounds. Alas! of how many noble barons, and accomplished knights, and high-spirited young soldiers,—of what a store of excellent arms, and golden vessels, and costly vestments, did one short and miserable day deprive us!" Two hundred thousand pounds of money in those times amounts to about six hundred thousand pounds weight of silver, or nearly three millions of our present money. The loss of the Scots in the battle was incredibly small, and proves how effectually the Scottish squares had repelled the English cavalry.' See also chaps. xxiii., xxiv. of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (new ed. 1876), and R. White's *Battle of Bannockburn* (Edinb. 1871).

Banovie, a rivulet traversing the grounds of Blair Castle, in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire.

Bantaskine, an estate, with a mansion, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on an elevated spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Falkirk town, is modern, substantial, and elegant; has richly wooded grounds; and commands a splendid view.

Banton, a village in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE by E of Kilsyth town. It has a post office under Denny, and it is inhabited principally by colliers and ironstone miners. Low Banton hamlet lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, and $\frac{1}{4}$ further SSE is a chapel of ease, erected in 1880 into the church of a *quoad sacra* parish. A public school, with accommodation for 173 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 165, and a grant of £153, 11s. 11d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 793.

Bara, an ancient parish of S Haddingtonshire, now annexed to GARVALL.

Bara, Aberdeenshire and Inverness-shire. See BARRA.

Barachan, a creek in Kilfinichen parish, island of Mull, Argyllshire, penetrating the Ross Peninsula from the Sound of Iona. It affords safe anchorage for vessels of considerable burden.

Barachuie, a village on the W border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile W of Baillieston, and $\frac{1}{4}$ E of Glasgow.

Barassie, a railway station on the coast of Ayrshire, on the Troon and Kilmarnock railway, 1 mile NNE of Troon, and 8 SW of Kilmarnock.

Barbarville, a village in Kilmuir-Easter parish, Ross-shire. Its post-town is Invergordon under Inverness.

Barbaswalls, a hamlet in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Meigle.

Barbauchlaw, a coalfield in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, and a rivulet of Lanark and Linlithgow shires.

The coalfield lies on the right bank of the rivulet, a little SW of Armadale. The rivulet has a north-easterly course; rises and runs 3 miles in Shotts parish; goes 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary between the two counties; proceeds 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary between Bathgate and Torphichen parishes; and unites with Ballencrieff Water to form the Luggie, which soon falls into the Avon. It is rich in trout; is ascended by salmon for spawning; and, till a recent period, was a haunt of the otter.

Barber or Barbour, a hamlet on the W side of Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to Loch Long, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Kilmecreggan.

Barbieston, a modernised ancient fortalice in the neighbourhood of Dalrymple village, Ayrshire.

Barbreck, an estate, with the seat of Admiral Colin Yorke Campbell (10,369 acres, £2461 per annum), and with a girls' public school, in the NE of Craignish parish, Argyllshire, 14 miles NNW of Lochgilphead. Barbreck valley here is traversed by a brook down to the head of Loch Craignish; seems, at a recent period, to have been under the sea; is said to have been the scene of a battle between the Dalriadans and the Norsemen, fatal to a Scandinavian prince of the name of Olave; and contains a tumulus, which is alleged to mark that prince's grave.

Barcaldine, an estate in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire. It lies along all the southern side of Loch Creran; extends, at one point on the S, nearly to Loch Etive; is about 12 miles long and 20,000 acres in area, of £2079 annual value; belonged formerly to Sir Alexander Campbell, Bart., and belongs now to the widow of the Rev. A. G. Cameron. Barcaldine Castle, the old residence on it, was built in the 15th century by Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy, and stands on a rising ground near the mouth of Loch Creran; Barcaldine House, the present residence, is a modern and commodious edifice, and stands among wooded grounds 5 miles further up, and 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Taynuilt. See ARDCHATTAN.

Barcaple, an estate, with a mansion, in Tongland parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Barclosh, a ruined ancient castle in Kirkgunzeoa parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, contiguous to a hill of its own name, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Dalbeattie. It belonged to Lord Herries, who figured conspicuously in the time of Queen Mary.

Barcloy, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of Urr Water, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Dalbeattie. An eminence, called Castlehill of Barcloy, flanks the E side of the Urr's mouth, and has remains of an ancient circular encampment.

Bardennock, a burn in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire, running eastward to the Nith. It traverses a ravine, covered with fine trees, and adorned with pleasure-walks, and it makes a very beautiful waterfall.

Bardhead, a bold promontory, about 200 feet high, at the S end of Bressay island, Shetland.

Bardock, a head-stream of the river Don, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire.

Bardowie. See BALDERNOCK.

Baremman, an estate, with a mansion, in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion stands near Gareloch, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Roseneath village, and commands a magnificent view. Slate is quarried on the estate.

Bargaly, an estate, with the seat of Jn. M'Kie, Esq. (10,850 acres, £2532 per annum), in Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, 7 miles ENE of Newton-Stewart.

Bargany, an estate and a mansion in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Girvan Water, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Girvan. The property of the Earl of Stair, through his Countess, a daughter of the Duc de Coigny, and a grand-daughter of Sir Hew Dalrymple-Hamilton, Bart., Bargany will pass to the earl's second son. Its rental is about £12,000, and £30,000 was expended on permanent improvements during 1862-78.

Bargarran, an old-fashioned mansion in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire, near the Clyde, and 2 miles E by N of Bishopston station. In 1697 it became notorious

BARGATTON

in witchcraft annals as the scene of the 'Tragedy of Bargarran's daughter,' for which 5 persons were executed at Paisley. See Arnot's *Criminal Trials* (1785); vol. iii., p. 167, of Chambers' *Domestic Annals* (1861); and *The Witches of Kenfrewshire* (1809; new ed. 1877).

Bargatton. See BALMAGHIE.

Bargeddie, a post office village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of its post-town, Coatbridge. Here in the autumn of 1876 a church was opened for the *quoad sacra* parish of Bargeddie, which, formed in 1875, is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Geometrical Gothic in style, this church consists of an aisled nave, semi-octagonal transepts, and an apse, with a spire 130 feet high, stained-glass windows, etc. A sessional school, with accommodation for 220 children, had (1879) a day and an evening attendance of 235 and 49, and grants of £223, 8s. and £28, 6s. Pop. of village (1881) 100; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 2980.

Bargrennan, a post office hamlet in Minnigaff parish, W Kirkcudbrightshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Penninghame, Wigtownshire. The hamlet lies on the Cree's left bank, 9 miles N by W of its post-town Newton-Stewart; at it are the manse and the neat little church (1839; stipend, £120). Two public schools, Bargrennan and Knowe, with respective accommodation for 60 and 48 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 21 and 29, and grants of £37, 7s. 6d. and £38, 2s. Pop. of *q. s.* parish, in the presbytery of Wigtown and synod of Galloway, (1871) 428, of whom 228 were in Penninghame, (1881) 366.

Barhead. See BARRHEAD.

Barhill. See BARRHILL.

Barholm, a coast estate, the property of Jas. Grant, Esq., in the SE of Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Creetown. The old square Tower of Barholm is fairly perfect, though uninhabited. It has been identified with the 'Ellangowan' of *Guy Mannering*, and is said to have sheltered John Knox.

Barhullion, a conspicuous hill 450 feet high, in the W of Glasserton parish, SE Wigtownshire.

Barjarg, a hamlet and an estate in Keir parish, Dumfriesshire. The hamlet stands near the river Nith, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Thornhill. The estate belonged in the 16th century to the Earl of Morton; passed in 1857 to T. Grierson, Esq.; went afterwards, by marriage, to C. Erskine, Esq., advocate, who rose to the bench and took the title of Lord Tinwald; was subsequently purchased by Dr Hunter, professor of divinity in Edinburgh University, and now belongs to Wm. Francis Hunter-Arundell, owner of 1947 acres in the shire, valued at £1689 per annum. The mansion, Barjarg Tower, stands amid finely-planted grounds.

Barlay Mill, in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Gatehouse of Fleet—the humble birthplace of Thomas Faed, R.A. (b. 1826), as also of his painter brothers, James and John.

Barleyknowe, a hamlet in Newbattle parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Gorebridge.

Barleyside, a village in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire.

Barlocco, an estate, with a mansion, on the coast of Rerwick, Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion is a curious edifice, overlooking the Solway Firth. Barlocco Bay is a small incurvature of the Solway, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Balcary Point; and Barlocco Haugh is a feature of the coast immediately W of Barlocco Bay.

Barlocco, a peninsula, insulated at high water, in the W of Borgue parish, S Kirkcudbrightshire. Lying at the SE entrance of Fleet Bay, it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and 35 feet high. Two small hamlets, Barlocco and Barlocco-Croft, lie $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the NE.

Barmekin, a conical hill 800 feet high in the W of Echt parish, SE Aberdeenshire, entirely planted with Scotch fir, and crowned by remains of a prehistoric fortress, $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, with 5 concentric ramparts, not so vast as, but better preserved than, those of the Caterthun. 'Druidical' circles adjoin (vol. I., p. 85, of Hill Burton's *Hist. Scot.*, ed. 1876).

Barmill. See BEITH.

BARNS

Barmore, an estate, with a mansion, in S Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands on the shore of Loch Fyne, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Tarbert, and is modern, large, and elegant.

Barmure, an estate in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire. It belonged, in pre-Reformation times, to the monks of Melrose; and it passed, in 1606, to Lord Loudoun.

Barnbarroch, an estate, with a mansion of date 1780, in Kirkinner parish, Wigtownshire, 4 miles SW of Wigtown. It is the seat of Rt. Vans-Agnew, Esq., owner of 6777 acres in the shire, valued at £6997 per annum. See also COLVEND.

Barnbogle (Gael. *barr-an-boglain*, 'point of the marsh'), an ancient castle in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, within Dalmeny Park, and on the shore of the Firth of Forth, 3 miles E of South Queensferry. It belonged to the Moubrays in the 12th century, was sold in 1615 to Sir Thomas Hamilton, afterwards Earl of Haddington, and was re-sold in 1662 to Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., who became Lord Justice General of Scotland, from whom it has descended to the Viscounts and Earls of Rosebery. Of unknown age, it stands on a projecting rock-terrace, is hid from the immediate shore by a mound or bulwark of earth, raised to protect it from encroachment of the tide, and in 1880 was entirely reconstructed according to the original plans.

Barncluith, a property in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on the left side of the river Avon, a little above the town of Hamilton. A romantic dell here has, on a bold bank about 250 feet high, three dwelling-houses built about 1583 by John Hamilton, ancestor of Lord Belhaven; connected with them are an orchard, a kitchen garden, and a terraced Dutch flower garden of antique character and picturesque appearance. The property belongs now to Lady Ruthven. The name Barncluith is a corruption of Baron's Cleugh. See pp. 46, 47 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Barnhill, an estate, with a hamlet and a mansion, in Kinnoull parish, Perthshire. The hamlet has a post office under Perth.

Barnhill, a village on the Links of Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, with a station on the Dundee and Forfar direct railway, 1 mile NE of BROUGHTY FERRY, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dundee.

Barnhill. See BLANTYRE.

Barnhill, a suburban village in Barony parish, Lanarkshire, in the eastern outskirts of Glasgow. It has a straggling connection with the city; and it contains the Barony poorhouse, asylum, and hospital.

Barnhill's Bed. See MINTO.

Barnhourie, a sandbank off the SE coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, from the mouth of the Urr eastward to the estuary of the Nith. It has been fatal to many vessels, especially to vessels navigated by strangers to the coast.

Barnkirk, a point, with a lighthouse, at the right or W side of the mouth of the river Annan, in Dumfriesshire.

Barnkirk, a bog in Penninghame parish, Wigtownshire, in the immediate neighbourhood of Newton-Stewart. A canoe, formed out of a single log, was exhumed here in 1814; and a ball of tallow, weighing 27 lbs., was found immediately above the canoe, at least 6 feet beneath the bog's surface.

Barnock. See AVONDALE.

Barns, an estate, with a mansion, in Cleish parish, Kinrossshire.

Barns, a dismembered estate of the Burnett family in Manor parish, Peebleshire. The ivy-clad Tower of Barns, on the Tweed, 4 miles WSW of Peebles, bears date 1498, and is still entire; the neighbouring mansion (1773) belongs now to the Earl of Wemyss.

Barns, an ancient baronial fortalice in the southern extremity of Crail parish, Fife. It belonged to the Cunninghams, and passed through various hands to the Anstruthers, but it is now so ruinous as to be only partially habitable, and that by farm servants. Drummond of Hawthornden, spending some time in it about 1620, here wrote his macaronic burlesque *Polemo Mid-dinia*, giving a satirical description of a quarrel between

the Lady of Barns and one of her neighbours; and here contracted an affiance with that lady's daughter, which was defeated by the young bride's death.

Barns, East and West, two villages in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, near the North British railway, 2 and 2½ miles WSW of Dunbar town, under which West Barns has a post office. Their public schools, with respective accommodation for 107 and 200 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 91 and 93, and grants of £75, 10s. 6d. and £69, 10s.

Barnsford, a bridge on Gryfe Water, Renfrewshire, immediately below the influx of the Black Cart, 2½ miles NW of Paisley.

Barnshean, a lake (3 × 1½ furl.) in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles ENE of Kirkmichael village.

Barnside, a hill 865 feet high in Abbey St Bathans parish, Berwickshire.

Barnslee, an estate, with a mansion, in Markinch parish, Fife. The mansion stands ¼ mile E of Markinch village, was called originally Dalginch, afterwards Brunton; and is said to occupy the site of a castle of Macduff, Thane of Fife. An absurd popular tradition alleges that a subterranean passage goes from it, nearly 3 miles, to Maiden Castle.

Barns of Ayr, a temporary barrack or encampment, formed by the forces of Edward I. of England, in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, on the SE side of the town of Ayr, on or near the site of the present Townhead quarry, and contiguous to the line of the Roman road from Ayr to Galloway. It had been the scene of many a bloody deed on the part of the English invaders; but on a night of May 1297, when its garrison slept after a deep carouse, it was surprised and fired by Sir William Wallace and 50 of his followers. Approaching it stealthily, he placed a cordon of men around it, heaped combustibles against its walls, and fired it so effectively that it burst at once into a blaze. The startled sleepers, to the number of some 500, either perished in the flames or were impaled on the swords of their assailants. Wallace retired while the fire was burning, and looking back from a neighbouring hill, thereafter known as Barnweel or Burnweel, exclaimed to his followers, 'The Barns of Ayr burn weel.' Such, at least, is the story told by tradition, firmly believed by the local population, confidently repeated by every history of the deeds of Wallace, and in part confirmed by the *Scalacronica*, written by Sir Thomas de Grey about the middle of the 14th century. See the Marquess of Bute's *Burning of the Barns of Ayr* (Paisley, 1878).

Barnalloch, a quondam ancient castle in Langholm parish, Dumfriesshire, on a rocky precipice above the river Esk, near Staplegorton. A burgh of barony rose around it, and had a great annual fair which eventually was transferred to the town of Langholm.

Barnton, a mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, near the river Almond, 4½ miles WNW of Edinburgh. It stands on or near the site of Cramond Regis, an ancient hunting-seat of Scotland's kings; and, till recently the seat of the Ramsays of Barnton, it now belongs to Sir Jas. Ramsay-Gibson Maitland, who, born in 1848, succeeded as fourth Bart. (cre. 1818) in 1876. A magnificent park of nearly 400 acres surrounds it. See CLIFTON HALL.

Barnwell, an ancient parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire, divided in the 17th century between Craigie and Tarbolton.

Barnyards, a hamlet in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, near Kilconquhar village.

Barochan, an estate, with an old mansion, in the NE of Houston parish, Renfrewshire. It has belonged since the time of Alexander III. to the family of Fleming, seven of whom fell on the field of Flodden, and it contains an ancient monument, Barochan Cross. This is a sculptured stone cross, set on a pedestal of undressed stone, and measuring about 11 feet in height from the ground; it has been a subject of much discussion among antiquaries. Local tradition regards it as a memorial of a defeat sustained here by the Danes; but Hamilton of Wishaw's *Description of the Shires of Ren-*

frew and Lanark (Maitland Club, 1831), where it is figured, conjectures it to commemorate the defeat here, in 1164, of Somerled, Lord of the Isles. Many stone coffins, containing quantities of human bones, have been found in its neighbourhood.

Barochan-Mill, a hamlet in Houston parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NW of Barochan House, and 1½ N of Houston village.

Barone-Hill, a hill on the E side of the Isle of Bute, which, rising 532 feet above sea-level, looks down on Rothesay town and bay, and commands a magnificent prospect.

Barony. See GLASGOW.

Barr (Gael. 'point' or 'upper part'), a village and a parish of Carrick, S Ayrshire. The village lies in the NW, on the left bank of the Stinchar and the right of the confluent Water of Gregg, 8 miles ESE of its post-town Girvan, and 5½ SE of Killochan station. At it are three inns, a post office, the 17th century parish church (390 sittings), and a Free church; the ruins of 'Kirk Dominæ,' a pre-Reformation chapel, stand 1½ mile lower down the valley.

The parish is bounded NE by Dailly and Straiton, SE by Minnigaff in Kirkcudbrightshire, SW by Colmonell, and NW by Girvan and Dailly. It has an extreme length from E to W of 13½ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 10 miles, and an area of 55,190½ acres, of which 314½ are water. Besides innumerable burns, each with its pretty waterfall or two, three principal streams here take their rise—the STINCHAR, flowing first some 6 miles N by W near or upon the NE boundary, then 14 WSW through the interior, thus parting the parish into two unequal portions (by much the larger that to the S), and passing into Colmonell on its way to the sea at Ballantrae; the crystal CREE, which, issuing from Loch Moan, for 4½ miles traces the SE frontier; and the Water of MINNOCH, running 4½ miles southward from Rowantree Hill, and entering Minnigaff, there to fall into the Cree. Loch Moan (6½ × 3 furl.) lies just upon the SE border; and on the SW are the smaller Lochs Farroch, Crongart, and Goosey; in the interior, Lochs Aldinna, Sgalloch, and Dinmurchie, with half-a-dozen still more tiny tarns. The surface is less than 300 feet above sea-level in the furthest W, but rises rapidly eastward, to Kirkland Hill (971 feet), Auchensoul (1028), Mull of Miljoen (1164), Milton (823), Jedburgh (1172), Whiterow Scours (1370), Lennie (1181), and the Tappins (1163)—all to the right or N of the Stinchar. To its left are Knockodhar (767 feet), Drummeillie (1121), Cairn Hill (1571), Balshaig (1047), Larg (1441), Balloch (1168), Haggis (1709), Polmaddie (1802), Rowantree (1811), Pinbreck (1133), Eldrick (1593), Black Hill (1425), Shalloch (1777), and Shalloch on Minnoch (2520). The Stinchar's source, this last is the highest summit of both parish and shire, though dominated by its southward prolongations, Kirriereoch (2562), which culminates just beyond the SE border, and MERRICK (2764) in Minnigaff beyond. Lastly, in the SW, are Cairn Hill (1571 feet), Knockinlochie (1057), Knapps (1053), Pindonnan (1097), Standard (867), and Garleffin (744). The chief formation is the Lower Silurian, giving striking evidence of glacial action; barely a fiftieth of the whole area is cultivated, and less than as much again is cultivable, the rest being solitary moss and moorland, with nothing but rocks and heather, yet furnishing good pasturage for sheep. There are many memories of hunted Covenanters; and Dinmurchie farm, near the village, was the birthplace of James Dalrymple (1619-95) first Viscount Stair and author of *Institutions of the Law of Scotland*. The Marquis of Ailsa is the great proprietor, but 6 others hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of £20 to £50. Barr is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £390. Two public schools, at the village and at Clashgulloch (3 miles ENE), with respective accommodation for 120 and 42 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 71 and 18, and grants of £69, 8s. and £28 2s. Valuation (1860) £15,103. Pop. (1801) 742,

BARR

(1841) 950, (1861) 910, (1871) 672, (1881) 600.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Barr, a stream of Killeen parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. It rises on the NE side of Cruach Mhic-an-t-Saoir (1195 feet), and runs 8½ miles S by W and SW to the Atlantic, which it enters 1½ mile S by E of Glencardoch Point. It contains salmon and trout, and is preserved.

Barr, a hill in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, situated at the side of the river Milk.

Barr, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion stands in the south-western vicinity of Lochwinnoch village; and was rebuilt, in the latter part of last century, on the site of a previous mansion. An oblong, four-story, roofless tower, stands on an eminence near the mansion; has both slits for arrows and ports for guns; and appears, from the style of its architecture, to have been built in the 15th century. A lake lay adjacent, but has been drained.

Barra. See BOURTIE.

Barra or **Barray**, an island and an insular parish of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The island, measuring at the nearest, lies 4½ miles SSW of South Uist, 13 NNE of Barra Head in Bernera, 36 W of Rum, and 58 W by N of Arasaig. It has a post and telegraph office under Lochmaddy, in North Uist, 63 miles to the NNE; a ferry-boat, with the mails, plies twice a week from Polachar Inn, South Uist; and a weekly steamer calls at Bayherivagh and Castle. The island's length from N to S is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth is 5; but its outline is exceedingly irregular, broken by headlands and inlets. The western coast includes two or three sandy bays, but elsewhere presents to the Atlantic a series of high rocky cliffs, torn with fissures and pierced with caves. The eastern coast also is both sandy and rocky, but includes several bays, which serve as good harbours. The surface comprises some low rich meadow land, and fertile vales and hollows, but mainly consists of high hills, clothed to the top with good pasture. Springs of excellent fresh water are plentiful; and there are four freshwater lakes, none much exceeding ½ mile in length, and all stocked with small black trout and eels. The prevailing rock is coarse granite. Barra House, a commanding modern mansion, stands at Eoligary, in a sheltered situation, and is surrounded by highly improved lands. Kismull Castle, the ancient residence of the M'Neills of Barra, crowns a rocky islet, in the middle of a beautiful bay, at the southern end of the island, and is a structure some 60 feet high, with a square corner tower overtopping the rest of the wall. Numerous standing stones and Scandinavian 'duns,' or watch towers, with several ruined pre-Reformation chapels, are on the island; but one stone Celtic monument found its way in 1880 to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. This, 6 feet high, is sculptured with a cross, crozier-bearing figures of the four Evangelists, a lion, and two strange stork-like figures, who are pecking out the eyes of a human head. Pop. (1841) 1977, (1861) 1591, (1871) 1753, (1881) 1887.

The parish includes also the inhabited islands of Watersa, Sandera, Pabba, Mingala, Bernera, Helesa, Fladda, and Fuda, and upwards of twelve uninhabited islets. Comparatively compact, its islands and islets are separated from one another only by narrow sounds or straits; and it extends south-south-westward in the same direction as the main body of the Outer Hebrides, and looks on the map as if forming a tail to that great lizard-shaped group. Its greatest length, from the northern extremity of Fuda, a little N of Barra island to Barra Head, in Bernera, is 24 miles; its greatest breadth across Barra to adjacent islets is 8 miles; and its area is estimated at 22,073 acres. The property all belonged to the M'Neills, from time immemorial till December 1840; and was then sold to Colonel Gordon of Clunly for £38,050. About 3922 acres of the entire area are arable land, 1541 machir or sandy ground, 470½ moss or meadow, and 16,139½ hill pasture. Fishing banks extend from the mouth of Loch Boisdale to Barra Head, and give a great yield of cod and ling. So many as

BARRHEAD

about 80 boats, manned by 400 hands, belonging to the parish, are usually employed in the fishery. Limpets, mussels, cockles, whelks, clams, razor-fish, lobsters, and crabs also abound on the coasts, and are taken in great quantity. Cockles, in particular, have been taken off the sands at low water, to the amount of from 100 to 200 horse-loads every day of the spring tides in the months of May, June, July, and August; and have, in times of scarcity, formed no mean part of the subsistence of the inhabitants. Some of the straits or narrow sounds among the islands have capacity, depth, and shelter to serve as harbours of refuge for ships of any burden; and two of them, Ottirvore in the far N and Flodda a little more to the S, are much frequented by ships to and from the Baltic. Barra Head, in the extreme S, directs ships outward on the fair way to America; and is surmounted by a lighthouse, built in 1833 for £13,087 of a beautiful granite found close at hand. The lighthouse rises to an altitude of 680 feet above the level of high water; shows an intermittent light eclipsed during half a minute, bursting brightly into view, continuing in sight during 2½ minutes, and visible at the distance of 33 nautical miles; and, notwithstanding its great elevation, is overarched by sea spray during high westerly winds. Frequent communication is maintained by boats or small vessels with the Clyde. A cattle fair is held on the Friday before the third Wednesday of July, and on the Friday in September before South Uist. This parish is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg; its minister's income is £208. The manse was built in 1816, and the parish church near it, in the centre of Barra island, was built about 1834, and contains 250 sittings. There is also a Roman Catholic church, St Barr's (1858; 500 sittings), whose Easter communicants numbered 1015 in 1880; and two public schools, Craighston and Minglay, with respective accommodation for 15 and 37 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 38 and 29, and grants of £6, 14s. and £32, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £2080, 1s. 2d., of which £1908, 1s. 2d. belonged to Mrs Gordon of Clunly. Pop. (1801) 1925, (1821) 2303, (1831) 2097, (1841) 2363, (1861) 1853, (1871) 1997, (1881) 2145.

Barrachuie. See BORACHUIE.

Barras, a suburban village in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the Dumfries and Lockerby railway, adjacent to the N end of Lochmaben town. It contains Lochmaben station and U.P. church.

Barras, a decayed old mansion in Dunnottar parish, Kincardineshire, 3½ miles SSW of Stonehaven. It was the seat of the Ogilvies, whose ancestor governed and defended Dunnottar Castle in the time of Cromwell, but it is now an ordinary farm-house.

Barray. See BARRA AND BUREAY.

Barrel of Butter. See ORPHIR.

Barrhead (Gael. *barr*, 'point or upper part,' with its English rendering, *head*, suffixed), a large but straggling manufacturing village, chiefly in the N of Neilston parish, but stretching also into that of Abbey. Standing on Levern Water to the W of Ferneze Hill (585 feet), it is 3½ miles SSE of Paisley by road, and has a station on a joint section of the Caledonian and Glasgow & South-Western railways, 8½ miles SW of Glasgow, and 14½ NNE of Kilmarnock. It was founded about 1773, and its growth has been rapid, its one main street, about half a mile long, being now connected with the populous suburbs of Grahamston, Arthurlie, Newton, etc., whilst its present industries comprise the printing of shawls and calicoes, cotton-spinning, dyeing, bleaching, iron and brass founding, and machine-making. Barrhead has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, 13 insurance agencies, an hotel, a public hall, a mechanic's institute with a good library, a gas company, an agricultural society, and a Saturday paper, the *Renfrewshire Independent* (1856). Justice of Peace courts sit on the first Monday of every month; and a fair is held on the last Friday and Saturday of June. In the presbytery of

BARRHILL

Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, a *quoad sacra* parish of Barrhead, all on the right bank of the Levern, was formed in 1869, with stipend of £120; there are 5 places of worship—Established, Free, U.P., Evangelical Union, and Roman Catholic,—of which none but the U.P. church (1796) is older than 1837. Barrhead public and Roman Catholic schools, and Cross Arthurlie public school, with respective accommodation for 505, 258, and 455 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 343, 156, and 342, and grants of £329, 14s. 6d., £110, and £236, 2s. Pop. of town (1841) 3492, (1851) 6069, (1861) 6018, (1871) 6209, (1881) 7495; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 6503, (1881) 6727.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Barrhill, a village and district in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. The village stands on the river Dusk, 12½ miles SSE of Girvan station. Of modern origin, it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a Free church, cattle fairs on the fourth Friday of April, August, and October, and a lamb and sheep fair on the Thursday before the fourth Friday of August; a public school, with accommodation for 84 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 92, and a grant of £63, 10s. Pop. of district (1881) 1059.

Barrhill, an elevation 400 feet above sea-level, on the mutual border of Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch parishes, Dumbartonshire, 3½ miles W by S of Cumbernauld village. One of the forts in the line of Antoninus' Wall stood on its summit, and must have commanded a view of almost the entire line of the wall from the Forth to the Clyde. Some vaults, in entire condition, were discovered near the close of last century.

Barrisdale, a mansion in Glenelg parish, W Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Hourm, 31 miles W by S of Fort Augustus.

Barrmill. See BEITH.

Barrochan. See BAROCHAN.

Barrock. See BOWER.

Barrogill Castle, a mansion in Canisbay parish, Caithness, on the coast of the Pentland Firth, 16 miles ENE of Thurso. A venerable pile, it was greatly improved and enlarged from designs by Burn; and (to quote Miss Sinclair) is now an imposing edifice, 'with all the natural elegance of a house in London, and all the external dignity of an ancient Highland residence.' It is a seat of Geo. Philips Al. Sinclair, who, born in 1858, succeeded as fourteenth Earl of Caithness in 1881, and owns in the shire 14,460 acres, valued at £4479 per annum.

Barrowfield, a suburb of Glasgow, in Calton parish, Lanarkshire, on what was the Burgh Moor, adjacent to the Clyde, at the south-western extremity of the city. Standing compact with Bridgeton, it is a dingy, smoky seat of factories and other works, with a chapel of ease and a Church of Scotland mission station. The Regent Murray, in 1668, encamped his army on the site of Barrowfield, and there received accessions of recruits and provisions from the city on the eve of his march to the field of Langside.

Barrschol, a district of Rogart parish, Sutherland, 4 miles NW of Rogart Church.

Barry, a village and a coast parish of SE Forfarshire. The village lies towards the middle of the parish, on Pitairlie Burn, ¾ mile NNW of Barry station, which is 8 miles WSW of Arbroath, 5½ ENE of Broughty Ferry, and 8¾ ENE of Dundee; at it are an inn, a public school, the old parish church (enlarged in 1818; 673 sittings), and a Free church.

The parish contains also, 1½ mile to the E, the larger village of CARNOUSTIE, with a head post office and another station. Bounded NW by Monikie, NE by Panbride, E by the North Sea, S by the Firth of Tay, and W by Monifieth and Monikie, it has an extreme length from N to S of 3½ miles, a width from E to W of 3¾ miles, and an area of 5328 acres. The coast-line, 5½ miles long, rises at Buddon Ness, its SE point, to but 42 and 95 feet above sea-level; 7 and 5 furlongs westward stand the Tay lighthouses, a high and a low one. Inland, the surface for nearly half of the entire area consists of low sandy links; nor even in the arable district beyond does it anywhere exceed the 153 feet of

BARVAS

Upper Victoria near the extreme N, at Deyhouse attaining 19, at Cotsyde 26, at Greenlawhill 100, near Clayhols 107, and at Travebank, 118 feet. BUDDON Burn for 2 miles traces the western boundary, and Pitairlie Burn runs 3¼ miles south-eastward through the interior. The soil of the upper division, raised from the lower by a steep green bank that seems to have been the ancient coast-line, is fertile, being variously gravel, light loam, and deep black earth; and nearly 3000 acres are in tillage, besides some 20 under wood. On the plains of Barry, in 1010, Malcolm II. is said by Buchanan to have overthrown a Viking host, at CAMUSTOWN slaying their general, Camus; but the story is discredited by Worsaae, and mentioned by neither Hill Burton nor Skene. The principal mansions are, Woodhill (J. Miln) to the W, Grange of Barry (W. Wighton) to the NW, and Ravensby (P. G. Walker) to the N, of the village; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 15 of from £50 to £100, and 44 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Barry (living, £355) and CARNOUSTIE. The Barry school, with accommodation for 153 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £43, 15s. Valuation (1881) £15,064, 18s. 2d., including £1531 for 3¼ miles of the Dundee and Arbroath railway. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2003; of civil parish (1801) 886, (1831) 1682, (1861) 2465, (1871) 3008, (1881) 3228.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Barry Hill. See ALYTH.

Barscobe. See BALMACLELLAN.

Barshaw, an estate, with a mansion (Jas. Arthur, Esq.), in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile E of Paisley.

Barshell, a hill in Tinwald parish, Dumfriesshire, crowned with traces of an ancient Caledonian camp.

Barsick, a bold headland on the W side of South Ronaldshay island, Orkney.

Barskimming, an Ayrshire estate on the river Ayr, at the boundary between Stair and Mauchline parishes, 2 miles SSW of Mauchline village. It belongs to Sir Wm. Fred. Miller, fifth Bart. since 1788 (b. 1868; suc. 1875), and owner of 4453 acres in the shire, valued at £3823 per annum. Its 18th century mansion was totally destroyed by fire, 8 March 1882. See BALLOCHMYLE.

Barthol. See TARVES.

Bartonholm, a collier hamlet in Irvine parish, Ayrshire. Pop. (1861) 342, (1871) 379.

Barvas (Gael. *Barabhas*), a village and a parish in the N of the Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. The village stands near the western coast and the mouth of Barvas river, 12 miles NW of Stornoway, and has a post office under that town, and a temperance hotel. Pop. (1871) 501.

Including the islets of RONA-LEWIS and SULISKER, 40 miles N and 46 NNE, the parish contains also Bragar village, 5 miles WSW of Barvas, and the adjoining villages of Cross or Ness and Suainabost, 13 miles NE, Ness having another post office under Stornoway. Bounded NW by the Atlantic, NE by the North Minch (36 miles broad here at the narrowest), SE by Stornoway, and SW by Lochs, it has an extreme length from NE to SW of 22¾ miles, a varying width from NW to SE of 3¾ and 7¾ miles, and a land area of 89,054 acres. The steep and rock-bound coast, in northerly gales lashed by tremendous surf, projects the headlands of Seileir or Cellar, Rudha Geall, the BUTR or LEWIS (142 feet), Aird Dhail, Aird Bharabhais, and Aird Mhor Bhragair, and is broken only by the little creeks of some sixteen smooth, north-westward-flowing streams, the largest of them Barvas river, which, rising just within Stornoway parish, runs 7 miles to Loch Mor Bharabhais (6½ × 4½ furl.), and thence 1 furlong to the open sea. Inland, the surface is one continuous moss, treeless and well-nigh shrubless, that seldom sinks to (and never much below) 100 feet above sea-level, and but little exceeds 400 feet in Beinn Bhail and Druiam Ghrinnabhal, 500 in Tom Dithabhail, whilst culminating in Beinn Choinnich (690 feet), close to the border of Lochs. Especially in the SE and SW, it is thickly sown with more than a hundred shallow lakes and

BARVICK

lakelets—Lochs Urraghag (10 × 1 to 4½ furl.), Breidhbhat (7½ × 6½ furl.), and Na Scarabhat (6½ × 1 to 3 furl.), to the SW, and Loch Langabhat (9½ × 1 to 3 furl.) to the NW, of Barvas river. These waters all abound in dark-coloured trout, the rivers yielding, too, sea-trout and salmon; the moors are denized with red deer, grouse, woodcocks, and plovers, the cliffs with myriads of sea-fowl, and the neighbouring seas with cod, haddock, and ling. Gneiss is the prevalent rock, with a considerable depth of gravel between it and the moss; and, the latter in course of years having been here and there cut away for fuel, it is on the strong, gravelly sub-soil thus laid bare that agriculture is chiefly carried on, the exceptions being where patches of moss or sand near the sea-shore are wrought for crops. Of farms there were eight in 1875, with a total rental of £510; and of crofts, from the Butt to Callernish, including portions of Lochs and Uig parishes, there were 1059, together paying £3427, the crofters eking out the scanty harvests of their fields by the rich harvest of the sea. Nearly all the property belongs to Lady Matheson, widow of the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. (1796-1878). An isolated stone, 18 feet high, and nearly as much in circumference, between Barvas village and Shadir, is probably a glacier-carried boulder; but within the parish are vestiges of 4 pre-Reformation chapels, and ruins of 4 circular towers, of the kind ascribed to the Scandinavians. In the presbytery of Lewis and synod of Glenelg, Barvas is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cross and Barvas, the latter having 2439 inhabitants in 1871, a parish church (erected about 1794; 300 sittings; stipend, £257), and a Free church; the former, 2511 inhabitants, a parish church, and a Free church. Three public schools—Barvas, Bragar, and Airidh-an-tuim—with respective accommodation for 159, 192, and 170 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 61, 76, and 93, and grants of £41, 3s., £37, 16s., and £31, 12s. Valuation (1881) £3109, 7s. Pop. (1801) 2233, (1821) 2568, (1841) 3850, (1861) 4609, (1871) 4950, (1881) 5326, all Gaelic-speaking but 2.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 105, 111, 112, 1858.

Barvick, a burn on the mutual boundary of Monzie and Monievairst parishes, Perthshire. It rises on Blue Craigs at 2500 feet above sea-level, and running 4½ miles SSE, falls into Turret Water, an affluent of the Earn, at a point 2 miles NNW of Crieff. In this short course it makes a descent of 2200 feet, through a broken, declivitous, very deep dell, where it leaps from ledge to ledge in an almost constant succession of small cascades, sometimes 100 feet below the brow of its banks. Overhung all the way by steep rocks, bare and frowning, or adorned with profusion of natural wood, it makes, in the last furlong of its career, a fall or series of falls of between 500 and 600 feet.

Barwhinnock, an estate, with a modern mansion in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 4 miles NNW of Kirkcudbright. It is the seat of Jas. Irving, Esq., owner of 782 acres in the shire, valued at £1084 per annum.

Bass, a stupendous rocky islet off the N coast of Hadingtonshire. It once was a parish, but as such was probably identified with Aldham parish, subsequently incorporated with Whitekirk; and it now is claimed both by Whitekirk and by North Berwick. Fronting Tantallon Castle, it stands in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, 1½ mile from the nearest point of land, and 3½ miles ENE of North Berwick town; measures fully a mile in circumference; and rises to an altitude of 313 feet above the surface of the water. Its northern and highest side ascends almost sheer from the sea; its southern has a somewhat conical form, and rises with a moderate slope from near the base. Its surface comprises about 7 acres of pasturage, grazed by a few sheep, whose mutton is said to be peculiarly delicate. Solan geese or gannets, in vast multitudes, build and breed on its cliffs and rocks, and are taken and killed chiefly for their feathers and their fat. A cavernous passage, 170 yards long and 30 feet high, has been worn by the sea through an offshoot from the NW to the SE, and can generally be traversed even at full tide in calm weather, but presents no very remarkable feature. The only landing-place is a flat shelving point on the SE, and

BASTINE

even this is often inaccessible with strong E and south-easterly winds; thence the summit is gained by stairs, through remains of old fortifications. According to Hugh Miller, the Bass is probably a mass of lava, which was moulded in a tubular crater, and from around which, after it cooled and hardened, all the more yielding rocks were swept away. It first appears on record as the hermitage of St Balthere or Baldred, founder of the monastery of Tynningham, who died on it in 756; it was described in Latin verse by the learned Alcuin (735-804). In 1316 it became the property of the Lauder family, from whom it passed before the middle of the 17th century to the Laird of Waughton, and shortly afterwards to Sir Andrew Ramsay, provost of Edinburgh; by him it was sold in 1671 for £4000 to Government, and then was made a state prison for the Covenanters. Blackadder, Peden, Traill, and some forty more, chiefly ministers of religion, were confined on it for periods of from two months to six years, on no other charge than that they followed their own conscience rather than the king's will; and they suffered severe privations, catching, in some instances, diseases which enfeebled them for life. The cell in which Blackadder was confined proved his deathplace, and is still pointed out. At the Revolution the Bass was yielded early in the war, but on 15 June 1691, 4 young Jacobite prisoners shut the fort's gate against its garrison of 50, who were all outside engaged in landing coal. Reinforced till they numbered 16 men, victualled by the French government, and also supplied with two war-boats, they actually held out till April 1694, and then capitulated on highly honourable terms (vol. vii., pp. 415-418, of Hill Burton's *Hist. Scot.*, ed. 1876). The fortifications commanding the landing-place, and barracks for the accommodation of a garrison, were not demolished till 1701, and have left some remains. An ancient chapel also stood about half way up the acclivity, and claims to occupy the site of the original cell of St Baldred, which likewise has left some remains. The Bass, in 1706, became the property of Sir Hew Dalrymple of North Berwick; and it has since continued in the possession of his descendants. Mr James Miller published, in 1825, a poem, entitled, *St Baldred of the Bass*, with notes containing curious legendary matter respecting the rock; and Hugh Miller and four others issued conjointly, in 1848, *The Bass Rock, its Civil and Ecclesiastical History, Geology, Martyrology, Zoology, and Botany*. See also G. Ferrier's *North Berwick and its Vicinity* (10th ed. 1881).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Bass, a conical mound, some 40 feet high, on the right bank of the Urie, at the S end of Inverurie town, Aberdeenshire. Its origin and history have been a puzzle to antiquaries. Probably natural, it was, they say, formed by the Caledonians in connection with religious usages; or bore a sepulchral character; or served for a beacon-post; or was the seat of ancient open-air judicial courts. A prophecy respecting it, and quoted by Sir James Balfour more than 200 years ago, ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, is said to have led the inhabitants of Inverurie to defend it from the action of the river by the erection of buttresses—

'When Dee and Don shall run in one,
And Tweed shall run in Tay,
The bonny water o' Urie
Shall bear the Bass away.'

Bassendean, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Westruther, SW Berwickshire. Remains of its church, 5½ miles W by S of Greenlaw, are still the burial-place of the Homes of Bassendean. Bassendean House adjacent, 6 miles NE of Earlstoun, is an old Border tower with modern additions in the Baronial style; its present owner, Major Jn. H. Fergusson-Home (b. 1815; suc. 1860), owns 775 acres in the shire, valued at £890 per annum. The estate was given by James VI. in 1577 to William Home, third son of Sir James Home of Cowdenknowes.

Bastavoe, a bay on the E side of Yell island, in Shetland.

Bastine, a hamlet in Collessie parish, Fife, 2 miles NNW of Ladybank.

BATH

Bath, a burn on the N border of Ayrshire, rising near Beith town, and running to Kilbirnie Loch.

Batha Loch, in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire. See BA.

Bathans. See ABBEY ST BATHANS.

Bathernock. See BALDERNOCK.

Bathgate, a town and a parish in the SW of Linlithgowshire. The town stands in the middle of the parish, 6 miles S by W of Linlithgow, whilst by sections of the North British, that converge to it from E, S, W, and NW, it is $19\frac{3}{4}$ W by S of Edinburgh, $14\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Morningside, 16 E by N of Coatbridge, $24\frac{3}{4}$ E by N of Glasgow, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ S of Manuel Junction. Its situation is a pleasant one. The hilly ground to the NE, and the beautiful park of Balbardie on the N, give a cheerful aspect to the town, which consists of two parts, the old and the new. The old stands on a ridgy declivity, and has narrow crooked lanes; the new town, on low ground, is regularly aligned, and has well-built streets. A considerable extension occurred after the opening of the Bathgate and Edinburgh railway in 1849; a greater one, after the establishment of a neighbouring paraffin work in 1852; and other ones, or rather a continually increasing one, after the subsequent commencing or enlargement of other neighbouring works connected with mines and with mineral produce. The inhabitants prior to the first of these extensions, had little other employment than hand-loom weaving, and lived in a state of penury; but the new works employed not only them but numerous immigrants from other towns. Bathgate soon grew to threefold its former extent, and passed from a state of stagnancy and decay to one of bustle and prosperity; and though suffering at present under the general depression of trade, it now has many fine dwelling-houses and handsome shops. It possesses a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments; 2 railway stations, upper and lower; offices of the Royal, National, and Union banks; a local saving's bank; two chief hotels, the Bathgate and the Commercial; a handsome and commodious corn-exchange; a police station (1870); a working men's institute (1875); and a Saturday paper, the *West Lothian Courant* (1872). Places of worship are the parish church (rebuilt 1882; cost £5000), a Free church, a U.P. church, an Evangelical Union chapel, a Wesleyan chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel (1858; 600 sittings). A weekly market is held on Tuesday, and has become important as a central corn-market for Linlithgowshire and for parts of the adjoining counties. Cattle fairs are held on the fourth Wednesday of June and October; and cattle and hiring fairs on the Wednesdays after Whitsunday and Martinmas, old style. The public works, to which the town owes its growth, and also the schools, will be noticed under the parish. The town, with a territory around it, was anciently a sheriffdom; and in legal form it still is such, only that the sheriff of Linlithgowshire is always also sheriff of Bathgate. The right to its sheriffdom was long hereditary, and belonged to the Earls of Hopetoun, whose representative, on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, was compensated by a payment of £2000. In 1824 the town was constituted a burgh of barony by Act of Parliament, under which it is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, 12 councillors, and a treasurer; in 1865 it adopted the general police and improvement act of Scotland, and since has a body of police commissioners. Walter, the son-in-law of King Robert Bruce, receiving Bathgate as part of his wife's dowry, had a residence at it, and died here in 1328. Some of the inhabitants suffered hardship and loss in the times of the persecution; and the insurgent army of the Covenanters, when on their march from the W to Rullion Green, spent a disastrous night at Bathgate. Jn. Reid, M.D. (1809-49), anatomist and physiologist, and Sir James Simpson (1811-70), professor of midwifery in Edinburgh University, were natives. Pop. of burgh (1831) 2581, (1861) 4827, (1871) 4991, (1881) 4885.

The parish of Bathgate contains also the small town of ARMADALE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S. It is bounded, N by

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Torphichen and Linlithgow, NE by a detached portion of Ecclesmachan, E by Livingston, S by Livingston and Whitburn, SW by Shotts in Lanarkshire, and NW by Torphichen. Its greatest length from E to W is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from N to S varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $10,887\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $11\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The surface—nowhere much less than 400, or more than 1000, feet above sea-level—attains 626 feet near Cowdenhead in the W, 409 at Balmuir in the NW, 1000 at the Knock in the N, 563 near Colinschiel, 535 near Bathville, 537 near Whiteside, 583 near Torbanehill in the S, 486 near Upper Bathgate station, 848 at the Standing Stones, and 700 near Druncross in the E. The western and part of the southern slope of the hilly mass are considerable declivities, yet contain the best land in the parish. The tract at the base is the lowest ground, was naturally marshy, and appears to have long lain mainly under water; but now, in result of draining, is comparatively dry. BALENCRIEFF Water rises among the hills, makes a circuit through great part of the low tracts, and then runs for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Torphichen. Barbauchlaw Burn comes in from the SW, traces much of the rest of the boundary with Torphichen, and makes a confluence with Balencriff Water. The river ALMOND, from a point about 5 miles below its source, runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the boundary with Whitburn. A lake of about 11 acres lay in the northern vicinity of the town, but was drained in 1853. About 510 acres are under wood; 800 are pastoral or waste; and all the rest save what is occupied by buildings, public works, fences, roads, and railways, is either constantly or occasionally in tillage. The rocks include dykes and masses of trap, but belong mainly to the coal measures, and are very rich in useful minerals. At Boghead, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of the town, a black bituminous shale, sharing the appearance both of coal and slate, was found in 1850 to be peculiarly rich in mineral oil, and began to be worked about 1852 for the production of illuminating gas, paraffin oil, and solid paraffin. Coming into much demand also for exportation to the Continent and elsewhere, it was mined at the rate of fully 100,000 tons a year; but about 1866 began to show signs of exhaustion,—signs that fulfilled themselves in 1873. Chemical works, for manufacturing paraffin oil and solid paraffin, stand about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Boghead; cover 25 acres; are connected by branch railways with the main lines in their vicinity; look, in the distance, like a grimy irregularly-built village; and employ from 400 to 500 men. These works underwent some change, at the expiry of a lease, in 1864; and they were sold, about the beginning of 1866, at a price variously reported from £200,000 to £240,000. Other works of similar kind, under stimulus of the prosperous experiment at Boghead, and after successful search for shales of kindred character to the Boghead shale, were meanwhile established at Uphall, Broxburn, Kirkliston, Westwood, Hermand, Saltney, Calderhall, Charlesfield, Leavenseat, Addiewell, and other places in Linlithgowshire and the W border of Edinburghshire; and these, by powerfully extending the demand for paraffin oil and paraffin throughout Great Britain, and in countries so distant as China, gave increasing impulse and energy to the parent works and researches in the neighbourhood of Boghead. One of the new works was established within Bathgate parish itself, shortly before 1865; and that, together with brick-making and mining in connection with it, employs between 300 and 400 persons. Another of the new works also was erected, near the end of 1865, about 3 miles E of Bathgate town. Collieries have long and extensively been worked in the parish, whose western half contained nine active pits in 1879. A very rich iron ore was, at one time, worked on the estate of Couston. Limestone for conversion into quick-lime, sandstone for building, and trap rock for road-metal, are largely quarried. Lead ore, in small frequently-interrupted veins, with traces of silver, occurs in the limestone beds. The argentiferous ore was long worked in one of the limestone quarries, still

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called the Silver Mine; but, after yielding a considerable quantity of silver, it ceased to be obtained in sufficient quantity for remunerative working. The Silver Mine was explored in 1871; was then found to comprise several deep pits with numerous ramifications; and to contain inscriptions and a curious ancient hammer, showing it to have been extensively worked in the Middle Ages; and, giving promise of lead, silver, and platinum ores, it was once more for a time subjected to vigorous operation. Thin beds of mineral pitch also are found in the limestone; and traces of brown blende zinc ore have been observed. Calc-spar is plentiful; and heavy-spar, pearl-spar, Lydian stone, and chalcidony are occasionally found. Fire clay is abundant. Antiquities are Couston Castle and the Refuge Stone, in the NW; the Boar Stone, in the SW; the Standing Stones, in the NE; the old church, a little SE of the town; and Ballencrieff House, to the N of the same. The principal mansions are Balbardie, Boghead, Torbanehill, Kaim Park, Rosemount, Easter Inch, Drumcross, Wester Drumcross, and Wester Inch; and 14 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 43 of between £100 and £500, 59 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. Bathgate is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; its minister's income is £314. Besides ARMADALE public school, the Academy and a Roman Catholic school at Bathgate town, and Bathgate landward public school, with respective accommodation for 774, 187, and 131 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 608, 179, and 155, and grants of £599, £90, 8s. 1d., and £94, 11s. Valuation (1881) £34,449, 19s. Pop. (1801) 2513, (1831) 3593, (1861) 10,134, (1871) 10,129, (1881) 9450, of whom 6425 belong to Bathgate registration district.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Bathgate and Edinburgh Railway, a railway in Edinburgh and Linlithgow shires, from a junction with the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British system at a point a little W of Ratho station, 11 miles west-by-southward to Bathgate. It was authorised in 1846, together with about 12 miles of branches, which are in abeyance; it was leased to the Edinburgh and Glasgow for 999 years, at 4 per cent. at one-half surplus profits; it passed, with the Edinburgh and Glasgow line, into connection with the North British system; it came under an agreement with the North British directors to receive 5 per cent. in perpetuity, in lieu of the terms of lease to the Edinburgh and Glasgow; and in 1870, its total annual value was £6660.

Bathville Row, a village in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, 2½ miles WSW of Bathgate.

Battery Point. See QUEENSFERRY.

Batties Bog, a morass on the mutual border of Dunse and Edrom parishes, Berwickshire. It was the scene of the murder, in 1517, of the Sieur Antoine d'Arce de la Bastie by Home of Wedderburn; and its name Batties is a corruption of Bastie's.

Battle-Drum, a hill-ridge in the N of Kinnell parish, Forfarshire. Battle-Burn brook runs along its southern base; Battle-Cairn and Battle-Well are a little further to the E, beyond Kinnell parish; and many cairns, chiefly in two parallel lines, are on the Battle-Drum ridge. The cairns, and the names of the places, appear to be memorials of some ancient battle; and they are said by tradition, but without any other authority, to point to a conflict between the Picts and the Romans.

Battle-Dykes, a quondam Roman camp on the N bank of the Lemno rivulet, in Oathlaw parish, Forfarshire. It measured about 2970 feet in length, 1850 in breadth, and 80 acres in area, and is now a well-cultivated farm, called Battle-Dykes. The pretorium is the only part visible; but some small urns and other relics were exhumed from it, and are preserved in the vicinity. A grand Roman *iter* connected it with the camp at Ardoch; and other lesser *itineraria* connected it northward with camps at Wardykes and Haerfaulds, distant respectively 11 and 19 miles.

Battle-Fauld, a spot near Haddo mill in Crimond parish, Aberdeenshire. Tradition marks it as the scene

BEALACH

of the combat between Sir James the Rose and Sir John the Græme, fatal to the former, and commemorated in the well-known ballad of 'Sir James the Rose.'

Battle-Hill, an eminence in Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, said to have got its name from a sanguinary conflict at it between Scotch and English in a Border foray, fatal to all the English combatants, either by their being slain on the spot or driven to death in the adjacent Solway Firth. A strong mineral spring was discovered here in 1837.

Battle-Hill, a hill on the mutual border of Drumblade and Huntly parishes, Aberdeenshire, said to have got its name from a conflict on it, in the old times, between the Comyns and the Gordons.

Battle-Knowes, a quondam ancient camp, supposed to be Roman, on Leetside farm, in Whitsome parish, Berwickshire. It is still traceable in the middle of what is now a marsh. It had a square form, measuring 126 feet on each side; it was approached by a raised pavement of rough stones, not very long ago removed; and it probably was surrounded with water or situated on an islet in a lake.

Battle-Law. See BALMERINO.

Battock, a conspicuous summit of the Grampians, at the meeting-point of Forfar, Kincardine, and Aberdeenshires. Its altitude is 2558 feet above sea-level.

Baturich or Boturich Castle, a modern mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, on rising ground near the SE shore of Loch Lomond, 3 miles N of Alexandria. Occupying the site of a fine old castle, it is the seat of Rt. Elmsall Findlay, Esq. (b. 1855; m. 1877).

Bauden, a hill in Kettle parish, Fife, 1½ mile ESE of Kettle village; it is crowned by a mound, supposed to be the ruin or *débris* of ancient fortifications.

Bavelaw, a burn of SW Edinburghshire. It rises on Mid Hill, near the watershed of the Pentlands; runs 4½ miles north-eastward to the vicinity of Harelaw; and goes thence 1¾ mile north-westward to the Water of Leith at Balerno. It is overlooked, on the right, 2½ miles below its source, by remains of an ancient royal hunting-seat of its own name; it afterwards expands into the two reservoirs of Thriepmuir and Harelaw; and it subsequently drives some mills.

Bawkie or Balgie, a beautiful small bay on the W side of the Firth of Clyde, at the S end of the town of Dunoon, in Argyllshire.

Bay, a hamlet and a sea-loch in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies at the head of the loch, 17 miles WNW of Portree. The loch partially intersects Vatarnish peninsula; descends 2¾ miles west-north-westward to the lower part of Loch Dunvegan; and, though much exposed to north-westerly winds, affords good anchorage in ordinary weather.

Bayble (Gael. *Pabaill*), a small bay and two villages in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Ross-shire, on the SE side of the Aird peninsula, 8 miles E by N of Stornoway town. The villages are Lower and Upper (*Pabaill Iosal* and *Pabaill Ard*); their population, in 1871, was 364 and 402.

Bayfield, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Nigg parish, Ross-shire, 1 mile NNE of Nigg church.

Bayhead, a suburb of the town of Stornoway, in Lewis, Ross-shire.

Bayhervagh, a good, sheltered, natural harbour, on the E side of Barra island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Bayneton. See BANETON.

Bay of Martyrs, a small bay on the E side of Iona Island, Argyllshire. It adjoins Iona or Thred village, and the famous ecclesiastical ruins so attractive to antiquaries and to tourists; and it is said to have got its name from being the landing-place for bodies brought from a distance, in Romish times, for interment in the neighbouring cemetery.

Beacon Hill, a heathy, sombre, cone-shaped eminence in Bressay Island, Shetland. It rises to an altitude of 724 feet above sea-level.

Bealach, a mountain-pass, 1250 feet above sea-level, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, on the footpath from Loch Affric to Invershiel. Only a few feet broad, it

is overhung to the S by Ben Attow (3383 feet), to the NE by Scur-na-Cairan (3771).

Bealach-nam-Bo (Gael. 'pass of the cattle'), a birch-clad mountain-pass across the northern shoulder of Ben Venue, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire. It appears to have been formed by an earthquake stroke partially dislodging the mountain; it resembles a terrace, overhanging the S side of Loch Katrine, at an altitude of about 800 feet above the lake; and, in the days of Highland caterans, when the pass of the Trossachs could be ascended only by a ladder, it was the route by which stolen cattle were brought in from the Lowlands. Between the pass and the lake is a vast corrie, a deep amphitheatre, at least 1800 feet wide, closed all round by steep rocks, towering on two sides to a height of not less than 500 feet. This was imagined by the Highlanders in olden times to be tenanted by 'urisks,' fabulous creatures similar to the Grecian satyrs; and it bears the name of Coir-nan-Uriskin, or the Goblin's Cave.

Beal-an-Duine, a spot near the entrance of the Trossachs defile, on the southern border of Callander parish, Perthshire. It is pointed out as the veritable death-place of Fitz-James 'gallant grey,' and was the real scene of a skirmish between a party of Cromwell's soldiers and a band of marauders, receiving its name, which signifies 'the pass of the man,' from the death of one of the soldiers who fell in that skirmish.

Beallochantuy, a hamlet and a small bay of Killean parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Kintyre, 10 miles NNW of Campbeltown.

Beannach, a lake on the mutual border of Rogart and Clyne parishes, SE Sutherland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Rogart station. With extreme length and breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs, it abounds in trout, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

Beanoch, a lake in Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lochinver. It is 2 miles long, and from 1 to 3 furlongs wide, and teems with trout running 3 to the lb.

Beansburn, a village in the parish, and 1 mile N of the town, of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

Beanston, a former seat of the Earls of Wemyss (now a farm-house) in Prestonkirk parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Haddington.

Bearsden, a railway station near the meeting-point of Lanark, Dumbarton, and Stirling shires, on the Glasgow and Milngavie railway, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N of Maryhill.

Beath (Gael. 'birch-tree'), an inland parish of SW Fife, intersected by the West Fife Mineral railway, and touched by two sections of the North British system—the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee (1 mile) in the south-eastern, and the Kinross-shire (9 furlongs) in the north-eastern corner, with Cowdenbeath station on the former, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline, and, on the latter, Kelty station, 5 miles SSE of Kinross. It contains the mining villages of Hill of Beath, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Crossgates station; Cowdenbeath, 3 furlongs N by W of Cowdenbeath station, with a post office, having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; Kelty, 7 furlongs W of Kelty station; Oakfield, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Kelty; and Lassodie, in the W, with a post office under Dunfermline, from which it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE.

Bounded NW by Dunfermline and Cleish in Kinrossshire, NE by Ballingry and Auchterderran, SE by Auchtertool, Aberdeen, and Dunfermline, and SW by Dunfermline, Beath has a varying length from E by N to W by S of $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{5}{8}$ miles, an extreme breadth from N by W to S by E of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 6401 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Shallow Loch Fitty (1 by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile) lies partly within the south-western border, and Lochfitty Burn runs out of it through the interior and along the Ballingry boundary on its way to the eastward-flowing Ore, which, with another affluent, Lochornie Burn, traces all the north-western and part of the north-eastern border. The surface has a general westward rise, from less than 300 feet above sea-level in the furthest E to 412 near Hilton, 587 near Leuchars-beath, 575 near Cocklaw, 710 near Thornton, and 705 at the wide-looking Hill of Beath, in the SW corner of the

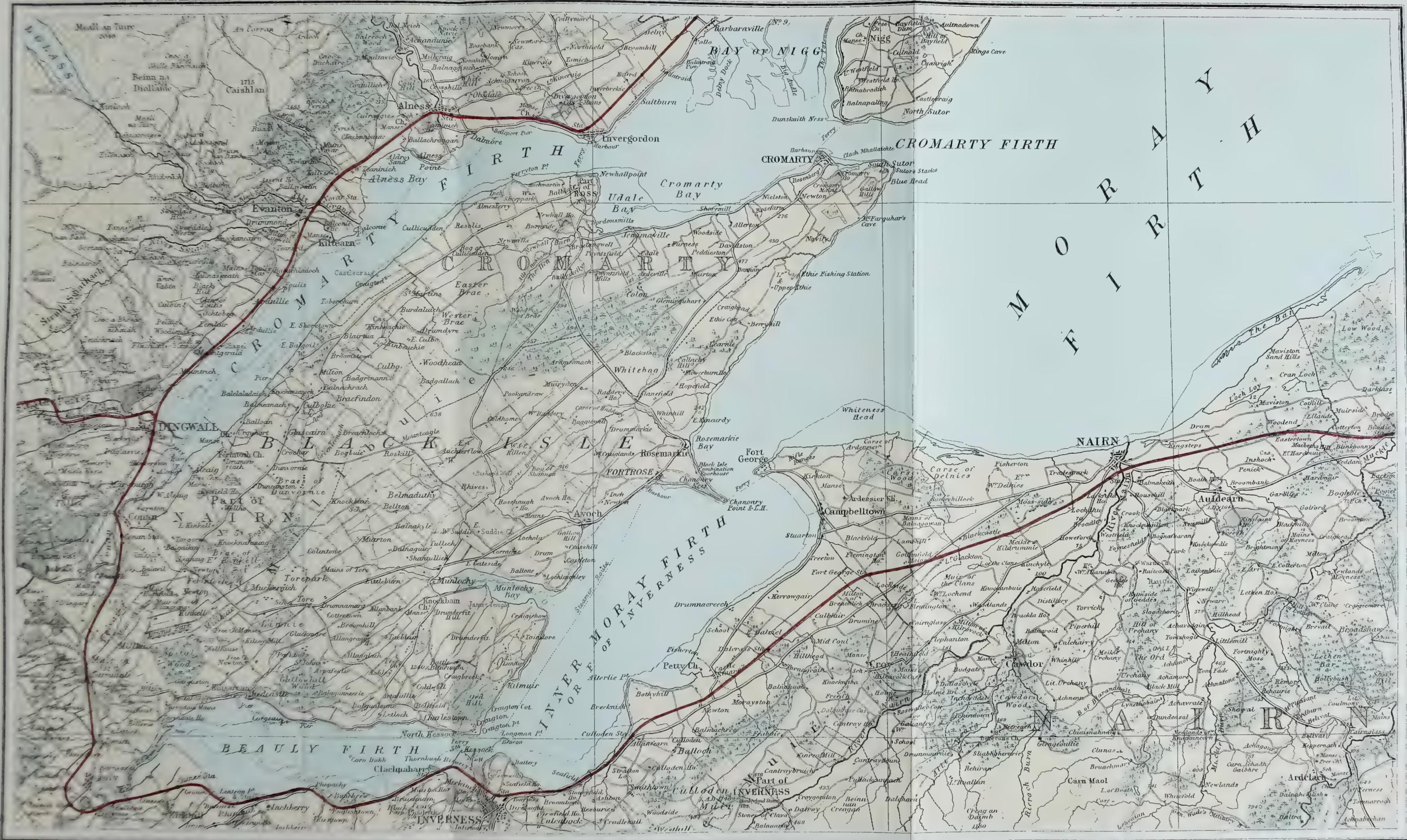
parish. The formation is mainly Limestone Carboniferous, and, whilst the limestone has to some extent been worked, five collieries were active here in 1879—Beath and Blairadam, Clarkstone, Cowdenbeath, Hill of Beath, and Lassodie. The soil is for the most part cold and stiff; and, though there are highly-cultivated farms, as Hilton (460 acres) and the Mains of Beath (300), their rental is low, that of the former in 1875 being only £375. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. The Queen, on her first visit to Scotland, changed horses at Cowdenbeath, 6 Sept. 1842; but the most curious chapter in Beath's history is quoted in the *New Statistical* from the old register of 1640, whence it appears how the poor kirk, which had been the first place of meeting that ever the Protestant Lords of Scotland had for the Covenant and Reformation, fell into decay, and how about that time it was rebuilt by Mr Alexander Colville of Blair, who was mightily stirred by beholding from his own window the piping and dancing of the poor people on the Sabbath, their revelling and deboshing, drinking, excess, and riot,—the younger men playing at football, falling out, and wounding one another, and the older sort playing at games and the works of their several callings. Beath is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; its minister's income is £245. The present parish church, a handsome edifice (built 1835), stands 1 mile WNW of Cowdenbeath, 2 SSE of Kelty; and there are 3 Free churches (in Kinross presbytery) at Cowdenbeath, Kelty, and Lassodie, besides a Baptist church at Cowdenbeath. Three public schools—Cowdenbeath, Kelty, and Lassodie—with respective accommodation for 500, 300, and 250 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 529, 243, and 186 children, and grants of £463, 15s., £212, 3s. 6d., and £114, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £11,782, 2s., (1881) £21,492, 14s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 613, (1821) 729, (1831) 921, (1841) 973, (1851) 1252, (1861) 2390, (1871) 3534, (1881) 5422.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Beattock, a station in Kirkpatrick Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, on the Caledonian, $33\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Carstairs Junction, and 2 miles SSW of Moffat, with which it communicates by omnibus, and with which, according to a Bill now (1881) before Parliament, it is to be connected by a branch line, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long (capital £16,000 in £10 shares). Situated in the vale of Evan Water, which is also traversed by the Glasgow and Carlisle high-road, it has in its vicinity Beattock Hill (851 feet), the Beattock Bridge hotel (where a great sale of Cheviot rams is held on the day before Moffat September tup fair), Beattock House, and Craigiellands village, with a post office under Moffat.

Beaufort Castle, the seat of Simon Fraser, fifteenth Lord Lovat (b. 1828; suc. 1875), in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the river Beauly, adjacent to Kilmorack Falls, 13 miles WSW of Inverness, and 4 SSW of Beauly. An ancient baronial fortalice here appears on record so early as the reign of Alexander I. (1107-24); was besieged by the English in 1303; belonged originally to the Bissets, but passed, towards the close of the 13th century, to the Frasers, ancestors of Lord Lovat; suffered capture and damage from Oliver Cromwell; and was burned and razed to the ground by the Duke of Cumberland's army after the battle of Culloden. The present edifice, said to be the thirteenth on the site, was erected at great cost in 1882. It is a large and stately edifice in the old Scottish Baronial style of architecture, commanding a wide prospect of the Aird country and the Beauly Firth; and is surrounded by extensive grounds of great beauty. Lord Lovat owns in the shire 161,574 acres, valued at £28,148 per annum.

Beauly (French *Beaulieu*, 'beautiful place'), a village in Kilmorack parish, Inverness-shire, with a station on the Highland railway, 10 miles W of Inverness. A burgh of barony, a sub-port, and a great tourists' centre, it stands on the left bank of the Beauly river, a little above its mouth; presents a well-built, clean, and pleasant appearance; and has a post office, with money

FIRTHS OF BEAULY, CROMARTY AND MORAY



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order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Commercial Bank, gas-works, 3 hotels, a Roman Catholic church (1864; 350 sittings), and the ruined priory of St John Baptist. This latter was founded in 1232 by Sir John Bisset of Lovat, for seven French monks of the congregation of Vallis Caulium or Val de Choux, a sub-order of the Cistercians, who followed the rule of St Benedict; its aisleless church, 136 by 21 feet, is mostly Early Second Pointed, and may date from about the first decade of the 14th century. The last prior granted its lands in 1558 to the sixth Lord Lovat; but, forfeited by Alex. MacKenzie of Fraserdale in 1716, they are now Crown property (E. C. Batten's *Beaully Priory*, *Gramplan Club*, 1877). Fairs are held either in the village or on the neighbouring Moor of Ord on the third Thursday of January and February, the third Wednesday and Thursday of March and April, the second Wednesday and Thursday of May, the third Wednesday and Thursday of June and July, the Wednesday and Thursday of August, September, and October before Falkirk, the Wednesday and Thursday of November before Edinburgh Hallow fair, and the Thursday after the third Wednesday of December. The village has a safe and convenient small harbour, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, timber, coal, lime, and other commodities. A sheriff small debt court is held in January, May, and September. A bridge of 5 arches, built in 1810, with a water-way of 240 feet, spans the river on the line of the longest road to Inverness; and a ferry for foot-passengers is on the line of the shortest road, but does not serve for horses or carriages. The Established and Free churches of Kilmorack, though not within the village, are at convenient distances. A public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 250 and 90 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 170 and 24, and grants of £114, 10s. and £17, 17s. Pop. (1861) 917, (1871) 855.

The river Beaully is formed by the confluence of the Glass and the Farrer at Erchless Castle; it runs, in a winding course of about 16 miles, north-eastward to the head of Beaully Firth; it has frequent narrowings and windings; it makes, at KILMORACK Church, remarkable falls amid splendid scenery; and it abounds, below the falls, with salmon, grilses, and sea-trout. The salmon fishings, belonging to Lord Lovat and The Chisholm, are splendid, the late Lord Lovat in 1864 killing 146 salmon to his own rod in five days. The valley of the Beaully, in common with that of the Glass, bears the name of the Strathglass. The Firth of Beaully (Ptolemy's *Vvarar Estuarium*) is the upper basin or inner division of the Moray Firth; and is separated from the lower basin by a contraction about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide at Kessoek Ferry in the northern vicinity of Inverness. Its length is about 7 miles; its greatest breadth is about 2 miles, and its shores are low and well cultivated. The Caledonian Canal enters it at Clachnaharry, a little W of Inverness.

Beaumont. See BOWMONT.

Beaver-Craig, a romantic ravine, traversed by a brook with waterfalls, in King-Edward parish, a little below King-Edward Castle, at the north-western extremity of Aberdeenshire.

Beckton, a place in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire, near Lockerbie. It had anciently a chapel, and it has a very copious medicinal spring.

Bedlay, an estate, with an old mansion, in Cadder parish, N Lanarkshire, in the vicinity of Chryston, and 4 miles NW of Coatbridge. The mansion stands on a gently elevated platform, overlooking a small well-wooded dell; is a quadrangular structure with two round turrets and high-peaked gables; and, once belonging to the Earls of Kilmarnock, is now the seat of Thos. Craig Christie, Esq., owner of 910 acres in the shire, valued at £1451 per annum. Limeworks are on the estate, yielding a hard dark blue lime, extensively used in the Monkland iron-works.

Bedlormie, an old baronial fortalice, still entire, in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire. It came by marriage, in the 17th century, to the baronet family of Livingstone.

Bedrule, a hamlet and a parish of Teviotdale, central Roxburghshire. The hamlet, lying on the right bank of Rule Water, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Jedburgh, its post-town and railway station, consists of the parish church (rebuilt about 1803; 140 sittings), the manse, the school, and a few scattered cottages. Close to it, on a grassy knoll, are scanty traces of an ancient castle, the stronghold of the Turnbells, where, about 1494, 200 of that fierce Border clan were brought before James IV., with halters round their necks and naked swords in their hands.

The parish is bounded NW by Ancrum, NE and E by Jedburgh, S by Hobkirk, and W by Hobkirk and Cavers. It has an extreme length from N to S of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from E to W of from 1 to $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 3952 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 35 are water. Rule Water traces nearly all the western, the Teviot more roughly the north-western, boundary; and the surface has a general eastward rise to DUNIAN Hill (1095 feet above sea-level), Black Law (1110), and Watch Knowe (957). The rocks belong mainly to the Silurian system, but partly also to the Devonian; the soils of the uplands are thin and poor, in places spongy, while those of the haughs are occasionally argillaceous, but chiefly a rich sandy loam superincumbent on gravel. In the S the peel tower of Fulton stands, fairly perfect, on a greensward slope, confronting 'dark Ruberslaw' (1392 feet) across the Rule; northward are a hill-fort and the sites of Ruecastle (burned in Lord Dacre's raid, 1513; and again in Hertford's, 1545) and Newton Tower. William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow from 1448 to 1454, was probably a native of this parish; and at the manse was born an eminent physician, Sir David James Hamilton Dickson (1780-1850). The principal residences, Menslaws, Newton (with a fine old avenue of ash and elm trees), and Knowesouth, are all three situated near the right bank of the Teviot, along the highroad from Hawick to Jedburgh; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £100. Bedrule is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; its minister's income is £212. The public school, with accommodation for 84 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 39, and a grant of £36, 13s. Valuation (1880) £4809. Pop. (1831) 309, (1861) 222, (1871) 292, (1881) 269.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17 1864.

Bee, a sea-loch in the NW of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. With a very irregular outline, it measures about 3 miles in length, and 1 mile in mean breadth; has an extreme depth of about 2 fathoms; is entered, at its NW end, by the sea in spring tides; is nearly connected, at its SW end, with Loch Skipport, opening to the sea on the E; and abounds not only in fine trout, but also in flounders and mullet.

Beechwood, a mansion in Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire, on the S side of Corstorphine Hill. Built in 1770, by a son of Walter Scott of Harden, and sold in 1786 to Colonel Alexander Leslie, in 1797 to Major-General David Dundas, it is now a seat of Sir Sidney Jas. Dundas, third Bart. since 1821 (b. 1849; suc. 1877).

Beechwood, an estate, with a mansion, in St Vigean parish, Forfarshire, near Arbroath.

Beeswing, a post office hamlet in the NW corner of New Abbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the boundary with Lochrutton and Kirkgunzeon parishes, 7 miles SW of its post-town Dumfries.

Beg, a head-stream of the river Shee, in the N of Kirkmichael parish, Perthshire.

Beg, a sea-loch in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It opens from Loch Bracadale, strikes 2 miles to the NE, and has, on its shore, the church of Bracadale.

Beglie. See WICKS of BEGLIE.

Beich. See GLENBEICH.

Beil, an estate, with a mansion, in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire. The mansion stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Stenton village, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Dunbar; is partly an ancient edifice, partly a great modern extension, after a

design by Atkinson, erected at a cost of nearly £40,000; and has splendid grounds, with an extensive deer-park. It is a seat of Lady Mary Nisbet-Hamilton, owner in the shire of 14,345 acres, valued at £24,537 per annum.

Beil-Grange, a hamlet in Stenton parish, Haddingtonshire, near the NW corner of Beil Park, and 1 mile NNW of Stenton village.

Beinn. See BEN.

Beith (Gael. 'birch tree'), a market town of Cunningham, near the N border of Ayrshire, and a parish partly also in Renfrewshire. The town stands high, at 343 feet above sea-level, 1 mile SE of Beith station on the Glasgow and South-Western, this being $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of Dalry Junction, $10\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Paisley, and $17\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Glasgow; whilst by a branch to it from the Barrhead line it is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Lugton Junction, 19 WSW of Glasgow, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Kilmarnock. Gas-lit, and well supplied with water, it is a clean and healthy-looking place, possessing a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, Union, and Commercial banks, 12 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a public library, and a town-house (1817), used as a news room and for the local courts. The parish church (re-built 1807-10, at a cost of £2790) is a handsome edifice with a tower and 1250 sittings. Other places of worship are a new Free church (1883; 600 sittings), an Evangelical Union church, and two U.P. churches—Head Street (1784; 849 sittings) and Mitchell Street (1816; 428 sittings). Friday is market-day; and fairs are held on the first Friday (old style) of January, February, and November, and on the 30 Aug. (if not a Saturday), this last being the Feast of St Inan or 'Tenant,' a Scottish confessor said to have flourished here in 839. A sheriff small debt court sits on the first Thursday of February, May, August, and November, and a district small debt court for Beith, Dalry, and Kilbirnie, on the first Monday of every month. Beith at the Revolution was merely a tiny hamlet, but rose to a considerable village with 700 examinable inhabitants in 1759, and nearly 1500 in 1788, this growth being due to the introduction of a trade in woollen cloth about 1707, and about 1730 in linen yarn, whose yearly sales amounted thirty years later to £16,000. The manufacture of silk gauze was extensively carried on from 1777 to 1789; and at present there are a linen-thread factory, a silk printing and dyeing establishment, 7 tanning and currying yards, a flax-scutching mill, and 2 large cabinet and chair works, many also of the inhabitants being employed in cotton and woollen weaving for Glasgow and Paisley houses. An Industrial Church of Scotland school and 3 public schools (the Academy, Greenhills, and New Street), with respective accommodation for 129, 400, 90, and 146 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 112, 329, 107, and 127, and grants of £70, 8s., £277, 14s. 4d., £90, 12s., and £62, 8s. 4d. Pop. (1851) 4012, (1861) 3420, (1871) 3707, (1881) 3921.

The parish contains, too, the villages of GATESIDE, 1 mile E by S of the town; Barrmill, with a station, 2 miles SE; and Burnhouse, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE. Bounded NE by Lochwinnoch and Neilston in Renfrewshire, SE by Dunlop, SW by Kilwinning and Dalry, NW by Kilbirnie and Lochwinnoch, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth from E to W of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 11,232 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $10\frac{1}{2}$ are water, and 543 $\frac{3}{4}$ (to the NE) are in Renfrewshire. LUGTON Water traces all the south-eastern boundary, and through the interior flow DUSK Water and Powgreen Burn, all three running south-south-westward or south-westward to the Garnock, in whose low-lying strath, 1 mile to the W of the town, and just beyond the western border, is Kilbirnie Loch (11 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). The surface there is only some 90 feet above sea-level, but has a general north-eastward rise, attaining 475 feet at Blaelochhead, 689 at Lowes or Lochs Hill, 675 at Cuff Hill, and 659 at Brownmuir—heights that command a wide view southward and south-westward to Carrick, Ailsa Craig, and Arran, north-westward to Cowal's serrated ridges, and northward to

Ben Lomond; but the parish itself presents no scenery other than the simply beautiful, due to a varied contour and to a fine well-cultivated soil. One colliery and two clayband ironstone mines were active here in 1879, the rocks being partly eruptive, in part belonging to the Limestone Carboniferous series. Trap and sandstone are quarried; and an excellent limestone, containing from 90 to 95 per cent. of pure carbonate, and composed almost wholly of fossil shells, is worked both for manure and as a building stone, its hardness and compactness giving it the properties of coarse marble. The flora is rich, especially in rare phanerogams. Cheese is the staple rural product, and, possessing the qualities of the best Dunlop, commands the highest price in the Glasgow market. On Cuff Hill are a rocking stone of trap, weighing 11 tons 7 cwt., and a cairn, 165 feet long, 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ wide and 12 high (*Procs. Soc. Ants. Scot.*, 1876, pp. 272-283); other antiquities being the Court-hill of the Abbots of Kilwinning and the ruins of Hesselhead and Giffen Castles—the last, till its fall in 1838, a square tower 40 feet high. Both were seats of cadet branches of the Eglinton line of Montgomerie; and Hesselhead is the traditional birthplace of Alexander Montgomery, author of *The Cherrie and the Slae* (1597). Glennie, in his *Arthurian Localities* (1869), refers the 'battle in the Wood of Beith at close of day,' mentioned by Taliessin, to this parish, among whose ministers were Dr Wm. Leechman (1706-85), a Principal of Glasgow University, and Dr Jn. Witherspoon (1722-94), a president of Princetown College in New Jersey. Caldwell, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of the town, has for 500 years been the seat of the Mures, and was rebuilt in last century by Robert Adam; the late Col. Wm. Mure, M.P. (1830-80), held 1544 acres in Renfrew and Ayr shires of an annual value of £7245. Two other proprietors, W. Ralston Patrick of Trearne House (2 miles E by S of Beith) and Rt. Wm. Cochran Patrick of Woodside (1 mile N), hold respectively 2506 and 1544 acres, of £5248 and £2030 yearly value; and, in all, 8 landowners hold each £500 and upwards per annum, 28 between £100 and £500, 33 from £50 to £100, and 81 from £20 to £50. Beith is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's income is £498. Valuation (1880) £31,667, 3s. 6d., of which £633 was in Renfrewshire, and £4574 for railways. Pop. (1755) 2064, (1801) 3103, (1831) 5177, (1851) 6425, (1861) 5775, (1871) 6233, (1881) 6555, of whom 41 were in Renfrewshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Belchester, an estate, with a mansion, in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 5 miles NW of Coldstream. Its owner, Lady Reginald Cathcart (Mrs Gordon of CLUNY), holds 484 acres in the shire, valued at £1146 per annum.

Beld Craig, a romantic dell in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of Moffat town. It takes its name from a magnificent overhanging rock; and it is traversed by a brook which makes a curious cataract.

Belhaven, a coast village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire. The village stands at the SE corner of Belhaven Bay, 1 mile W by S of Dunbar, and is included in the parliamentary burgh. With splendid sands and numerous handsome villas, it is the watering place of Dunbar townfolk; at it are an Established church (stipend, £120), a now neglected sulphurous spring, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 122 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 59, and a grant of £45, 4s. It gives a title in the Scottish peerage to James Hamilton, ninth Baron Belhaven and Stenton, a title created in 1647, and dormant from 1868 to 1875. Pop. of village (1861) 405, (1871) 369, (1881) 420. Pop. of *q. s.* parish, in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, (1871) 1271, (1881) 1344.

Belhelvie, a post office hamlet and a coast parish of E Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies towards the middle of the parish, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of New Machar station, and 8 miles N of its post-town, Aberdeen.

The parish is bounded N by Foveran, E by the German Ocean, S by Old Machar, W by New Machar and Udry. It has an extreme length from N to S of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a

BELIVAT

breadth from E to W of from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and a land area of 12,184 acres. The coast, for $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is all a beach of fine sand, backed by low bent-clad sandhills, beyond which lies a narrow alluvial belt of greensward, so nearly level that in 1817 the Ordnance Surveyors chose it for measuring their base-line of 5 miles 100 feet, the southern extremity of that line being 168 and the northern 120 feet above the sea. Further inland the surface is very undulating, and rises westward to 191 feet near Wester Hatton, 255 near the hamlet, 321 at Moss-side, 245 at Hill of Ardo, 455 at Overhill, and 548 at Beauty Hill, whose summit, however, lies just outside the bounds. Seven burns flow eastward to the sea, the Newtyle and Blackdog on the northern and southern boundaries, with the Menie, Orrock, Hopeshill, Eggie, and Pottertown between; and some of the numerous springs are strong chalybeates, others impregnated with sulphuret of iron. A dyke of trap, from 4 to 6 furlongs broad, starts from the Blackdog's mouth to run north-westward through the entire parish, and at one point is flanked by serpentine. Granite is almost the only rock SW of this dyke, but does not occur to the NE, where peat-moss underlies the sandy links. At least one-half of the arable lands of S and W has been reclaimed from moss or moor within the past 50 years; the loams and clays of the central, northern, and eastern divisions have been longer cultivated, and are much more fertile. Plantations of larch and Scotch firs, with clumps of hardwood trees, cover a considerable area, but all are stunted by their eastward exposure. The Hare Cairn is sole survivor out of several tumuli, stone circles, and suchlike prehistoric monuments; but a gold torc armlet or neck-ring, discovered in this parish, has found a resting-place in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, and is figured on p. 105 of its Catalogue (1876). The chief mansions are Menie Houses (Misses Turner) in the NE, Balmedie House (W. H. Lumsden) in the E, and Belhelvie Lodge (Major-Gen. Sir H. Burnett Lumsden) near the hamlet; 10 proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £20 to £50. Belhelvie is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £256. The new parish church, at Drumhead, 1 mile NE of the hamlet, was erected in 1878 at a cost of £3150. A handsome Gothic structure of grey granite, it is seated for 540, and is surmounted by a belfry, which rises to 70 feet. Its predecessor stood $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile further NNE, and, partly dating from pre-Reformation days, is now represented only by the W gable, a Caroline monument to one of the Inneses of Blairton, and a beautiful kirkyard. There are also a Free church (1843) at Pottertown, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S by W of the hamlet, and a U.P. church (1791) at Shiels, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW. The public schools of Balmedie (in the E), Craigie (NW), Menie (NE), and Wester Hatton (SE), with respective accommodation for 133, 80, 80, and 80 children, had in 1879 an average attendance of 69, 62, 46, and 64, and grants of £30, 10s., £50, 6s., £33, 16s., and £49, 6s. Valuation (1881) £13,622, 8s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 1428, (1841) 1594, (1871) 1833, (1881) 1850.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Belivat. See ARDCLACH.

Bella, a rivulet of E Ayrshire, rising near the meeting point with Lanark and Dumfries shires, running about 8 miles westward to a confluence with Glenmore Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Cumnock, and there combining with Glenmore Water to form the river Lugar.

Belladrum, an estate in Kiltarlity parish, Invernessshire. Its mansion, 4 miles S by W of Beauly, is a splendid modern edifice, and has, connected with it, a farm-steading in a style of architecture corresponding with its own. It is the seat of Arch. Wm. Merry, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1877), owner of 5466 acres in the shire, valued at £1976 per annum.

Bellahouston, a *quoad sacra* parish in Govan parish, Lanarkshire, on the north-western verge of the county, near Govan town, 3 miles NW of Glasgow. It was constituted in 1869, and it had in 1871 a population of 2424. Its post-town is Govan under Glasgow. It contains Bellahouston House, Bellahouston villa, and Bellahous-

BELLIE

ton farm; and it has a coal-pit, $19\frac{3}{4}$ fathoms deep, yielding high-priced cannel coal. It is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend, £120, with a manse.

Bellanoach, a village, with a public school, in North KNAPDALE parish, Argyllshire, near the W end of the Crinan Canal.

Bell-Craig. See BELD CRAIG.

Belleville. See ALVIE.

Bellfield, a suburban village on the N border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, immediately N of St Ninians town, and in the southern outskirts of Stirling.

Bellfield, a hamlet in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, in the eastern vicinity of Strathmiglo village.

Bellfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife.

Bellfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire.

Bellfield, an estate, with a mansion, on the NW border of Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

Bellie, a parish partly in Elginshire, partly in Banffshire, and in its Elginshire or SW section containing the town of Fochabers, 3 miles E by N of Fochabers station in Speymouth parish, this being $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Elgin, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ N by W of Orton Junction. In it are also the villages of Auchenalrig, 3 miles NNE of Fochabers, Upper and Nether Dallachy and Bogmuir, 3, 4, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E; Tynet, at the mouth of the Spey, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N; and Enzie, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE. Bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Kathven and Keith, S by Keith and Boharm, and W by Speymouth and Urquhart, it has an extreme length from N to S of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a breadth from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 13,212 acres. The SPEY, through a network of channels, flows 6 miles along all the western, and the Burn of TYNERT $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the eastern, border, while the Burn of Fochabers runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward through the S of the parish, and falls into the Spey at Fochabers. The coast-line, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, is raised only 15 and 22 feet above sea-level; and the surface is low for 2 miles inland, as also along the strath of the Spey, which has wandered some 2 miles westward from its original mouth; but it rises S and E to 109 feet near Upper Dallachy, 158 near Auchenalrig, 210 at Ordiga, 657 at Braes Cairn, 866 at Whiteash Hill, 401 at Ordiequish Hill, 624 on Dougllasshiel Moss, and 819 on Thief's Hill, which culminates just within the Boharm boundary. Prevailing rocks are a dark red sandstone and a conglomerate of the Devonian formation, the former of which has been quarried for building, whilst a plentiful *debris* of both in loose decomposed strata has been much used for roads and garden walks. The soil of the low lands, though light and sandy, is fairly productive, but that along all the coast to the breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is utterly barren, and that of the SE uplands mainly moorish, about a third of the whole area being arable, a third under wood, an eighteenth pasture, and the rest mostly moor. The antiquities include a stone circle at Cowiemuir, an artificial 'Court Hillock,' some tumuli, and a military work, once thought to be Danish, and next identified with Ptolemy's *Tuëssis*, which Skene, however, places in Boharm parish; to these must be added the Bog-of-Gight portions of GORDON CASTLE. On April 12, 1746, four days before the battle of Culloden, part of Cumberland's army forded the Spey above the old church of St Ninian, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of Fochabers. Anciently held by Urquhart Priory, this was the parish church till 1797, when it was translated to the town, where are also Free, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches and Milne's Free School. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is chief proprietor, but one other holds an annual value of between £100 and £500. Bellie is in the presbytery of Strathgogie and synod of Moray, its minister's income being £240; but a south-eastern portion of the civil parish is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of ENZIE. A public school at Bogmuir, with accommodation for 203 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 111, and a grant of £94, 4s. 6d. Pop. of civil parish (1791) 1919, (1841) 2433, (1861) 2292, (1871) 2317, (1881) 2370, of whom 1093

were in Banffshire; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2013, (1881) 2047.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 85, 95, 1876.

Bell Rock or **Inchcape**, a reef surmounted by a lighthouse in the German Ocean, off the coast of Forfarshire, 11½ miles SE of Arbroath, and 17 ENE of St Andrews. The reef lies in the direct track of navigation to vessels entering either the Firth of Forth or the Firth of Tay; and, prior to the erection of the lighthouse, was regarded by mariners as the most dangerous spot on the eastern coast of Scotland. It consists of red sandstone; measures about 2000 feet in length; lies all, at high water of spring tides, under a minimum depth of 12 feet of water; and to the extent of about 427 feet by 230, is uncovered at spring tide ebbs to a height of about 4 feet. The lighthouse on it was erected, in 1808-11, at a cost of £61,331; has a circular form, of similar structure and on similar principle to the late Eddystone Lighthouse; consists of granite in the basement and the exterior casing, of sandstone in the interior work; and has a diameter of 42 feet at the base and of 15 under the cornice, the outline being an elliptical curve. It rises to a total height of 120 feet, including 15 in cast-iron octagonal framework; has a revolving light, showing alternately red and white every minute, and visible at the distance of 15½ nautical miles; and contains two bells, rung by machinery during thick weather. The name Bell Rock, however, refers to an old tradition, made popular by Southey's ballad of *The Inchcape Rock*. This tells how the pious abbot of Aberbrothock here fixed a bell upon a tree or timber, which, ringing continually by the motion of the sea, warned sailors of their peril; how Sir Ralph the Rover wantonly cut the bell away; and how a year after he perished on the rock himself, with ship and goods, in the righteous judgment of God. See Dr Wm. Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire* (Edinb. 1875), and the *Life of Robert Stevenson* (Edinb. 1878), by his son, David Stevenson.

Bellshill, a mining town of Bothwell parish, N Lanarkshire, 9 miles by road ESE of Glasgow, 3½ S of Coatbridge, and 4 N by E of Hamilton, with stations on the Uddingston and Holytown branch of the Caledonian, and on the Glasgow, Coatbridge, and Hamilton branch of the North British—both opened in 1878. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, gasworks, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, and Established (1876), Free (1874), U.P., and Evangelical Union churches, having in 1878 been erected into a *quoad sacra* parish, in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Two schools, Bellshill and West End, had (1879) a respective accommodation for 288 and 262 children, an average attendance of 232 and 187, and grants of £176, 8s., and £163, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 1013, (1861) 2945, (1871) 2233, (1881) 2572, many of them colliers or iron-workers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Bellsquarry, a post-office village, with a public school, in Midcalders parish, Edinburghshire, 2¼ miles SW of its post-town Midcalders.

Bellycloan, a hamlet in Madderty parish, Perthshire, 6 miles E of Crieff.

Belmaduthie, the seat of Sir Evan Mackenzie, second Bart. since 1836 (b. 1816; suc. 1845), in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire. The estate connected with it comprises 1643 acres.

Belmeanach, a bay in Portree parish, E side of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Belmont, a mansion in Meigle parish, Perthshire, ¾ mile S of Meigle village. A large, elegant, modern edifice adjoined to an old tower, it stands on a gentle eminence about 200 feet above sea-level; and is a seat of Edw. Montagu-Stuart Wortley-Mackenzie, first Earl of Wharncliffe (cre. 1876; b. 1827), and owner of 1940 acres in the shire, valued at £4214 per annum. Its park contains a tumulus and a block of granite which are popularly associated with the history of Macbeth.

Belmont, a handsome mansion in Unst island, Shetland, in the vicinity of Nyeasound village.

Belnaboth, an ancient chapelry in Towie parish, Aberdeenshire. Ruins of its chapel still exist.

Belnagoak, a heathy hill, rising 560 feet above sea-level, in the N of Methlick parish, Aberdeenshire.

Belnahua. See BALNAHUAIGH.

Belrinnes. See BEN RINNES.

Belses, a village in the W of Ancrum parish, Roxburghshire, adjacent to the Waverley branch of the North British railway, 7¼ miles NNE of Hawick. A station on the railway here serves for Ancrum village and Lilliesleaf, and a sandstone quarry is in the neighbourhood.

Belston, an estate in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire. It originally formed part of the barony of Mauldslee; and it passed to successively the Livingstones, the Lindsays, the Maxwells, and Lord Douglas. It contains coal and ironstone.

Belton, an ancient parish, now incorporated with Dunbar, in Haddingtonshire. It lies along Beltonford Water to Belhaven Bay. Originally a chapelry, bearing the name of Heatherwick, it was constituted a parish subsequent to the erection of Dunbar church into a collegiate establishment, and it was re-annexed to Dunbar, at the cessation of the collegiate charge in 1560. Belton and Heatherwick are estates in it; and Belton House, the mansion on Belton estate, stands in a beautiful winding glen, embosomed among stately trees, 2¼ miles SW of Dunbar town.

Beltonford, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire. It rises on the Lammermuir Hills at the E side of Garvald parish, runs about 8 miles north-north-eastward to the sea at Belhaven Bay; traverses some of the most beautiful scenery in the county; is adorned, over more than one-half of its entire course, with the parks of Munraw, Overfield, Whittingham, Beil, and Belton; and has, on its left bank, 2¼ miles SW of Dunbar, a hamlet of Beltonford, with paper-mills.

Beltongrain. See WANLOCKHEAD.

Beltrees, a hamlet in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile E by S of Lochwinnoch town.

Belty, a rivulet of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire. It rises in the N corner of Kincardine-O'Neil parish; runs southward through the centre of that parish; passes into Banchory-Ternan parish; falls into the Dee at a point 2½ miles W of Banchory; and has a total course of about 8½ miles. It includes, within its valley, the greater part of the low arable lands of Kincardine-O'Neil. It has occasionally done great damage to these lands in times of freshet; and, in the year 1829, it swept away two stone bridges and materially injured three more.

Belwood, a modern mansion in Glencross parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile N by W of Penicuik.

Belwood, an estate, with a mansion, in Kinnoul parish, Perthshire. The mansion is modern, and occupies a very striking position on the face of Kinnoul Hill, fronting Perth.

Bemersyde, a hamlet, a mansion, and an estate in Merton parish, Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 1¼ mile N by E of Dryburgh Abbey, and 2½ NE of St Boswells. The mansion, to the SW of the hamlet, and near the left bank of the Tweed, is an old baronial pile, built in conformity to an Act of Parliament of 1535, 'for bigging of strengthis on the Bordouris;' and has always been the seat of the Haig family, one of the most ancient in the S of Scotland, its present owner being Capt. Arthur Balfour Haig (b. 1840; suc. 1878), owner of 1357 acres in the shire, valued at £2010 per annum. The Haigs, or De Hagas, of Norman origin, possessed the lands of Bemersyde as early as the 12th century; and, till a recent period, they always held them in a line of direct descent, thus verifying the prophecy, ascribed to True Thomas of Ercildoun:—

'Tide, tide, whate'er betide,
There's aye be Haigs of Bemersyde.'

The crest (540 feet) of a public road over Bemersyde Hill commands a view of the valley of the Tweed from Abbotsoford down to the Cheviots; here Scott would always rein up his horse, and here by some accident his hearse was brought for several minutes to a standstill. This view was pronounced by Elihu Burritt, the learned American blacksmith, to be, with exception of that from Stirling Castle, the most magnificent he ever saw in

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Scotland, 'so truly beautiful as to be beyond description.' On the estate is a mighty Spanish chestnut, only 50 feet high, but girthing 27½ feet at the base. See Jn. Russell's *Haigs of Bemersyde* (Edinb. 1881).

Ben A'an. See BEN AVON and TROSSACHS.

Ben-a-Bhragie, a mountain in Golspie parish, SW Sutherland, 1½ mile WNW of Golspie church. It consists of Old Red sandstone and breccia, and rises 1256 feet above sea-level. It is crowned by a colossal statue, designed by Chantrey, of the first Duke of Sutherland (d. 1833).

Ben-a-Bhuiridh (Gael. 'mountain of roaring'), a summit in the SE of Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, 2936 feet high, and 2¾ miles ESE of the top of Ben Cruachan, of which huge mountain it is virtually a shoulder.

Benabour (Gael. *beinn-a-bhuird*, 'flat or table mountain'), one of the Cairngorms, in Crathie and Braemar parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, to the N of the upper glen of Quoich Water, and 7 miles NW of Castleton of Braemar. A broad-backed granite ridge, abounding in beautiful rock crystals, it has two summits 1¼ mile apart, the southern being 3860, and the northern (upon the Banffshire boundary) 3924, feet above the level of the sea. The latter, from a perfectly flat top, commands a magnificent view, and was ascended by the Queen and the Prince Consort, 6 Sept. 1850. See pp. 87, 88, of the *Queen's Journal* (ed. 1877).

Ben-a-Chaisteil, a mountain (2897 feet) on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 4¼ miles NNE of Tyndrum station.

Ben Achallader, a mountain (3399 feet) on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 2¼ miles E of Loch Tulla.

Benachally, a mountain on the mutual border of Clunie and Caputh parishes, Perthshire, 7½ miles WNW of Blairgowrie. It rises to a height of 1594 feet above sea-level, and commands a splendid view of Stormont, Strathmore, the inland side of the Sidlaws and the Ochils, and a vast extent of the Grampians, together with dim glimpses of the Pentlands and the Lammermuirs. On its north-eastern side, at an elevation of some 950 feet, is a triangular loch, 7 furlongs long and 3½ wide; and in its eastern face is a large cavern, 'The Drop,' so called from the continual dropping of water from the roof.

Benachaolis. See JURA.

Benachie. See BENNOCHIE.

Ben-a-Chleibh, a summit on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 3008 feet high, and 1 mile WSW of BENLOY, of which it forms a shoulder.

Ben a' Choin, a mountain (2524 feet) on the mutual border of Dumbarton and Perth shires, 1¼ mile E of Loch Lomond, and 2¾ NNE of Inversnaid.

Ben-a-Chroin, a mountain (3101 feet) on the mutual border of Killin and Balquhider parishes, W Perthshire, 5¼ miles W by S of the head of Loch Voil.

Ben Aigan, a mountain in the SW of Boharm parish, Banffshire, 1544 feet high, and 2¼ miles E by S of Rothes village on the left and opposite side of the Spey.

Ben Alder or **Ben Auler**, a broad wild range of the central Grampians, on the southern border of Laggan parish, S Inverness-shire, extending between Loch Laggan and Loch Erich. It presents grandly picturesque features, and culminates at an altitude of 3757 feet above sea-level, 2¼ miles W of Loch Erich. Near Benalder Lodge, at its southern base, is a remarkable cave, in which Prince Charles Edward lay concealed in September 1746. Benalder deer-forest (Sir Jn. Ramsden's, of ARDVERIKIE) is rented in 1881 for £2560.

Ben Alisky, a mountain (1142 feet) in the S of Halkirk parish, Caithness, 12 miles NNW of Berriedale.

Benalligin, a mountain in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, flanking the north-eastern shore of Loch Torridon, 6 miles N by E of Shieldag, and rising 3015 feet above the sea.

Benan (Gael. *beinn-n'an*, 'mountain of the river'), a hill in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile S of Straiton village. Its altitude is 929 feet.

Benan, a headland in the S of Arran, Buteshire, 2½

BENBECULA

miles W of Pladda island. It terminates the lofty basaltic range of the Struey Rocks; is a massive cuneiform protrusion, narrowing downward; and consists of various kinds of trap rock, irregularly intermingled.

Ben-an-Armuinn, a mountain in the NW angle of Clyne parish, Sutherland, overhanging the SE shore of Loch Coir 'an Fhearna, 21 miles WNW of Helmsdale. Its highest summits are Craig Mhor (2338 feet above sea-level) and, 3½ miles to the NW, Craig nah-Iolaire (2278 feet).

Ben-an-Lochain, a mountain in Lochgoilhead parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, overhanging Glen Kinglas, and culminating 4¾ miles N by E of the head of Loch Goil, at 2955 feet above sea-level. It takes its name from Loch Restil, a tarn on its eastern slope, 4 furlongs long by 1 wide, and abounding in small trout.

Benanoir. See JURA.

Ben-an-Tuirc (Gael. 'mountain of the wild boar'), a mountain on the mutual border of Saddle and Killeen parishes, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 10 miles N by E of Campbeltown: It rises to an altitude of 1491 feet above sea-level.

Benarmin. See BEN-AN-ARMUINN.

Ben Arthur or **The Cobbler**, a mountain on the NE border of Cowal, Argyllshire, 2¾ miles WNW of Arrochar village. Flanking the northern side of the mouth of Glencroe, it overhangs the head of Loch Long, and figures grandly through vistas and gaps of the neighbouring mountains. With an altitude of 2891 feet above sea-level, it presents a shattered peaky crest, rising in bold relief against the sky; and, as seen from the E, shows a sharp fantastic outline, fancied to resemble that of a shoemaker at work. It is both difficult and dangerous of ascent, being often enveloped in mists or clouds; but when scaled by a daring mountaineer on a clear day, it rewards him for his toil by one of the most extraordinary prospects to be anywhere seen in Britain, over a vast bewildering expanse of mountains, glens, and lakes.

Benarty, a flat-topped hill on the mutual border of Ballingry parish, Fife, and Cleish and Kinross parishes, Kinross-shire. It culminates 1 mile S of the southern shore of Loch Leven, at 1167 feet above sea-level. An ancient camp crowns its south-western shoulder; and Benarty House, within Ballingry parish, stands at its southern base.

Ben Attow (Gael. *beinn fhada*), a mountain on the mutual border of Ross and Inverness shires, separating the head of Strathaffric from Glenshiel, 5¼ miles E of salt-water Loch Duich. Forming part of the backbone of Scotland, it rises 3383 feet above sea-level (not 4000 as hitherto everywhere given), and by BEALACH Pass is parted from Scur na Cairan (3771 feet).

Ben Auler. See BEN ALDER.

Benaveallich, a mountain on the mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, E Sutherland, 5½ miles W of Helmsdale, and 1940 feet high above sea-level.

Benavere or **Beinn-a-Bheithir**, a mountain on the ARDSHEL estate in the N of Appin, Argyllshire, culminating in Sgorr Dhearg, 2 miles SW of Ballachulish village, and 3362 feet above the level of the neighbouring Lochs Leven and Linnhe.

Ben Avon, a mountain on the mutual border of Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, and Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire, 7 miles N by W of Castleton of Braemar. It flanks the upper part of Glenavon; adjoins Benabour, one of the Cairngorm group of the Grampians; and has an altitude of 3843 feet above sea-level.

Ben Ban, a lofty hill in the N of Kilmartin parish, Argyllshire, near the head or south-western extremity of Loch Awe. It commands a splendid view of the basin and screens of Loch Awe, and of the basin of Loch Fyne and the Firth of Clyde to Cowal, Arran, Kintyre, and Ayrshire.

Benbecula (Gael. *beinn-na-faoghail*, 'mountain of the fords'), an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It lies between the islands of North and South Uist, being separated from the former by a sound 3¼ miles broad, containing a number of small islands and islets, from the latter by a channel ½ mile broad in the

BENBEOCH

narrowest part, and dry at low water. It has a somewhat circular outline, about 8 miles in diameter. Its shores are indented with almost innumerable baylets and headlands; its general surface is low flat land, torn into shreds by intersections of the sea, and by a multitude of inland lakelets; and its soil is so sandy and barren as to yield but a very scanty sustenance to the inhabitants. 'The sea here,' says Dr Macculloch, 'is all islands, and the land all lakes. That which is not rock is sand; that which is not mud is bog; that which is not bog is lake; that which is not lake is sea; and the whole is a labyrinth of islands, peninsulas, promontories, bays, and channels.' Yet, though little better than a patch of wilderness, half swamped in ocean, Benbecula was an ancient property of the chiefs of Clanranald, had once a nunnery, and still has remains of an old baronial castle. Much land, since about the year 1830, has been reclaimed from a state of moss; and great attention is given to the raising of live stock and to fishing. A missionary of the royal bounty has a church on the island; where also is a Roman Catholic church (1790; 300 sittings). Mrs Gordon's Female Industrial School, with accommodation for 218 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 79, and a grant of £69, 3s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 2107, (1861) 1485, (1871) 1563; of registration district (1871) 1651, (1881) 1781.

Benbeoch, a summit in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, 1521 feet high, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the village.

Ben Bheog, a mountain in Strachur parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, flanking the western shore of the upper waters of Loch Eck, and culminating exactly opposite Whistlefield inn at 2029 feet above sea-level.

Ben Bheula, a mountain on the mutual border of Strachur and Lochgoilhead parishes, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating 2 miles NE of the head of Loch Eck, at 2557 feet above sea-level.

Benbraggie. See **BEN-A-BHRAGIE**.

Benblath, a mountain summit in Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It is associated with Beilig and Marsoo summits, and it and they soar in fantastic outline, and vie in romantic grandeur with the neighbouring pinnacles of Cuchullin.

Benbord. See **BENABOURD**.

Benbrack, a summit in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, 1621 feet high, and 3 miles E of the village.

Ben Breac, a summit (946 feet) on the W coast of Ross-shire, between Loch Ewe and Gair Loch.

Benbreck, a quondam residence of an ancient branch of the noble family of Galloway, in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is now a fragmentary ruin.

Benbui (Gael. *beinn bhuidhe*, 'yellow mountain'), a mountain in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Inverary town. It rises to an altitude of 3106 feet above sea-level, and makes a grand figure in the scenery around the head of Loch Fyne. In Benbui farm at its south-western base, and at the confluence of Brannie Burn with the Shira, Rob Roy Macgregor lodged for some time at the cost of the Duke of Montrose.

Ben Buy, a mountain in the SE of Mull island, Inverness-shire, overhanging the head of Loch Buy. It has an altitude of 2352 feet above sea-level.

Ben Cailleach, a mountain (2387 feet) on the SE seaboard of Skye, Inverness-shire, adjacent to Kyle-Rhea strait, and nearly opposite the mouth of Loch Alsh.

Bencairn or **Bengairn**, a heathy mountain in the N of Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 5 miles S by E of Castle-Douglas. It rises to an altitude of 1280 feet above sea-level; is surmounted by a very ancient cairn; and presents a bold and picturesque appearance, commanding an extensive and magnificent view over the waters of the Solway Firth.

Benchait, a mountain in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, one of the Athole Grampians, rising 2942 feet above sea-level.

Benchaorach (Gael. 'mountain of the sheep'), a summit in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the head of Loch Etive, and 2848 feet high above sea-level.

Benchaorach, a mountain on the mutual border of

BEN CRUACHAN

Luss and Row parishes, Dumbartonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Luss village. It has an altitude of 2338 feet above sea-level.

Ben Chapull, a mountain in Kilninver parish, Argyllshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Oban. Rising 1684 feet above sea-level, it towers above all the neighbouring hills, and commands an extensive view to the W and the N. Its name signifies 'mare's mountain.'

Benchill, an estate in Redgorton parish, Perthshire. It belonged to the Gowrie family, who generally were provosts of Perth. Forfeited to the Crown after the Gowrie conspiracy, it passed to the Arnots, who also long were provosts of Perth, and from them to the noble family of Nairn; and, with the exception of Nether Benchill, it was again forfeited to the Crown after the rebellion of 1745.

Benchinnin, the section of the Grampian Mountains within Forfarshire. Extending about 24 miles from NE to SW, and from 9 to 15 in the opposite direction, it is divided from Aberdeenshire and Perthshire by a lofty line of watershed, so as to have a general declivity toward the SE; and it possesses comparative continuity or compactness, yet is cloven by North Glenesk, Glen Cotimet, South Glenesk, Glenprosen, Glenisla, and a number of lesser glens. Along some of the glens it exhibits bold and terrific precipices, but in general consists of tame rounded masses, mostly covered with stunted heath, or with a thin coat of moorish soil; and, as seen from the seaboard of the county, it forms a magnificent background to a rich expanse of lowland scenery, and forms a picturesque sky-line along the horizon.

Benchochail or **Beinn a' Chochuill**, a mountain on the mutual border of Ardochattan and Glenorchy parishes, Argyllshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of the summit of Ben Cruachan. Rising to a height of 3215 feet above sea-level, it would anywhere else seem massive and lofty, but by the side of its gigantic neighbour, it is dwarfed into a hill of moderate size.

Ben Chonzie, a mountain of Perthshire, culminating at 3048 feet above sea-level, exactly on the meeting-point of Comrie, Monzievaird, Monzie, and Killin parishes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the upper waters of the Almond, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Comrie village. Its name signifies 'the mossy mountain,' and alludes to a tract of about 40 acres of whitish moss on its summit.

Ben Clachan, a mountain in Applecross parish, Ross-shire, on the seaboard opposite the northern extremity of Raasay island. Its height is 2028 feet above the sea.

Benclench, a mountain on the mutual border of Tili-coultry parish, Clackmannanshire, and Alva parish, Stirlingshire. The loftiest of the Ochils, it rises to a height of 2363 feet above sea-level, overhanging the head of the romantic Glen of Alva; and it commands one of the widest and most brilliant views in Scotland.

Benclibrick or **Beinn Cleith-bric** (Gael. 'strong, spotted mountain'), a mountain in the S of Farr parish, central Sutherland, between Loch Naver and Loch Coir'an Fhearna. The conical Meall an Eòin, its highest point, 3 miles SSE of the head of Loch Naver, rises to an altitude of 3154 feet above sea-level, and commands a striking prospect from the German Ocean to the Atlantic, and from the Ross mountains to Orkney. A cavern in it, at Carnavaddy, was the retreat of a notable outlaw in last century, who made great havoc among the deer and cattle of the surrounding country.

Bencoinachan or **Benchorach**, a mountain 2338 feet high, on the mutual border of Row and Luss parishes, Dumbartonshire, culminating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Luss village, and separating the head-streams of Luss and Fruin Waters.

Ben Creachan, a mountain close to the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 4 miles E of the head of Loch Tulla. One of the grandest of the Central Grampians, it rises 3540 feet above sea-level.

Bencroghan, the principal summit of a hill-range nearly through the middle, and almost from end to end, of North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It has an altitude of about 1500 feet above sea-level.

Ben Cruachan (Gael. 'cone-shaped mountain'), a moun-

tain in Lorn, Argyllshire. It fills all the space between Loch Awe and the upper reach of Loch Etive; measures fully 20 miles in circuit round the base, and rises to an altitude of 3689 feet above sea-level. It flanks the entire extent of the lower or outspread part of Loch Awe; soars, in magnificent mass, to the sky-line of all the view down Loch Awe basin; and is subtended on the NE by vast mountain ranges extending to Glencoe. It ascends steeply on the N, so as to be fully seen at near points from base to summit; but it ascends gradually, or somewhat gently, on the S and the W, and can be climbed, on these sides, with considerable ease. Its lower parts are extensively covered with natural wood, its upper parts are bare and tumulated; and its summit is split into two steep or spire-like cones. The view from it is wide, diversified, and very gorgeous, little if at all inferior to that from Ben Lawers, and excelled in Scotland by no other unless it be from Ben Lomond. Reddish granite, of porphyritic appearance, forms its main rock; clay slate, with veins of quartz, occurs near its base; and sea-shells have been found on its very summit.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Ben Damhain, a mountain in the NW corner of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, contiguous to the meeting-point with Perthshire and Argyllshire. It has an altitude of 2242 feet above sea-level.

Bendeanavaig (Gael. 'hill of defence'), a mountain in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, to the S of Portree harbour. It rises to a height of 1348 feet; like the neighbouring monarch-mountain of Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, is capped with a green hillock; and has so remarkable a form as to be a sure landmark to mariners. In its seaward bases are tide-washed caverns, where sea-fowl and wild pigeons build; and, athwart steep declivities overhanging the sea, are numerous conical rocks, green or heathy on their tops, and interspersed with ravines and pastoral hollows.

Ben Dearg or **Dearig** (Gael. 'red mountain'), a mountain in the E of Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the head of Loch Broom. It overhangs the N side of a fine wooded glen, leading down to the head of Loch Broom, and it rises to an altitude of 3547 feet above sea-level. Its chief rock is gneiss, with veins of granite and beds of quartz rock.

Ben Dearg, a Grampian summit in the N of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, culminating $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W of Blair Athole village, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ S of the Inverness-shire border, at 3304 feet above sea-level. It flanks the E side of the upper part of Glenbruar, and is the most remarkable of the numerous mountains of Blair Athole, taking its name from a vein of red stone, said to be a kind of granite.

Ben-derg-veg and **Ben-derg-vore**, two summits on or near the NE border of Eddrachillis parish, NW Sutherland, respectively $5\frac{3}{4}$ and $8\frac{3}{8}$ miles S by E of Cape Wrath, and 1391 and 1528 feet high.

Bendhu or **Dumbubh**, a mountain 2108 feet high, in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Luss village.

Bendochy, a parish of E Perthshire, that, with a total area of 9529 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, 161 $\frac{3}{8}$ of which are water, consists of three separate sections, parted from one another by intervals 2 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. Bendochy proper, or the south-eastern section, is bounded NE by Alyth, SE and S by Coupar-Angus, W by Blairgowrie and Rattray, NW by the Creuchies portion of Blairgowrie; and has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and a breadth from E to W of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The Drimmie or middle section, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long from N to S by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, is bounded NE by Alyth, E and SE by Rattray, SW and NW by Blairgowrie; and Persie, or the north-western section, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles long from N to S, and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, is bounded N by the Milton and Bleaton portions of Caputh and Rattray, E by Alyth and Blairgowrie, S by Blairgowrie and Kinloch, W by the Blackcraig portion of Blairgowrie, and NW by Kirkmichael. The ISLA, here a deep and sluggish river, 75 yards wide below the church, where it is spanned by a five-arched bridge (1766), winds 7 miles south-west-

ward, roughly tracing all the Meikle and Coupar-Angus boundary; and its affluent, the Burn of Alyth, for $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile marks the north-eastern border. Persie, in turn, is bounded SW and S by the Arde for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and E for $3\frac{1}{2}$ by the Black Water, which unite near Strone House to form the 'ireful' ERICHT, a stream that for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile divides the Drimmie section from Blairgowrie, and later runs $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile through Bendochy proper, falling there into the Isla. Here Bendochy, belonging to STRATHMORE, is low and relatively level, declining to 100 and nowhere exceeding 229 feet above sea-level; but it rises gradually northwards to 397 feet near Pictfield, and to 918 feet in the Hill of St Fink, then again sinking north-eastwards to 500 feet along the Burn of Alyth. The surface of the Drimmie section, too, has a northward ascent from less than 500 to over 900 feet; as that of Persie, from 595 feet at Strone House to 1131 at Monks Cally, 1097 near Paterlach, 1000 at Craighead, and 1458 at Knock of Balmyle, which culminates just beyond the NW angle. Devonian rocks predominate in Bendochy proper, where are 4 sandstone quarries; and Plutonic rocks in Persie, where fuller's earth and clay-slate have been worked; the soils are alluvial on the best arable lands, and elsewhere range from strong loam to thin moorish earth. Principal Playfair of St Andrews was a native. Mansions are Hill of Couttie, Isla Bank, Wester Bendochy, Mudhall, and St Fink in Bendochy proper, Rannagulzion House in the Drimmie section, Strone House and Cally in Persie; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. For church, school, and registration purposes, the two north-western sections are included in the *quoad sacra* parish of PERSIE; and Bendochy proper constitutes another *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Meikle and synod of Angus and Mearns, its minister's income being £370. The ancient church (repaired 1803; 380 sittings) stands 2 miles N of the post-town, Coupar-Angus; and 1 mile further N is a public school, which, with accommodation for 55 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 39, and a grant of £53, 6s. Valuation (1881) £12,075, 7s. 5d. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1881) 499; of civil parish (1755) 2293, (1801) 860, (1811) 748, (1841) 783, (1861) 769, (1871) 675, (1881) 680.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Ben Donich, a mountain in Lochgoilhead parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of the head of Loch Goil, at 2774 feet above sea-level.

Ben Doran or **Doireann** (Gael. 'stormy mountain'), a mountain in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, near the eastern border of the county, 3 miles SE of the efflux of the Orchy river from Loch Tulla. It rises to an altitude of 3523 feet above sea-level; and it has been rendered famous among Highlanders by the Gaelic muse of Duncan Ban M'Intyre.

Bendubh. See BENDHU.

Ben Ducteach, a mountain (1750 feet) at the meeting-point of Dumbarton, Perth, and Stirling shires, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the head of Loch Lomond.

Beneaddan or **Ben Yadin**, a mountain in Morvern parish, Argyllshire. Flanking the southern shore of Loch Sunart, it rises to an altitude of 1873 feet above sea-level; toward the summit is an excavated flight of steps, called Cenmanan Fhin or Fingal's Stair.

Beneagen. See BEN AIGAN.

Ben Eay, a mountain (3309 feet) in Gairloch parish, W Ross-shire, 5 miles S of Loch Maree.

Ben Eich, a mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the N side of Luss Water, 4 miles W by N of Luss village. It has an altitude of 2302 feet above sea-level.

Benein or **Am Binein** (Gael. 'mountain of birds'), a mountain on the mutual border of Balquhiddar and Killin parishes, Perthshire, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of BENMORE, at 3827 feet above sea-level.

Ben Eoin, a mountain in the S of Sutherland, overhanging the N side of Strath Oykel, 17 miles WNW of Bonar-Bridge.

Benevachart, a mountain (3000 feet) on the mutual

BENEVEIAN

border of Inverness and Ross shires, 10 miles W by S of Beaully.

Beneveian (Gael. *beinn a mheadhoin*, 'middle mountain'), a loch and a mountain of Glenaffric in Kilmorack parish, NW Inverness-shire. An expansion of the river AFFRIC, the lake lies 22 miles SW of Beaully, and 6 of Glenaffric Hotel, at an altitude of some 700 feet; is 2½ miles long and from 1 to 3¼ furlongs wide; receives the Fiadhach and 8 or 9 smaller streams and brooks; and opens at its head into Loch an Laghair ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile). It belongs to The Chisholm, who has boats upon its waters, which abound in trout, running 3 to the lb. The mountain culminates $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the loch's north-western shore at 2003 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Ben Fhada. See BEN ATTOV and BENEVEDAN.

Benfile, a mountain in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, at the SE extremity of the southern screen of Loch Maree. It has a stately base and a lofty altitude; it terminates in two sharp lofty peaks of snow-white quartz; and it makes a dazzling appearance under a play of sunshine.

Ben Fin, a mountain in the central part of Ross-shire, overhanging the S side of the head of Loch Fannich.

Ben Freiceadain, a steep rocky hill (700 feet) in Reay parish, Caithness, 8 miles SE of Reay village. It is crowned with an ancient fort nearly a mile in circumference.

Bengaillan, a hill in Campbeltown parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, 1½ mile SSE of Campbeltown town. Rising 1154 feet above sea-level, it commands a splendid panoramic view over Kintyre, the southern Hebrides, the north of Ireland, and the Firth of Clyde.

Bengairn. See BENCAIRN.

Bengall, a hamlet in Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles SW of Lockerbie. It stands at the W base of two hills, separated from each other by a narrow morass, and crowned by respectively a Caledonian and a Roman camp; and from these two camps it takes its name, signifying 'the hill of the Gael.'

Bengharbhlagain. See BEN PHARLAGAIN.

Ben Ghulbhuinn (Gael. 'mountain of the little beak'), a mountain (2641 feet) at the head of Glenshee, Kirk-michael parish, NE Perthshire, near the meeting-point with Forfar and Aberdeen shires. It is held by tradition to have been the scene of a hunting-match which proved fatal to Diarmid, one of the Fingalian heroes; and on itself, or on spots adjacent to it, are the alleged grave of Diarmid, the den of the wild boar which was hunted, a spring called Tober-nam-Fiann ('the fountain of the Fingalians'), and a small lake, Loch-an-Tuirc ('the boar's loch').

Benglass, a mountain in the N of Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, overhanging the S side of Glendouglas, 1¼ mile W of Loch Lomond, and 3¼ NW of Luss village. It has a romantic outline, and rises 2149 feet above sea-level.

Benglo (Gael. *beinn a'ghlo*, 'the hazy mountain'), a mountain range in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, flanking the greater part of the south-eastern side of Glen Tilt, and culminating 8 miles NE of Blair Athole. It rises from a vast base to a group of five summits, the highest of which has an altitude of 3671 feet above sea-level.

Bengnuis, a central summit (2597 feet) of the mountains of Arran, abutting from the S end of the great middle northern range of Arran, overhanging the head of Glen Rosie on the E, flanking the middle part of Glen Iorsa on the W, and culminating about midway between the E coast N of Brodieck and the W coast N of Dugarry. A wild burn, called Garavalt, drains all its E side, makes a fine cascade, traverses a granitic gorge, and plunges headlong into Glen Rosie.

Ben Goleach, a mountain of NW Ross-shire, between Loch Broom and Little Loch Broom, 5 miles W of Ullapool. It rises 2074 feet above the neighbouring sea.

Ben Griam Bheag and **Ben Griam Mhor** (Gael. 'small and large mountains of the sun'), two mountains in the N of Kildonan parish, E Sutherland, with summits (2½

BENHOLM

miles asunder) 1903 and 1936 feet high above sea-level. The north eastern of the two, Ben Griam Bheag, extends into Reay parish, its summit rising just upon the border, 3¼ miles WSW of Forsinard station.

Ben Gualann, a mountain on the mutual border of Drymen and Buchanan parishes, Stirlingshire, 3½ miles NE of Loch Lomond at Balmaha. It has an altitude of 1514 feet above sea-level.

Ben Gulabin. See BEN GHULBHUINN.

Bengullion. See BENGAILLAN.

Benhar, a village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, adjacent to the boundary with Lanarkshire, 1½ mile NNW of Fauldhouse station. A mission station of the Church of Scotland, conjoint with one at Harthill, is here; and a coalfield is adjacent, lying under an alluvial bed 7 fathoms and 3 feet thick, and containing a seam of coal 18 inches thick, and a seam of splint coal 3 feet 8 inches thick. Pop. (1871) 417.

Benhee, a mountain on the south-eastern border of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, culminating 5 miles E by S of the head of Loch More, at an altitude of 2864 feet above sea-level.

Benheinish, a hill in Tiree island, Argyllshire. It is the highest ground in the island, and has an altitude of about 450 feet above sea-level.

Benhiand, a mountain summit in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. It is the highest ground in the range of hills traversing Ardnamurchan proper, and it has an altitude of 1271 feet above sea-level.

Benhiel, a mountain in the N of Sutherland, forming part of the grand alpine screens of Loch Loyal.

Benholm, a coast parish of Kincardineshire, traversed by the Montrose and Bervie section of the North British railway, and containing the fishing village of JOHNSHAVEN, with postal, money order, savings' bank, and telegraph office under Fordoun, and with a station 9 miles NNE of Montrose and 4¼ SSE of Bervie. Bounded NW by Garvoek, N and NE by Bervie, SE by the German Ocean, and SW by St Cyrus, it has an extreme length from N to S of 3¼ miles, a width from E to W of 3½ miles, and a land area of 4891 acres. The shore, about 1½ mile long, is low but rocky; has been the scene of many shipwrecks; and seems to be touched by a northward ocean current, the bodies of persons drowned in the Firth of Forth having been cast up here. Along it runs a former sea-bottom, 300 yards broad on an average and almost level with the sea, which, partly consisting of shingle but chiefly of sea sand mixed with pebbles or small boulders, has all, except at Johnshaven, been artificially covered with soil, and made either arable or pastoral, one portion of it having been thus reclaimed as late as 1863. Beyond, the ancient sea margin, steep in some places, in others sloping, is very distinctly marked; and thence the ground inland ascends unequally towards the NW. A chain of little heather-capped hills rise to 452, 495, and 415 feet on the SW border, and to 563 feet in the westernmost corner of the parish; on the Bervie boundary are Gourdon Hill (436 feet), Knox Hill (523), and Kenshot Hill (618). The rocks are Devonian and eruptive—sandstone, conglomerate, and trap; and wherever exposed, their surfaces are found to be grooved and striated by glacial action towards the SW by W. Sandstone is worked on the Brotherton and Benholm estates, and that on the former is the best building stone in the county. The soil for 1½ mile from the shore is early, productive, and well adapted for all sorts of crops; but in the upper district is later and less fertile, and much here that formerly was moor and waste has been reclaimed only within the last half century. Antiquities are an oblong beacon cairn on Gourdon Hill, Kenshot and Philla Cairns in the NW, and the square Tower of Benholm to the N of the church, supposed to have been founded early in the 15th century, and still entire, though uninhabited. A seat of the Keiths, Earls Marischal, this was the scene in 1623 of a theft by the fifth earl's widowed countess of money and jewels to a great amount (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, i. 530). Brotherton House, a fine mansion rebuilt in the Baronial style in 1866, stands near the shore a little above Johnshaven,

BENHONZIE

and is the seat of Hercules Scott, Esq., whose ancestors have held the estate for 200 years and more, and who himself is owner of 3912 acres in the shire of £5388 annual value. One other proprietor holds a yearly value of £500 and upwards, and 1 of from £50 to £100, while 5 hold each between £20 and £50. Benholm is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's income is £349. The parish church (1832; 768 sittings) is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Johnshaven, and near it is a public school, with accommodation for 76 children, an average attendance (1879) of 24, and a grant of £26, 13s. 4d.; while at Johnshaven are a Free church, a U.P. church, and another school. Valuation (1881) £8520, 13s. 11d., including £423 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 1412, (1841) 1648, (1871) 1569, (1881) 1525.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 57, 57A, 66, 67, 1863-74.

Benhonzie. See BEN CHONZIE.

Ben Hope, a mountain near the eastern border of Durness parish, Sutherland, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of the head of Loch Hope at 3040 feet above sea-level. It has a rounded mass and imposing precipices, and, as seen from the W, it presents perhaps the most picturesque mountain outline in the kingdom. It consists chiefly of mica slate and quartzite.

Ben Horn or **Beinn nan Corn**, a mountain on the mutual border of Golspie and Clyne parishes, Sutherland, culminating $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Golspie village, at 1706 feet above sea-level, and consisting of Old Red sandstone and breccia.

Ben Hutig, a mountain in the NW of Tongue parish, Sutherland, extending to the coast, and culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ceana Geal Mor or Whiten Head at 1340 feet above sea-level. Consisting chiefly of gneiss, it forms the commencement of a range about 10 miles long, which terminates suddenly in the huge and grand Ben Hope.

Ben Ime, a mountain on the mutual border of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich parishes, E Argyllshire, culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Arrochar village at 3318 feet above sea-level.

Ben Invaig. See BENDEANAIVAIG.

Beninturk. See BEN-AN-TURC.

Ben Killilan, a mountain (2466 feet) in Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, 7 miles N by E of the head of Loch Duich.

Benkitlan or **Ben Ceitlein**, a mountain in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, culminating in Stob Dubh (2897 feet above sea-level), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of the left bank of the river Etive, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ballachulish.

Benklibrick. See BENCLIBRICK.

Ben Lair or **Larig**, a mountain (2817 feet) in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the NE shore of Loch Maree. It dips romantic skirts into the lake; ascends in broad, graceful outline; and is indented, toward the summit, with a series of shell-shaped corries.

Ben Laoghal. See BEN LOYAL.

Benlaioigh. See BENLOY.

Ben Lawers (Gael. *beinn-labhra*, 'speaking or echoing mountain'), one of the Breadalbane mountains in Kenmore and Weem parishes, Perthshire. It flanks the NW shore of the middle waters of Loch Tay, and culminates 9 miles WSW of Kenmore village, at 3984 feet above sea-level (or 4004 if one includes a cairn, rebuilt in July 1878), being thus the loftiest mountain in the county, and the fifth loftiest in all Scotland. It does not consist of a single mass, but, rising from a broad base, in fusion with contiguous mountains, rolls upward in a series of shoulders or subordinate summits, and terminates in a noble cone that towers more than 1000 feet above all the neighbouring eminences. Its skirts, to a considerable height, are cultivated, wooded, or verdant; and its upper portions, over nearly all their extent, are either softly pastoral or heathy. The ascent is generally made from Ben Lawers Hotel, on the shore of Loch Tay; measures between 4 and 5 miles to the top; and is so easy that it can all be made on horseback. The prospect from its summit is wide and beautiful, embracing splendid combinations of valleys, lakes, and mountains, from the Ochils to Ben Nevis, and from Ben Lomond to

BEN LOMOND

Cairngorm, and excelled by no view in Scotland but that from the top of Ben Lomond. The mountain chiefly consists of mica slate; on its summit are found the small gentian, round-headed cotton-grass, and other alpine plants.

Ben Lea, a hill (1473 feet) in Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, N of Loch Sligachan, and 6 miles S by E of Portree village.

Ben Ledi, a mountain in Callander parish, Perthshire, culminating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Callander town. It rises from a base of about 11 miles in circuit; occupies most of the space between Loch Lubnaig on the E, Loch Venachar on the S, and Glen Finglas on the W; soars to an altitude of 2875 feet above sea-level; and commands a gorgeous prospect from the Bass Rock to the Paps of Jura, and from the Moray Firth to the Lowther Mountains. The ascent of it is everywhere difficult, and in many parts dangerous, but can be best effected from Portnellan, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Callander. Its Gaelic name, read commonly as *beinn-le-dia*, 'mountain of God,' is more correctly *beinn schleibhte* or *schleibtean*, 'mountain of mountains,' or 'mountain girt with sloping hills.' A tarn, called Lochan-nan-Corp, signifying 'the loch of dead bodies,' lies far up the mountain, and got its name from the drowning in it of about 200 persons attending a funeral from Glen Finglas to a churchyard on the N of the Pass of Leny.

Ben Leoid, a mountain in the SE of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, culminating 4 miles SSW of the head of Loch More at 2597 feet above sea-level.

Benleven, the western or peninsular section of Dumbartonshire, bounded on the N by the isthmus of Tarbet, on the E by Loch Lomond and the river Leven, on the S by the Firth of Clyde, on the SW by Gare Loch, on the W by the upper part of Loch Long. It comprehends the parishes of Luss, Row, and Cardross, and parts of the parishes of Arrochar and Bonhill, but excludes the parish of Roseneath.

Ben Liath Mhor, a mountain (2464 feet) of central Ross-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the foot of Loch Fannich.

Ben Liughach, a grand mountain in Gairloch parish, W Ross-shire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the northern shore of Upper Loch Torridon, and 4 miles SW of Ben Eay. Its height is about 3000 feet.

Ben Lochain, a mountain on the mutual border of Strachur and Lochgoilhead parishes, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating 2 miles W by S of the head of Loch Goil at 2306 feet above sea-level. It takes its name from Curra Lochain, a tarn on its southern slope, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long and $\frac{3}{4}$ furlong wide.

Benlochan, a hill (721 feet) in Logie-Easter parish, Ross-shire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Tain.

Ben Lomond, a mountain in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, extending along the E side of the upper part of Loch Lomond, and culminating $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of the head of Loch Katrine, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Dumbarton. Its summit line runs within 2 miles of the eastern shore of Loch Lomond, yet forms part of the watershed between the river systems of the Forth and Clyde. Its base measures about 5 miles from N to S, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W. Ascending from the S in a long and gradual mass, it presently rises more steeply aloft in a great crowning cone, which breaks down on the N in a precipitous or almost mural face about 2000 feet in depth. Its summit-altitude is 3192 feet above sea-level. Its general outline, in multitudes of distant views, in many different directions or with many different phases, is grandly beautiful, and its western acclivities, closely overhanging Loch Lomond, as seen from the further shores or from the surface of the lake, are sublime and strikingly impressive. The ascent of it is commonly made on foot from Rowardennan, on the shore of Loch Lomond, at its SW base, and measures geographically about 4 miles, and in traversed distance about 6 miles, but can be effected also, from the same point, on pony back, up to a point very near the summit. The view from the top has less breadth, less force, less gorgeousness than the view from the top of Ben Lawers, but in aggregate diversity, brilliance, and picturesque magni-

BENLOY

ficence, is equalled by no view in all the United Kingdom. To the N are seen sublime arrays and tumultuous assemblages of mountains, away to Ben Vorlich, Ben Cruachan, and Ben Nevis; to the E are seen Stirlingshire, Lanarkshire, and the Lothians, away to the heights of Edinburgh; to the S are seen the counties of Renfrew and Ayr, the islands of Bute and Arran, and the waters beyond these islands, away to the coast of Ireland and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the W, immediately under the eye, are seen the waters, islands, and western screens of Loch Lomond with a distinctness, a beauty, and a fulness of grouping greater far than belong to them as seen anywhere from the lake's own bosom. Granite is the principal rock of the mountain; mica slate also is plentiful; and quartzite occurs near the top in masses so large as to appear, in views from the W shore of the lake, like patches of snow. Among Ben Lomond's memories, the most curious, perhaps, is its ascent in 1796 by the Rev. Charles Simeon and James Alexander Haldane, who, 'on the top, impressed by the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, knelt down and solemnly consecrated their future lives to the service of Almighty God.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Benloy (Gael. *beinn-laoigh*, 'mountain of the fawns'), a mountain on the mutual border of Perthshire and Argyllshire, at the head of Strathfillan, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by S of Dalmally. It forms the western extremity of a chain extending eastward to Killin, and culminating in Benmore, and is itself the loftiest and most graceful of the great group of mountains which stud the neighbouring parts of Perthshire and Argyllshire. Its summit is 3708 feet above sea-level, and four streams flow from its slopes in directions E, W, SE, and SW toward respectively Lochs Tay, Awe, Lomond, and Fyne.

Ben Loyal or **Ben Laoghal**, a mountain in Tongue parish, Sutherland, flanking the western side of Loch Loyal, and culminating $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Tongue village at 2504 feet above sea-level. Composed of syenite, it spreads 2 miles westward from the mid shore of Loch Loyal, across the head of the Strath of Tongue; curves gracefully upward from rounded loins to splintered summit, terminating in 4 massive peaks, the highest standing in advance of the others; and as to contour, is the most picturesque of any of the Highland mountains.

Ben Luighach. See **BEN LUUGHACH**.

Benlundie, a mountain in Golspie parish, SE Sutherland, culminating 3 miles WNW of Golspie village at 1464 feet above sea-level.

Ben Macdhui (Gael. *beinn-mac-dubh*, 'mountain of the black sow'), a mountain of SW Aberdeenshire on the verge of the county, contiguous to Banff and Inverness shires, 11 geographical miles WNW of Castleton of Braemar. One of the Cairngorms, it culminates 3 miles S by W of Cairngorm proper (4084 feet), and is near other summits not much lower, forming strictly not one mountain, but only one amid a group of summits on a common base. Thus, though the highest point in Scotland except Ben Nevis, and only 110 feet lower than that mountain, it makes a far less conspicuous figure than many mountains of only one-half or one-third its height. Its altitude above sea-level is 4296 feet. The ascent (18 miles) from Castleton is made, after passing Derry Lodge (1386 feet), either up Glen Derry or up Glen Lui. The glorious view from the broad flat summit extends to Ben Wyvis, Ben Nevis, and Ben Glo; but Benabour, on the E, shuts out the prospect of the German Ocean. Red granite is the prevailing rock, and numbers of rare minerals, particularly the fine rock crystals called Cairngorm stones, are found. The Queen and the Prince Consort twice made the ascent of Ben Macdhui on 7 Oct. 1859 and 24 Aug. 1860, as described on pp. 136-139 of the *Queen's Journal* (ed. 1877).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Benmagh (Gael. *beinn-magha*, 'mountain of the plain'), a height in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Buy, 14 miles WSW of Oban.

Ben Mhanarch, a mountain on the mutual border of Luss and Row parishes, Dumbartonshire, at the head of Glenluss, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the nearest part of Loch

BENMORE-ASSYNT

Long, and 3 miles NNE of Garelochhead. It has an altitude of 2328 feet above sea-level.

Ben Mheadoin, a summit (3883 feet) of the Cairngorms, in Kirkmichael parish, S Banffshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Loch Aven, and 2 miles SE of Cairngorm proper.

Ben Mhic-Mhonaidh, a mountain (2602 feet) in the W of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, between the rivers Orchy and Strae, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of the summit of Ben Cruachan.

Benmholach, a mountain in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, 5 miles E of Loch Erich, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ N of Loch Rannoch. It has a height of 2758 feet above sea-level.

Benmore (Gael. *beinn-mor*, 'great mountain'), a mountain in the W of Mull island, Argyllshire, occupying most of the peninsula between Loch-na-Keal and Loch Scridain, and culminating 21 miles W of Oban. It is the highest summit in Mull, and only 7 feet lower than Ben Lomond, having an altitude of 3185 feet above sea-level. Rising from low ground, so as to figure conspicuously from base to summit, it exhibits a beautiful outline, of somewhat conical figure, and not so unlike that of Vesuvius; it terminates in a crateriform summit; and it commands an extensive and diversified view over most of the Hebrides and great part of the mainland of Argyllshire, away to the N of Ireland.

Benmore, a mountain in Rum island, Argyllshire. It rises to an altitude of 2367 feet above sea-level, has a sharp peaked summit, adjoins other mountains of lower altitude, which also have peaked summits, and is almost perpetually shrouded in mist.

Benmore, a mountain in the Kilmun portion of the united parish of Dunoon and Kilmun, Cowal, Argyllshire. Its abrupt summit is $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Loch Eck, and has an altitude of 2433 feet above sea-level. Deep fissures cleave its sides; one of them shaped like a mighty corridor, with chambered recesses; another so formed as to make sharp reverberating echoes, like sounds from great sheets of copper; another so profound that a stone thrown into it takes about a minute to reach the bottom. Benmore House, 4 miles SE of the mountain's summit, on the verge of the Eachaig valley, is a very fine modern castellated mansion, with picture gallery and with beautiful grounds, that strikingly contrast with the mountain's alpine scenery.

Benmore, a mountain in South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, flanking the northern shore of Loch Eynort, and rising 2035 feet above sea-level.

Benmore, a mountain (1750 feet) in the Park or Forest district of Lochs parish, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 19 miles SSW of Stornoway.

Benmore, a mountain in Killin parish, Perthshire, flanking the SE side of Loch Tubhair, at the pass between Strathfillan and Glendochart, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the head of Loch Lomond, and $10\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Killin village. It forms the NE extremity of an alpine range extending to Ben Lomond; rises, in majestic conical form, to an altitude of 3843 feet above sea-level; and constitutes a conspicuous feature in a large extent of loftily mountainous country. It was once part of a deer forest, but is now occupied as a sheep-walk.

Benmore, a mountain range in Glenshiel parish, Ross-shire, extending from near the head of Loch Duich, about 13 miles east-south-eastward into junction with the Inverness-shire mountains of Glen Moriston. A middle range between the parallel ranges of Ben Attoo and Maol Cheann-dearg, it has pyramidal summits culminating in Sgurr Fhuaran at 3505 feet above sea-level; and, together with the neighbouring ranges, it forms a surpassingly fine piece of alpine scenery.

Benmore-Assynt, the loftiest mountain in Sutherland, culminates near the western border of Creich parish at 3273 feet above sea-level; but projects into Assynt a western shoulder, Coinne-mheall or Coniveall, 3234 feet high. Standing at the watershed between the German and Atlantic Oceans, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Assynt hamlet, it is one of the oldest mountains in the British Isles, being composed of Silurian quartzite and traps; and it figures conspicuously, in various directions, to a considerable distance. Parmigan abound on it, and are easily got during snow-storms and at other times.

BENMORE-COIGACH

Benmore-Coigach, a mountain in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, flanking the central part of the N side of Loch Broom. It rises to an altitude of 2435 feet above sea-level; shows peculiar tints and a very striking contour; and is one of the most remarkable mountains in the Highlands.

Ben Muich Dhui. See BEN MACDHUI.

Bennabour. See BENABOURD.

Ben-na-Cailleach, a mountain in the S of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, 3 miles W by S of Broadford. It is shaped somewhat like Vesuvius, and has a peaked summit.

Bennachie. See BENNOCHIE.

Bennamhian. See BENEVEIAN.

Bennan. See BENAN.

Ben-nan-Aighean, a mountain in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, almost wholly encircled by the Kinglass and its affluent, the Allt Hallater, and culminating at 3141 feet above the upper waters of Loch Etive, 3½ miles to the W. Though bearing a name which signifies 'the mountain of the heifers,' it yields but indifferent pasture even on its lower acclivities, and is almost entirely bare over all its upper half. It consists chiefly of granite, and contains a few fine rock crystals.

Bennarty. See BENARTY.

Ben Nevis, a mountain in Kilmalie parish, Inverness-shire, immediately SE of Loch Eil at Fort William, and accessible from that town by a new carriage drive of 7 miles to the head of Glen Nevis, opened to traffic in Sept. 1880. It starts abruptly from the plain adjacent to Fort William; is well defined round all its circuit; attains an altitude of 4406 feet above sea-level; and is the highest mountain in Great Britain. Two profound glens, Treig on the E, and Nevis on the S and SW, cut down large portions of its skirts; and deep depressions, hollows, or plains on the other sides separate the rest of it from the neighbouring heights. Its base measures fully 24 miles in circuit; its mass looks like one mountain superimposed on another—Ossa piled upon Pelion; its summit is not peaked, but flattened; and its entire bulk, from skirt to crown, stands well revealed to the eye, exhibiting its proportions with continuity and clearness. The lower mountain is an oblong mass, about 3000 feet high, and terminates in a plateau containing a tarn or alpine lakelet; and the upper mountain springs from the southern extremity of the lower one, and has the form of a vast prism. The northern front makes two grand acclivitous ascents, terminating in terraces; and the north-eastern side shrinks into a broad tremendous precipice, not less than 1500 feet deep. The rock of the basement portion is gneiss alternating with mica slate; the rock thence upward to the summit of the lower mountain is granite, newer than the gneiss; and the rock of the upper mountain is porphyritic greenstone, more recent still than the granite. The rocks, however, include diversities, each kind within itself; and, at once by their superpositions, by their several diversities, and by their respective minerals, they form a grand study to geologists. The ascent of Ben Nevis is usually made on the W side, from Fort William or Banavie, and occupies 3½ hours; but it cannot be made without considerable difficulty and some danger, and ought never to be attempted by a stranger without a guide. The view from the summit is both extensive and sublime. The astonished spectator, who has been so fortunate as to reach it free of its frequent robe of clouds, descends, toward the S and E, the blue mountains of Ben Cruachan, Ben Lomond, Benmore, Ben Lavers, Schiehallion, and Cairngorm, with a thousand intermediate and less aspiring peaks. On the other sides, his eye wanders from the distant hills of Caithness to the remote and scarcely discernible mountains of the Outer Hebrides. Numerous glens and valleys lie to the S, but they are hidden from observation; and to the utmost verge of the horizon, countless mountains of all sizes and shapes, heathy, rocky, and tempest-worn, extend before the eye, as if the waves of a troubled ocean had suddenly been turned to stone. Looking towards the other points of the compass, we meet with more variety,—the silvery waters of Lochs Eil, Linnhe, and Lochy,

BENSHITH

of the Atlantic and German oceans, rendering the vast prospect more cheerful and brilliant. In May 1881 an observatory of the Scottish Meteorological Society was established on Ben Nevis.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Bennochie (Gael. *beinn-a-Ché*, 'mountain of Ché,' a Caledonian deity), a mountain in Alford, Keig, Premnay, Oyne, and Garioch parishes, Aberdeenshire, extending about 5 miles from E to W, about 3½ from N to S, and flanking the N side of the valley of the Don from the neighbourhood of Alford village to the near neighbourhood of Inverurie. It rises to an altitude of 1698 feet above sea-level; it swells upward in graceful outline; it has six summits in the form of peaks or rounded pinnacles; and it figures conspicuously in a great extent of landscape, to distances of 30 or 40 miles, so as to be an arresting object on the sky-line as seen from almost every part of Buchan. Its summits are locally known by distinctive names; and the highest and largest is called the Mither Tap. The principal rock of the mountain is reddish granite, traversed from N to S by great dykes of porphyry; and it is extensively quarried.

Ben Nuis. See BENGNUIS.

Ben Odhar, a mountain (2948 feet) on the mutual border of Perth and Argyll shires, 2½ miles N by E of Tyndrum station.

Benormin. See BEN-AN-ARMUINN.

Ben Pharlagain, a mountain in the W of Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, culminating at 2836 feet above sea-level, 2¼ miles W of the foot of Loch Erich.

Ben Ratha, a hill in Reay parish, NW Caithness, culminating 2½ miles SSW of Reay village. It makes a long slow ascent of upwards of 1 mile, attains an altitude of 795 feet above sea-level, and is pierced with a curious cave.

Ben Reithe. See ARGYLL'S BOWLING GREEN.

Ben Reoch, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbar-tonshire, situated midway between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and culminating 1¾ mile SE of Arrochar village at 2168 feet above sea-level.

Ben Resipol, a mountain in Sunart district, Argyllshire, overhanging the N side of Loch Sunart, and rising to an altitude of 2774 feet above sea-level.

Ben Rinnes, a mountain in Aberlour and Inveraven parishes, Banffshire, bounded E by the deep pass of Glack Harness, which separates it from the Conval Mountains, and westward extending to within 2¾ miles of the river Spey below Ballindalloch. It rises from a base some 3 miles long and 2 miles broad to an elevation of 2755 feet above sea-level, and commands a view from Caithness to the Grampians.

Ben Ruadh, a hill (837 feet) on the mutual border of Farr and Reay parishes, Sutherland, 4 miles S by E of the head of Strathy Bay; also another hill (608 feet) of Reay parish, on the Caithness border, 2¾ miles WSW of Reay village.

Ben Ruadh, a mountain in the Kilmun portion of Duno-Kilmun parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, culminating ¾ mile E of the lower waters of Loch Eck at 2178 feet above sea-level.

Ben Ruisg, a mountain in Luss parish, Dumbar-tonshire, 2½ miles SW of Luss village. It has an altitude of 1939 feet above sea-level.

Ben Scrial, a mountain in Glenelg parish, Inverness-shire, flanking the northern shore of the lower part of Loch Hourn, and rising 3196 feet above the sea.

Ben Sguliaird, a mountain in Ardochattan parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, culminating 3 miles ENE of the head of Loch Creran, at 3058 feet above sea-level.

Benshalag, three tiny lochs on or near the mutual border of Dallas and Knockando parishes, Elginshire.

Bensheasgarnich, a mountain in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, one of the central Grampians, higher than most of the neighbouring mountains, and rising to an altitude of 3890 feet above sea-level.

Benshianta, a mountain summit in Jura island, Argyllshire, the northern one of the three summits called the Paps of Jura.

Benshith, a lofty mountain on the eastern boundary of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland.

BENSLEOCH

Bensleoch or **Bensliabhoch**, a mountain of W Ross-shire, flanking the NE side of the upper part of Loch Maree, and culminating 5 miles N by W of Kinlochewe. It has an altitude of 3217 feet above sea-level; is scarred and cut by great rifts and gullies; and rises in such continuous mass that the entire ascent of it, from base to summit, figures clearly in the scenery of Loch Maree.

Bensley, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 313.

Ben Smeorale, a mountain in Clyne parish, E Sutherland, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Brora. It has an altitude of 1592 feet above sea-level.

Benspenue (Gael. *beinn spionnaidh*, 'mountain of strength'), a mountain in Durness parish, Sutherland, flanking the E side of Strath Dionard, and culminating $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Fair-aird Head. It has a massive form, and rises to an altitude of 2537 feet above sea-level.

Ben Stack, a conical mountain in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, flanking the SW shore of Loch Stack, and culminating $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of the head of Loch Laxford at 2367 feet above sea-level.

Ben Starav, a mountain in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, flanking the NE shore of the upper waters of Loch Etive, and culminating 10 miles NNW of Dalmally. It has a broad base, furrowed sides, and a rocky summit; rises to an altitude of 3541 feet above sea-level; and figures imposingly amid a vast extent of Highland landscape. Its sides and summit are totally sterile. Its rock is granite, and the *débris* in the channels of its brooks contains large beautiful quartz crystals, variously colourless, yellowish, or dark-hued; and by lapidaries esteemed as not inferior to the precious Cairngorm stones.

Benstomino or **Beinn's Tomaine**, a mountain in Farr parish, Sutherland, flanking the E side of the lower waters of Loch Loyal, and culminating $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Tongue village at 1728 feet above sea-level.

Benston, a place with lime works in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire. The limestone rock is about 12 feet deep, and the lime is of prime quality as a cement.

Benstrome, a mountain in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, flanking the SW side of Loch More, and culminating 9 miles SE of Scourie.

Bent, a place, with a public school, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. The school, with accommodation for 114 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 58, and a grant of £53, 17s.

Bentalloch or **Bentealluidh**, a mountain in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, flanking the narrow pass through the S centre of the island, and culminating 12 miles W by N of Oban. It has a finely conical outline, is clothed with verdure to the summit, rises to an altitude of about 2800 feet above sea-level, and presents itself as a most magnificent object to voyagers entering the Sound of Mull from the N. Its proper name signifies 'the prospect mountain;' and its popular name among mariners is the Sugarloaf.

Ben Tarsuinn. See ARRAN.

Bentealluidh. See BENTALLOCH.

Ben Tee. See BEN TIGH.

Ben Tharsuinn, a mountain on the mutual border of Luss and Row parishes, Dumbartonshire, situated nearly midway between Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and culminating $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of Garelochhead. Its summit-altitude is 2149 feet above sea-level.

Ben Thutaig. See BEN HUTIG.

Ben Tigh, a mountain in the SW centre of Inverness-shire, adjacent to the head of Loch Lochy. It has an altitude of 2956 feet above sea-level.

Ben Trilleachan, a mountain in Ardchattan parish, Lorn, Argyllshire, culminating 2 miles SW of the head of Loch Etive at 2752 feet above sea-level.

Bents, a village, with a railway station, in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, on the Bathgate and Morning-side railway, adjacent to the boundary with Edinburghshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by W of Bathgate.

Bents, a burn in the S centre of Aberdeenshire, rising in Tough parish, and running about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward

BEN VENUE

partly within Tough, partly on the boundary with Alford to the river Don.

Ben Tulachan, a summit in the NW of Balquhider parish, SW Perthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the head of Loch Katrine. It has a height of 3099 feet above sea-level.

Ben Uaig, a mountain near the N centre of Mull island, Argyllshire, adjacent to Pennygowan Bay, and 1320 feet high.

Benuaish. See BEN WYVIS.

Ben Uary or **Beinn na h'Urrachd**, a mountain on the mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, Sutherland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Helmsdale. It has an altitude of 2046 feet above sea-level. A good mineral spring is at its N foot.

Ben Udlaman, a summit on the NW border of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, belonging to the central Grampians, and culminating 9 furlongs from the E shore of Loch Erich at 3306 feet above sea-level.

Ben Ular. See BEN BHEULA.

Ben Ushinish, a summit (1000 feet) in the SE of the Park district of Lochs parish, Lewis island, Ross-shire. It groups with Benmore and Cronaig; and with them is celebrated in old hunting songs.

Ben Vacher. See BENEVACHAR.

Benvaddu, a mountain in Farr parish, Sutherland, flanking the E side of Strathnaver, 13 miles SSW of Strathy.

Benvalla or **Penvalla**, a mountain in Stobo parish, Peeblesshire, flanking the NE side of the upper part of Hopehead Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Stobo Castle. It has an altitude of 1764 feet above sea-level.

Benvan. See BEN BAN.

Ben Vane, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, near the Argyllshire boundary, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Tarbet. It overhangs the western bank of Inveruglas Water, immediately below its efflux from Loch Sloy, and has an altitude of 3004 feet above sea-level.

Ben Vane, a mountain 2685 feet high on the mutual border of Balquhider and Callander parishes, Perthshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by E of Loch Achray.

Ben Vannoch, a mountain (3125 feet) of W Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of the head of Loch Lyon, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Ben Achallader.

Ben Varen, the western one of the three great mountain ridges of the N division of Arran island, Buteshire. It extends about 7 miles from N to S; has greater breadth but less height and less sublimity than the middle and eastern ridges, culminating at 2345 feet above sea-level; and, as seen from points on the W coast, shows an outline similar to that of a long house with rounded roof.

Benveallich, a mountain on the mutual border of Loth and Kildonan parishes, Sutherland. It has an altitude of 1888 feet above sea-level.

Benveedan or **Beinn Fhada**, a mountain on the mutual border of Ardchattan and Lismore parishes, Argyllshire, separated from Buachaille-Etive by the mountain pass which leads from Glen Etive to Glenceo. A stupendous mass, it attains, in its highest point, Bidean nam Bian, an altitude of 3766 feet above sea-level, or 155 feet higher than Ben Cruachan.

Ben Venue (Gael. *beinn-mheadhonaith*, 'middle mountain'), a mountain in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, flanking the S side of the lower waters of Loch Katrine and the main part of the Trossachs, and culminating 10 miles W by S of Callander. Rising almost murally from the margin of Loch Katrine, it surges upward to 2393 feet above sea-level, and commands extensive views to the N, the E, and the W, including much of the territory celebrated in the *Lady of the Lake*. It shows rich fleckings and interminglings of verdure, natural wood, and naked rock; it exhibits a lofty terrace-pass and a stupendous corrie, noticed in our article on Bealach-nam-Bo; it combines, more than almost any other mountain, the characters of grandeur, romance, and beauty; and, as to its aggregate configuration, it looks like an immense heap of broken hillocks, thus answering closely to Sir Walter Scott's description:

'Craggs, knolls, and mounds, confusedly hurl'd,
The fragments of an earlier world.'

BENVIE

Benvie, a village and an ancient parish on the SW border of Forfarshire. The village stands on Invergowrie Burn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Dundee. Here, at the manse, was born John Playfair (1748-1819), the eminent mathematician and natural philosopher. A chalybeate spring near, once held in great repute, is now entirely neglected. The parish, since 1758, has been incorporated with Liff.

Benvigory, a lofty hill in Kildalton parish, E side of Islay island, Argyllshire. Here about 1600 the Macdonalds were severely defeated by the invader Hector Maclean, who afterwards ravaged the island.

Ben Vore. See BENMORE.

Ben Vortlich, a mountain on the W border of Comrie parish, Perthshire, culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Stuc-a-Chroin, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lochearnhead, at an altitude of 3224 feet above sea-level. It is seen from Perth, Edinburgh, and Ayrshire; and it commands a view over much of central Scotland from sea to sea.

Ben Vortlich, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbar-tonshire, flanking the NE shore of Loch Sloy, and culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the head of Loch Lomond. It has two summits, N and S, about 3 furlongs asunder, with altitudes of respectively 3055 and 3092 feet above sea-level; and it is notable for the excellence of its pasture, the richness of its flora, and the occurrence on it of white hares and ptarmigan.

Ben Vrackie, a mountain in Moulin parish, Perthshire, flanking the E side of the Pass of Killiecrankie, and culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Moulin village. Rising to an altitude of 2757 feet above sea-level, it presents an appearance somewhat answering to its Gaelic name, *Beinn-bhreach*, which signifies 'the speckled mountain,' its purple heather contrasting with the grey rocks and stones; it forms a prominent feature in the scenery of a large extent of country; and it commands a view from the Central Grampians to Arthur's Seat, and from Ben Macdhui to Ben Nevis.

Benvraick, a mountain on the NW border of Drymen parish, Stirlingshire, culminating $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Loch Lomond opposite Luss, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Drymen village. It has an altitude of 1922 feet above sea-level; and it adjoins the watershed toward Loch Lomond, but sends off its own drainage to the Duchray head-stream of the river Forth.

Ben Vriac or **Ben Bhreac**, a mountain in Arrochar parish, Dumbar-tonshire, situated on the N side of Glen Douglas, and culminating $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW by W of Firkin Point on Loch Lomond. It has an altitude of 2233 feet above sea-level.

Benvue, the north-eastern one of the two eminences of Eigg island, Inverness-shire.

Benwhat, a summit in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, culminating $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of the village at 1426 feet above sea-level.

Ben Wyvis (Gael. *beinn-uabhais*, 'stupendous mountain'), a mountain in Kiltarn and Fodderty parishes, Ross-shire, culminating 8 miles NW of Dingwall. Rising from a very wide base, with broad shoulders, to a spreading lumpish outline, it presents a profile, in some points of view, like that of a haystack; it has an altitude of 3429 feet above sea-level; and it commands a very extensive and most gorgeous view. The ascent of it is very tedious and fatiguing, and is much impeded by tracts of spongy moor, but can be facilitated over most of the distance by the use of Highland ponies. Its predominant rock is slaty gneiss, much intersected with veins of hornblende and granite; its top is covered with a soft green sward; and its upper parts, even in the height of the warmest summers, are almost constantly sheeted or flecked with snow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Ben Yattan or **Yadain**. See BENEADDAN.

Ben-y-Gloe. See BENGLO.

Ben-y-Hone. See BEN CHONZIE.

Beoch, an ancient baronial castle, now represented by scanty ruins, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

Beoraig, a lake in Glenmeoble, Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long.

Beoster, a village in Bressay island, Shetland.

Berbeth, an estate in Straiton and Dalmellington

BERNARDS, ST

parishes, Ayrshire. Its mansion, on the left bank of the river Doon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Dalmellington village, is a plain edifice, but has extensive grounds of great beauty, both natural and artificial. A waterfall, Dalcarnie Linn, on a neighbouring streamlet, makes a leap of more than 60 feet, and opens into a deep wooded dell. Berbeth is the property of Alex. Fred. M'Adam, Esq. (b. 1864; suc. 1878).

Beregonium, a misprint in the Ulm edition (1486) of Ptolemy's *Geography* for 'Berigonium,' a town of the Novantæ, now generally identified with the Mote of Innermessan, on the E shore of Loch Ryan, Wigtownshire. Hector Boece, however, applied the name 'Beregonium' to a very large vitrified fort in Ardochattan parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Ardmucknish Bay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Connel Ferry, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE by boat of Oban. That fort's correct name was *Dunmhuicwisneachan* ('fort of the sons of Uisneach'), now corrupted into *Dunmacsnochan* (vol. i., p. 72, of Skene's *Celt. Scot.*, 1876). Neither Beregonium, nor any name of similar sound, seems ever to have belonged to it; but as Beregonium it figures in sheet 45 of the Ordnance Survey (1876), where also we find, close by, 'Port Selma' and 'New Selma.' Not that any name ever belonged to it which can, in any way, connect it with the Selma of Ossian or the place of the residence of the Fingalian kings. Nothing better can be said for it in relation to Selma than is said by the writer of the *New Statistical Account* of Ardochattan:—'One may be permitted to say that this locality may advance claims to the honour in question quite as powerful as those of any other in the Highlands. Selma signifies in Gaelic "the fine view," and certainly a nobler and more magnificent prospect than that from the top of this hill cannot easily be obtained in any country.' It is true the name *Balanree*, or more properly *Dun-Bhail-an-Righ*, signifying 'the hill of the king's town,' is borne by a fine range of adjacent cliff—a name that might seem to favour the notion of kings having had their seat here, either kings Fingalian or kings Dalriadan. As a matter of fact, however, it probably implies no more than that the cliff commands a splendid view. Localities bearing names associated with kingly residence or kingly power are almost as numerous in the Highlands as are places commanding prospects of similar splendour to that from Dunmacsnochan; so that each and all, on the score of the names they bear, might as forcibly as this claim to have been the site of the capital of either the Fingalian or the Dalriadan kings. Dunstaffnage Castle, too, which undoubtedly succeeded a Dalriadan royal residence, and is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, has been supposed to countenance the theory that a metropolitan city was here; but as that castle is on the opposite side of the entrance to Loch Etive, and can only be reached circuitously by Connel Ferry, the argument based on it, if allowed to point at all to any site of a royal city, would indicate one on the southern side of Loch Etive, and therefore tells against Dunmacsnochan. Nor are the vestiges which exist, or the relics which have been found, of anything like specific or sufficient character to warrant any of the theories which have been hazarded respecting it. The hill is a small, double-topped, rocky eminence, adjoining a strip of plain. A well-defined vitrified fort, in some parts 8 feet high, is on the top; a defensive wall, still partly extant, was at the base. Traces of a Caledonian circle are said to have been on its shoulders; a small burying-ground and an ancient chapel are adjacent to the base; faint traces of a straight raised way, bearing a name which signifies 'the market street,' are on the neighbouring plain; and on the plain have been found a stone coffin, an urn, a sandal, and a hollow log of wood. There are all the real materials out of which have been manufactured the ancient capital of Dalriada, the seat of a monarchy far earlier than the Christian era, the Selma of Ossian, the place of the residence of Fingalian kings!

Berness, a village in the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its post-town is Portree.

Bernards, St. See EDINEBURGH.

BERNERA

Bernerá, an island of BARRA parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is the southernmost island of the parish, and lies 14 miles SSW of the southernmost point of Barra proper. It measures about 1 mile in length and about $\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth. It consists of gneiss rock; and rises in Barra Head, on the SE side, to a height of 530 feet. Its cliffs on that side have a diversified structure and a romantic appearance; are now inclining, now vertical, now projecting; here smooth and there fissured; in one place massive and continuous, in another pierced with a cavern and cut into a cove; and in the summer months they are inhabited by prodigious numbers of kittiwakes, guillemots, auks, and puffins. The natives of the island derive much of their subsistence from the eggs and the young of these birds; but in obtaining it, they do deeds of great daring on the cliffs. Pop. (1861) 34, (1871) 38, (1881) 72.

Bernerá, an island and a *quoad sacra* parish in Harris parish, Inverness-shire. The island lies in the Sound of Harris, about 1 mile N of the nearest part of North Uist, and 5 miles SSW of the nearest part of Harris; and it measures about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from NE to SW, and about 2 miles in breadth. Pop. (1861) 315, (1871) 373, (1881) 452. The parish includes all the other Harris islands in the Sound of Harris; was constituted in 1845; had, in 1881, a population of 454; and is in the presbytery of Uist and synod of Glenelg. Its post-town is Lochmaddy. Stipend, £120. The church is a Government one, and was built in 1829. There is a Free Church mission for Bernera and Boreray.

Bernerá, **Large and Little**, two islands of Uig parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, in Loch Roag, on the W of Lewis, 23 miles W of Stornoway. Large Bernera measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NW to SE, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles from E to W; has a jagged outline, with alternations of bays and headlands; and is surrounded by an archipelago of islets. Inland the surface, sown with over 30 lochs, nowhere exceeds 223 feet above sea-level. A remarkable assemblage of ancient standing stones, rivaling those of Callernish, crowns the brow of one of its promontories, and looks in the distance like a cemetery of thickly clustered tombstones. The alignment of it resembles that of a Roman cross, with a circle at the intersection; and is computed to have originally measured about 680 feet along the main line, over 204 along the transverse line, and 189 round the periphery of the circle. Thirty-six stones are still standing in some or other of its several parts; but numerous others lie prostrate in positions showing them to have been formerly erect, while a good many more are presumed to have been destroyed; and all those still on ground are, more or less, of a megalithic character. Another stone circle now incomplete, and still another with a double oval row, are in the neighbourhood of the great cruciform assemblage; but they consist of much smaller stones. Pop. of Large Bernera (1861) 453, (1871) 539, (1881) 596. Little Bernera is a mere islet ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile) lying to the NW of Large Bernera.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 104, 105, 1858.

Bernisdale, a hamlet, with a public school, in Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 98, and a grant of £89, 10s.

Berriedale (Old Norse *Berudalr*), a river of Latheron parish, SE Caithness, formed $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Morven (2313 feet) by two head-streams, Feith Gaineimh Mhor and Feith Chaorunn Mhor, which rise near the Sutherland border at 1300 feet above sea-level, and have a respective easterly course of 5 and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Thence it flows $16\frac{3}{4}$ miles E, SE, S, and SE again, receiving 42 burns and rills, and at 3 furlongs from the sea uniting with Langwell Water. Small in summer, in winter large and impetuous, it contains salmon, grilse, and little trout; its valley is deep and beautifully wooded.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 109, 110, 1876-77.

Berriedale, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Latheron, SE Caithness. The village is finely situated on the northern bank of the confluent Berriedale and Langwell Waters, within 3 furlongs of the rock-bound

BERVIE

coast, and 10 miles NE of Helmsdale station. It has a post office under Wick, an Established church (1826; 312 sittings), and a Free church; near it are Langwell House (Duke of Portland) and the ruins of two old castles. In one of these, according to tradition, dwelt William Sutherland, *alias* 'Big William the son of Hector,' who, starting on a raid to the Orkneys with one of the Earls of Caithness, and knowing that he was fated never to return, lay down on the greensward above Berriedale Inn, near the churchyard, and there had the length of his body cut out in the form of a grave, which to this day retains the name of the 'Long Grave,' and measures 9 feet 5 inches. To the Sinclair Earls of Caithness Berriedale has given the title of Baron since 1455. The *quoad sacra* parish, with a stipend of £132, was constituted in 1846, and had a pop. of 1264 in 1851, of 1194 in 1871, and of 1186 in 1881.

Berry Head, a magnificent rocky promontory at the southern extremity of Walls, in Orkney. It corresponds, in some respects, to the opposite promontory of Dunnet Head, in Caithness.

Berryhill, a place, with a public school, in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. The school, with accommodation for 400 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 300, and a grant of £270, 6s.

Berryhill, an estate in Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Kilsyth town. Auchineroch and Auchinvalley, to the SE of it, belong to the same proprietor. The working of lime was carried on upon it, but has been relinquished.

Berryhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Peterhead town. An ancient camp, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of the mansion, was almost obliterated by a road-maker in 1829.

Berryhillock, a village in Deskford parish, N Banffshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Cullen.

Bertha, a quondam ancient town in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the river Almond, at its influx to the Tay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Perth. It appears, on tolerable evidence, to have sprung from the Roman station of Orrea; it is regarded by some writers, but not on good authority, to have been the original Perth, or, as they call it, Old Perth; and it was desolated by a flood in the time of William the Lyon, and has long been utterly extinct. The flood which destroyed it imperilled the king's life, and drowned his infant son and many of the inhabitants. Numerous Roman relics have been found on its site; traces of a bridge at it across the Tay, on the line of the Roman road from Ardoch to Scone, are still discernible in very low states of the river; and a farm on the opposite bank still bears the name of Rome.

Bertram-Shotts. See SHOTTS.

Bervie (Gael. *bir-bhuidhe*, 'pleasant stream'), a river of Kincardineshire, formed by four head-streams that rise in the NE corner of Fordoun parish at an altitude of some 1200 feet above sea-level. To Bervie Bay it takes a course of $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, all of it east-south-eastward, excepting the $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Mondynes Bridge to near Fordoun station, where it bends to the SSW; and on its right it has Fordoun, Garvoek, and Bervie parishes, on its left Glenbervie, Arbuthnott, and Kinneff. Its waters contain trout (running up to 1 lb.) and sea-trout, with occasional salmon and grilse; and its banks are adorned by the parks of Glenbervie, Kair, Arbuthnott, and Allardice.

Bervie, a coast town and parish of Kincardineshire. The town, called sometimes Inverbervie, stands on the southern bank of Bervie Water, 3 furlongs from its mouth in Bervie Bay, and at the terminus of a section of the North British railway, $13\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Montrose; while a good bridge across the river, 80 feet high and of 103 feet span, leads 10 miles north-north-eastward to Stonehaven. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a market town, and nominally a seaport, it mainly consists of three small irregular streets, forming three sides of a rectangle; and it has a post office under Fordoun, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; branches of the Aberdeen Town and County

BERVIE BROW

Bank, the North of Scotland Banking Company, and the Stonehaven Savings' Bank; gas-works; three principal inns; a market cross; a town-house (1720) surmounted by a belfry; a public hall (1874), with accommodation for over 400 persons, being 82 feet long, 33 wide, and 27 high; the parish church, a handsome Gothic edifice (1837; 900 sittings), with a square tower more than 100 feet high; a Free church; and a public school. Wednesday is market-day, and cattle and grain markets are held on the second Wednesday of the six winter months, October to March, and on the Thursday before 19 May. A machine for spinning linen yarn—the first in Scotland—was set up on the Haughs of Bervie in 1788; and now along the river there are four flax and tow mills, besides a woollen mill, a chemical works, and wincey and sacking factories. Some little commerce is carried on, but the harbour is at the fishing village of GOURDON, 1 mile to the S, though the inner basin of Bervie Bay might itself be easily rendered a safe and commodious haven. A Carmelite friary stood upon Friar's Dubb, near Bervie Bridge; and near the station is Hallgreen Castle, a picturesque stronghold still in fair preservation, which, founded in 1376 by the Dunnets, passed to the Raits in the 15th century. Young David II., with Johanna, his English queen, landed at Bervie from France, 4 May 1341; and from him the town got its first charter, renewed by James VI. in 1595. It is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a town-clerk, and 9 councillors; and, with Montrose, Brechin, Arbroath, and Forfar, it sends one member to parliament, the parliamentary and municipal constituency numbering 169 in 1881, when the annual value of real property amounted to £2877, 3s. 10d., while the corporation revenue for 1880 was £191. The school, in the latter year, with accommodation for 124 children, had an average attendance of 94, and a grant of £56, 4s. Pop. of parliamentary burgh* (1831) 757, (1851) 934, (1871) 1013, (1881) 1094.

Bounded NW by Arbutnott, NE by Arbutnott and Kinneff, E by the German Ocean, and S by Benholm, the parish has an extreme length from E to W of 3 miles, an extreme width from N to S of 2 miles, and a land area of 2332 acres. The coast, about 2 miles long, is low but rocky; inland the surface rises southwards and south-westwards from the Bervie, which traces 3½ miles of the northern boundary, to Gourdon Hill (436 feet), Knox Hill (523), and Kenshot Hill (618), the two first culminating on, and the last just within, the Benholm border. Peattie Burn runs through the middle of the parish to the Bervie, opposite Allardice Castle. The prevailing rock is Devonian sandstone and conglomerate, and has been extensively quarried; the soil of the low grounds is a deep fertile loam, incumbent upon gravel; and fully two-thirds of the whole area are cultivated, besides some 100 acres under wood. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 also holding between £100 and £500, 2 between £50 and £100, and 6 between £20 and £50. Bervie, disjoined from Kinneff in 1618, is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's income is £285. Valuation of landward portion (1881) £3745, 15s., including £282 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 1068, (1841) 1342, (1861) 1561, (1871) 1843, (1881) 2106.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 67, 1871.

Bervie Brow, a headland in Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the northern shore of Bervie Bay, and culminating at 451 feet above sea-level, ¾ mile NE of Bervie town. It forms a conspicuous landmark, being visible at sea for 15 leagues. Tradition records that David II. was shipwrecked at its base, where are the 'King's Step' and 'Kinghornie' farm; and the headland itself is sometimes called 'Craig David.'

Berwick, North, a watering-place of Haddingtonshire, at the entrance of the Firth of Forth, 11½ miles S of Anstruther, 10 SSE of Elie, 10½ SW of the Isle of May, and 3½ WSW of the Bass by water. By road it is 8½ miles N by E of Haddington and 11½ WNW of Dunbar; and by a branch of the North British railway, formed

BERWICK, NORTH

in 1848, it is 4¼ miles NNE of Drem Junction, and 2½ ENE of Edinburgh. Mainly consisting of the long High Street, running E and W parallel to a modern seaward row, and crossed at right angles to the E by Quality Street, this latter planted with plane-trees, North Berwick fronts a little greenstone promontory, which forms a small natural harbour, and right and left of which are Milsey and North Berwick Bays. Along their splendid sands stretch the East and West Links, the former small, the latter with a 5-mile golf-course; and behind the town conical North Berwick Law rises 612 feet above the level of the sea. Its charming situation, noble views, and healthy climate, its bathing, boating, golfing, and pleasant excursions alike by sea and by land, have made and are making North Berwick a more and more popular summer resort, such popularity being attested by the uprising of villas and hotels—the Royal, Marine, Commercial, and Dalrymple Arms, besides 4 private establishments and over two-score lodging-houses. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a railway telegraph office, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., a town-house, gas-works, waterworks (with a storage since 1881 of 179,298 galls.), a library and reading-room, a lifeboat, a volunteer corps, a bowling-green (1865), a curling club, 3 golf-clubs—the North Berwick (1832), Bass Rock, and Tantallon (1874), for the first of which a club-house was erected on the West Links in 1880 at a cost of £1800—and Free Masons', Foresters', Odd Fellows', and Good Templars' lodges. A small debt court sits on the third Wednesday of January and July, and the second Wednesday of April and November; and fairs are held on the Thursday of May after Dunbar and the last Thursday of November. The harbour is dry at low water, and never too easy of access, but possesses a tolerable pier, and carries on a fairish trade in the import of guano and coal, and the export of potatoes for the London market. A steamer, too, plies between it and Leith once a week during summer; and the deep-sea and in-shore fisheries received a great impulse from the railway, though herrings since 1862 have forsaken the Craigleith Waters. To the SW, near the station, stand the scanty fragments of St Mary's Benedictine nunnery—an entrance archway, with traces of refectory, kitchen, cellarage, and the E wall of the chapel. Founded by Duncan, fifth Earl of Fife (d. 1154), this nunnery was destroyed in 1565, its revenues, then valued at £557 *plus* rent in kind, being erected into a lordship for Sir Alexander Home by James VI. (Grose's *Ants. Scotl.*, i. 74-76). The 'Auld Kirk,' by the harbour, on the sandy eminence that once was an islet joined to the shore by arches, is another interesting but equally dilapidated ruin, with only its arched main doorway and font entire. It was dedicated to St Andrew; and, in the famous witch-trials of 1591, it figures as the place where, in the presence of 94 witches and 6 wizards, who had danced in the kirkyard to Geilie Duncan's playing on the Jew's harp, 'the devil startit up himself in the pulpit, like ane meikle black man, and callit every man by name, and every ane answerit, "Here, Master." On his command they openit up the graves, twa within, and ane without the kirk, and took off the joints of their fingers, taes, and knees, and partit them amang them; and the said Agnes Sampson gat for her part ane winding-sheet and twa joints, whilk she tint negligently' (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, i. 211-219). The present parish church, erected in 1882 at a cost of over £3500, is a cruciform Early English structure, with 1024 sittings. It retains an hour-glass and metal baptismal ewer, an iron alms-box, and 4 silver chalices, two of them older than 1670, the date inscribed upon the other two; in its churchyard is the tomb, with quaint epitaph, of John Blackadder (1615-85), the eminent Covenanted minister, who died in captivity on the Bass. Other places of worship are a plain Free church (1844; 400 sittings); a handsome U.P. church, rebuilt in 1872 at a cost of £3000; St Baldred's Episcopal church, a Norman structure, after Dalmeny, erected in 1859 and enlarged in 1863, when it was consecrated by Samuel Wilberforce,

* The royal burgh includes the whole parish of Bervie and sma portions of Benholm and Kinneff.

at that time Bishop of Oxford; and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady, an Early Decorated edifice of 1879. North Berwick owes its incorporation as a royal burgh to a charter of Robert III. (1390-1406), confirmed by James VI. in 1568, and it is governed by a provost, a baillie, a treasurer, 6 councillors, 2 town-clerks, and a procurator-fiscal; whilst since the Union it has united with Haddington, Dunbar, Jedburgh, and Lauder in returning one member to parliament, its parliamentary constituency numbering 212 and its municipal 217 in 1881, when its corporation revenue amounted to £317, and its valuation to £9273, 11s. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1851) 863, (1861) 1164, (1871) 1399, of whom 900 were in the royal burgh, (1881) 1698.

The parish comprises, besides four or five tinier islets, the barren greenstone island of Craigleith, 5 furlongs in circumference, 80 feet high, and 7 furlongs N of the harbour; and it contests with Whitekirk a claim to include the BASS, which rises 313 feet. Bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E and SE by Whitekirk, S by Prestonkirk, and SW and W by Dirleton, it has a length from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from N to S of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles, and an area of $5372\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 304 are foreshore and $1\frac{1}{4}$ water. The seaboard must be fully 5 miles long, reckoning all ins and outs; and to the E, from Canty Bay to Tantallon, is bold and rocky, rapidly rising to over 100 feet. Inland, the surface presents one and one only prominent feature, 'North Berwick Law, with cone of green,' whose height* and isolation make it conspicuous for 20 miles and more; whilst from its summit, gained by a zigzag or M road, and crowned by a ruined signal station and by the jawbones of a whale, one looks away southward to the Lammermuirs, west-south-westward to Arthur's Seat and the Pentlands, north-westward to the Lomond Hills in Fife. And round its western and northern base the little Mill Burn wanders, on through a wooded and secluded glen, 'The Ladies' Walk,' to Milsey Bay. The interesting geology of this parish is thus epitomised by Mr Ferrier:—'North Berwick stands in a trap district, extending along the coast from Aberlady Bay to Dunbar, and interposed between two coalfields, with isolated patches of Old Red sandstone here and there, which, having been upheaved by volcanic forces from their original site, have not been carried away by denudating agencies. But although hills of trap properly so called are numerous—greenstone, basalt, clinkstone, or porphyry, a good quarry of which last on the S side of the Law has furnished the town's materials—and though the neighbouring islets are all of this character, the prevailing rock of the district is trap-tuff, of which Hugh Miller says it is "a curiously compounded rock, evidently of Plutonic origin, and yet as regularly stratified as almost any rock belonging to the Neptunian series." The soils, which range from deep free loam and stiff alluvial clay to stretches of the lightest sand along the coast, are highly fertile and well cultivated, steam-ploughing having been introduced to the Lothians on Ferrygate farm. Remains of a crannoge or lake-village at Balgone, and the desolate shell of Fenton Tower are as nothing compared with TANTALLON Castle, whose annals are closely connected with those of the parish, North Berwick barony having passed under Robert II. from the Earls of Fife to the Douglasses, and been sold with the castle by the Marquis of Douglas to Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart. (cre. 1697), third son of the first Viscount Stair, and himself Lord President of the Court of Session. His fifth descendant, Sir Hew Hamilton-Dalrymple of Leuchie House, divides much of the property with Sir George Grant Suttie, sixth Bart. since 1702, of Balgone and Prestongrange, the Dalrymple estate within the shire comprising 3039 and the Suttie 8788 acres, of a respective value per annum of £8857 and £10,958. Leuchie and Balgone stand amid finely-wooded parks, 2 and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of the town; the former, dating from 1777, has been almost rebuilt

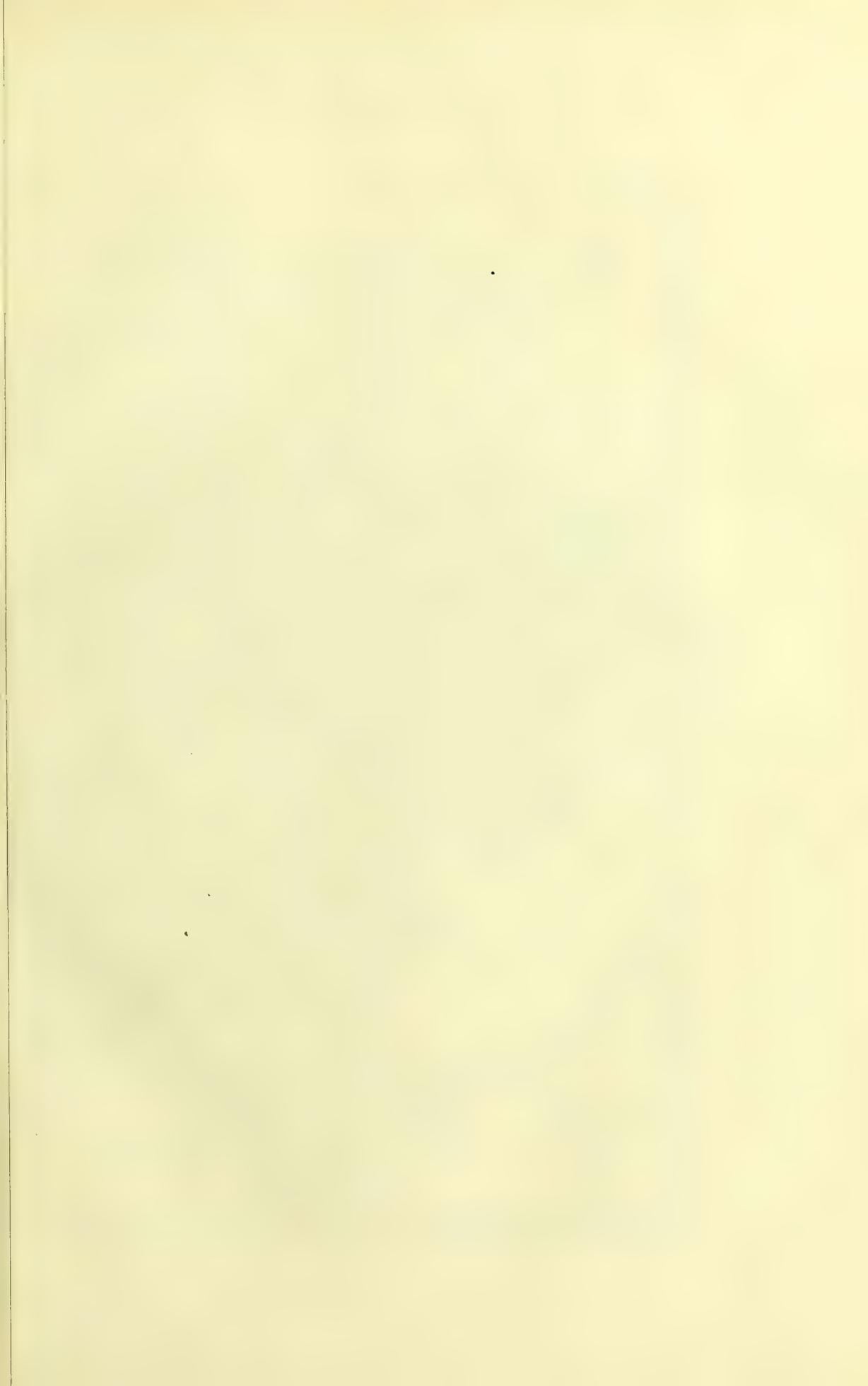
* A correspondent of the *Scotsman* (June 10, 1880) drew attention to the fact that this height is given, not at 612, but as 940 feet, in well-nigh every work on Scottish topography. The *fons erroris* seems to have been the *New Statistical*.

by its present owner. One other proprietor holds a yearly value of £500 and upwards, and 7 hold each between £100 and £500, 17 between £50 and £100, and 67 between £20 and £50. North Berwick is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £510. A public school at the town, and a subscription school at Halfland Barns, 3 miles ESE, with respective accommodation for 400 and 68 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 250 and 49, and grants of £233, 18s. and £52, 0s. 6d. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1881) £17,510, 14s. Total pop. (1801) 1583, (1811) 1727, (1821) 1694, (1831) 1824, (1841) 1708, (1851) 1643, (1861) 2071, (1871) 2373, (1881) 2686.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 41, 33, 1857-63. See G. Ferrier's *North Berwick and its Vicinity* (10th ed. 1881).

Berwickshire, the most south-easterly county of Scotland. It takes its name from Berwick-upon-Tweed, which anciently belonged to Scotland, and was this county's capital; but it originally bore the name of Merse, and it probably took that name from its situation as a march or border district. Merse, however, or March, or the Merse, seems to have included a considerable portion of the eastern lowlands of Teviotdale; and it gave the name of March, or the castle of the March or Merse, to Roxburgh Castle. The name Berwickshire, when once assumed, became a fixture for all the county, except the portion beneath and around Berwick which, ceded to England, was eventually constituted a separate jurisdiction; but the name Merse, on the other hand, partly became a loose descriptive designation for all the low country lying between the Tweed and the Lammermuirs, and extending up the right bank of the Tweed to the Eildon Hills, and partly sank into the designation of only so much of that region as lies E of the Roxburghshire boundary. Two other names, Lammermuir and Lauderdale, are now and have long been applied to respectively the eastern and the western sections of the other or hilly portion of Berwickshire; but they have always been ill-defined as to the limit-line dividing them from each other, or dividing either or both from the Merse. The three divisions of the county, Merse, Lammermuir, and Lauderdale, are separately noticed.

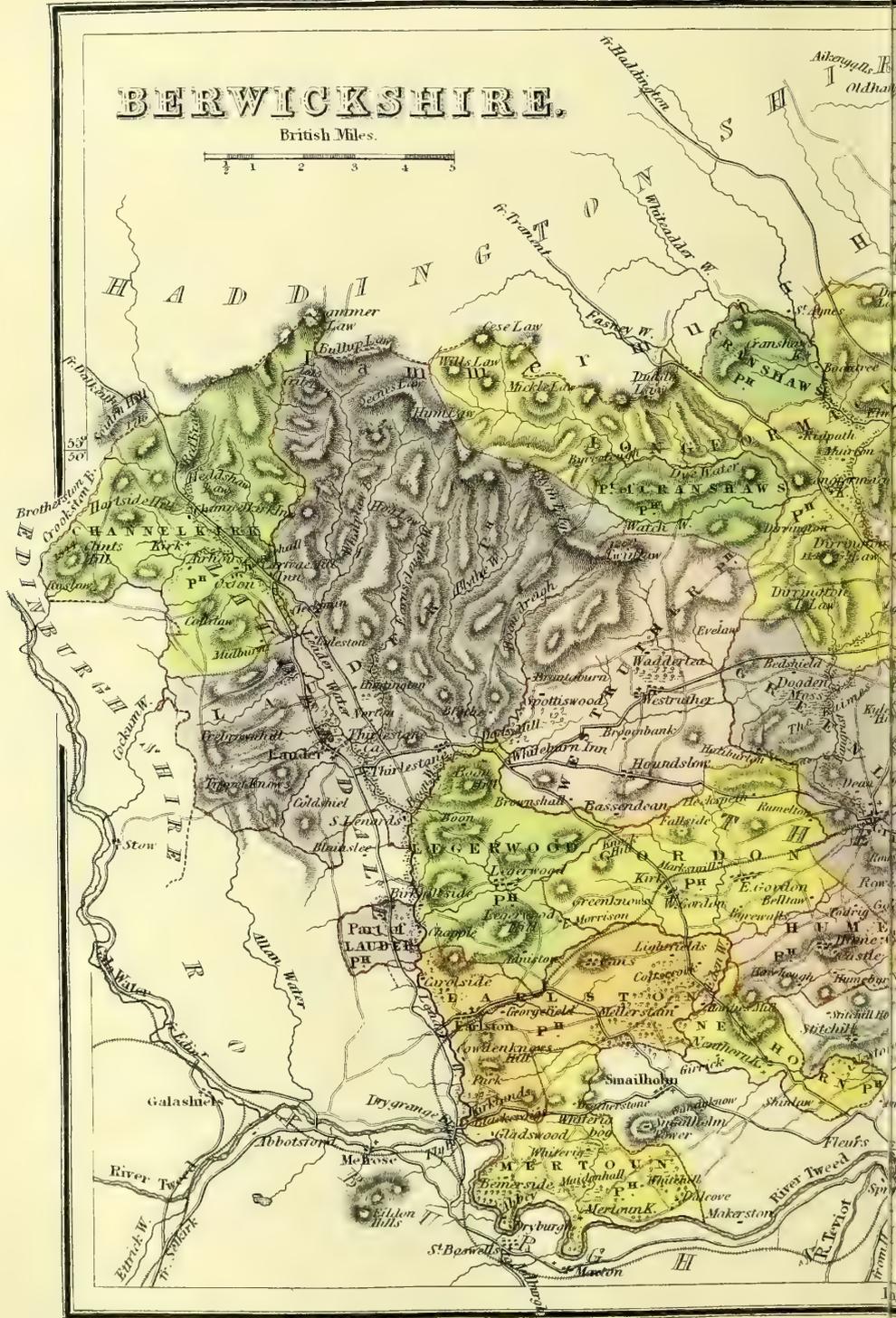
Berwickshire is bounded N by Haddingtonshire, NE and E by the German Ocean, SE by Berwick-upon-Tweed, Northumberland, and Roxburghshire, W by Roxburgh and Edinburgh shires. The northern boundary is a fitful line, partly along the watershed of the Lammermuir Hills, partly far down their declivities, and isolates or includes a detached portion of one of the Haddingtonshire parishes; the south-eastern boundary is partly an artificial line drawn from the coast to the Tweed around the quondam liberties of Berwick, and mainly the Tweed itself up to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Birgham; the southern boundary, from the point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Birgham, onward to the south-eastern extremity of Mertoun parish is an exceedingly tortuous artificial line, and all round the separation of Mertoun parish from Roxburghshire is the river Tweed; and the western boundary is Leader Water for $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, Cockum Water for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, Crookston Burn for $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and artificial lines over most of the intermediate and further distances. The greatest length of the county is $29\frac{1}{4}$ miles from E to W; the greatest breadth is $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N to S; and the area is $294,804\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, $1557\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water, and 799 acres of foreshore—in all, 464 square miles.

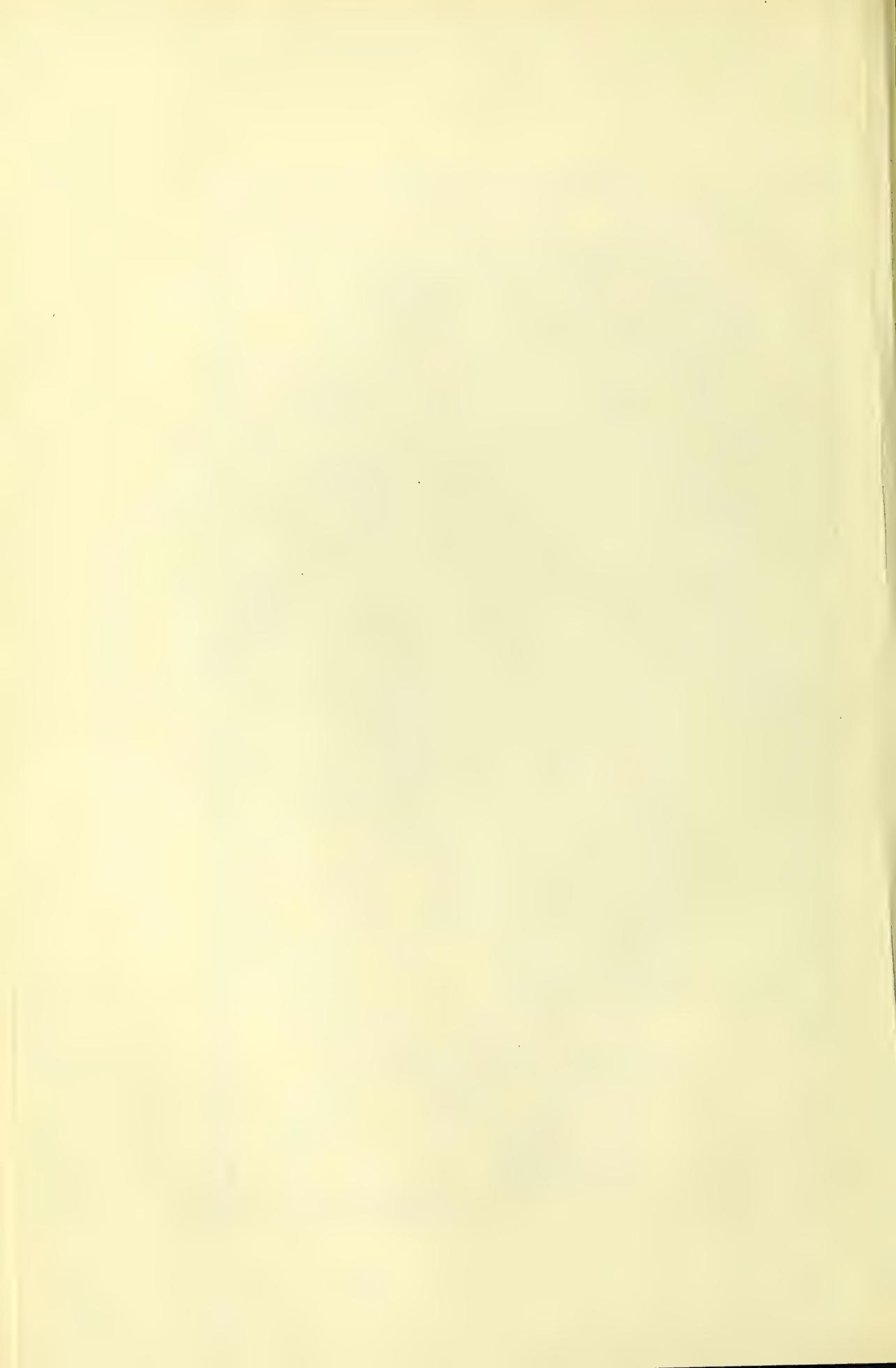
The coast, exclusive of minor sinuosities, measures about 19 miles in length; trends, in general direction, from NW to SE; makes two considerable projections, in the form of promontories, around Fast Castle and St Abb's Head; has two small bays at Coldingham and Eyemouth, but no other landing-places, except two or three accessible only to fishing boats or similar very small craft; and almost entirely consists of bold rocky precipices, ranging in altitude from 117 to 528 feet above the sea. The surface of the southern or Merse division of the interior, amounting to about 100,220 acres, is all low country, and unites with the contiguous Merse section of Roxburghshire to form the largest plain in Scotland. But, though presenting a general uniformity of level, it



BERWICKSHIRE.

British Miles.





is diversified, even in the flattest portions, with many undulations and gentle rising grounds; presents in most parts a series of elevations, in ranges from NW to SE, rising to altitudes of from 200 to 700 feet above sea-level; and, while destitute of any such bold or romantic features as abound in most other districts of Scotland, is far less tame and hardly less ornate than the rich, low, flat counties of the centre and the E of England. The northern division, comprising Lammermuir and Lauderdale, is prevalently upland; consists mainly of a broad range of well-defined, rounded lofty hills, intersected by numerous vales or dells; and, though including arable fields on the skirts or in the hollows, and possessing a large aggregate of green pasture on the acclivities, is principally bleak and moorish. The hills are generally gradual in their ascents, seldom rocky or precipitous on their shoulders, and often tabular on their summits; they mostly rise to altitudes above sea-level of from 500 to 800 feet in the E, and from 900 or 1000 to 1200 or 1300 feet in the W. Eighteen of the highest summits, with their respective altitudes above sea-level, are Tarf Law (1248 feet), Dun Law (1292), Black Hill (1299), Berecleugh Ridge (1335), Lamb Rigg (1339), Wether Law (1379), Hog Hill (1395), South Hart Law (1437), Wedder Law (1460), Ninecairn Edge (1479), Waddels Cairn (1490), Meikle Law (1531), North Hart Law (1578), Wedderlairs (1593), Hunt Law (1625), Willie's Law (1626), Crib Law (1670), and Scenes Law (1683).

The chief rivers are the Tweed, running altogether about 21 miles on the boundary, everywhere very beautiful there, receiving either there or elsewhere all the other waters of the county, except small ones in the NE, and leaving the boundary at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Berwick; the Eye, draining a considerable portion of the NE and running to the sea at Eyemouth; the Ale, running 6 miles south-eastward to the Eye, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Eyemouth; the Whitadder, coming in from Haddingtonshire, and running south-eastward across Lammermuir and the Merse to the Tweed, 2 miles above Berwick; the Blackadder, rising in the W centre of Lammermuir, and running circuitously eastward to the Whitadder at Allanbank; the Leet, rising and running entirely in the Merse to the Tweed at Coldstream; the Eden, rising near the foot of western Lammermuir and running southward and eastward to Ednam in Roxburghshire, and passing through that parish to the Tweed; and the Leader, rising near the north-western extremity of Lauderdale, and running south-south-eastward, mainly in the interior, partly on the boundary, to the Tweed at Drygrange bridge. A small lake is in Dunse parish; and a large one, covering about 30 acres, is in Coldingham. Mineral springs are at Dunse and Chirnside. Silurian rocks prevail in Lammermuir and Lauderdale, and Devonian rocks prevail in the Merse; but they are interspersed, in numerous places, with eruptive rocks, and, in a few places, with rocks of the Carboniferous formation. The Silurian rocks in some parts of the coast, particularly around St Abb's Head, exhibit extraordinary contortions, and form an interesting study to geologists, both as regards these contortions themselves, and as regards their juxtaposition with eruptive rocks. The Silurians also, in some parts, are a subject of debate in geology, as to whether they are truly Silurian or Cambrian; whilst elsewhere they are so fissile as to approximate to the character of clay slate. The eruptive rocks include porphyry, amygdaloid, amorphous basalt, and other kinds of trap. Sandstone of compact texture, and of a delicate cream or yellowish-grey colour, extends along the Tweed; underlies the parishes of Eccles, Coldstream, Ladykirk, Swinton, and Whitsome; ramifies also into Edrom, Hut-ton, and other neighbouring parishes; suits well as a building material, specially for exterior walls and for carvings; and is extensively quarried. Sandstone of a red colour extends from Legerwood, through the centre of the county, to the southern part of the coast; serves as a good building material; and is the stone of which the modern magnificent edifice of Ayton Castle was built. Limestone occurs in some inland parts, but is

either too sparse, or too poor, to be economically worked. A ferruginous claystone occurs in Ayton, Mordington, and Cockburnspath, and was attempted to be worked as an ironstone or ore of iron, but also was found too poor to be compensating. Gypsum, of tolerably good quality, is found in Chirnside and Greenlaw parishes. Coal occurs adjacent to the ferruginous claystone in Ayton, Mordington, and Cockburnspath, and has been supposed to exist also in Abbey St Bathans and Longformacus, but it has never given promise of affording a fair output for even local domestic use. Copper ore exists at Ordwell, on the Whitadder, and was at one time worked, but never paid; some pure quicksilver, in small quantity, has been found at Holehill. Some good lapidary stones are found in the Tweed.

The soils are very various, and often intermixed. A fine deep loam, frequently on a gravelly bottom, sometimes on a bottom of stiff tenacious clay, forms an extensive tract along the Tweed, the Whitadder, and the Blackadder; an argillaceous soil, stiff and rather coarse, forms another extensive tract near these rivers, but further back from them than the tract of rich loam. A free dry soil, either sandy or gravelly, denominated turnip soil and usually incumbent on a dry bottom of sand or gravel, forms most of the remainder of the Merse, the vale lands of Lammermuir and Lauderdale, and the lower slopes of most of the hills. But in all parts of the county, often in the same farm, sometimes in the same field, these three soils either graduate into one another, so as to form intermediate varieties, or are intermixed to more or less extent, or in more or less degree, in patches or irregular strips, and also are more or less modified by the character of the sub-soil. The soils or surfaces of the rest of the county are variously meadow, moss, and moor. Mr Home, in his *Agricultural Report*, computing the land area of the county at 285,440 acres, assigns 25,410 acres to the rich loam, 40,380 acres to the argillaceous soil, 119,780 acres to the turnip soil, and 99,870 acres to meadow land, moss, and moor. Peat-mosses or turf-bogs are found in all parts of the hilly country, and in various patches through the lowlands; and marshes or marshy bogs, overgrown with rushes or other aquatic plants, occur in many situations, even in the most fertile parts of the county. Some of the larger bogs are very deep, and seem to occupy the place of ancient lakes; but other bogs, or places which were once bogs, have admitted of reclamation into either sound firm pasture or good arable land.—The climate of the Merse, as compared with that of some other fine agricultural districts of Scotland, is favourable, inasmuch as to permit the annual sowing of wheat after turnips, sometimes as late as April, with the result of a fair crop; and, as compared with the climate of Lammermuir, it is eminently good, inasmuch that the agricultural operations of spring and harvest often proceed in it under genial dry weather, while they are either interrupted, retarded, or imperfectly performed, in Lammermuir, under prevalence of low temperature or heavy rain. Cold easterly winds generally prevail for several weeks in spring, and both retard vegetation and produce injurious effects on gardens, and on corn and grass fields. SW winds commonly commence before the end of May are accompanied with genial heat, and prevail during the summer months. Heavy or prolonged falls of rain seldom occur. Excessive droughts are more common, and are regarded, by experienced agriculturists, as more suited to the soil, and better calculated to produce a good crop, than excessive rains. Winter, as a rule, is mild. Heavy falls of snow are rare; and the snow lies seldom long on the Merse, but often remains for weeks on the Lammermuirs.

Agricultural improvement, dating from about 1730, went forward with vigour under several great directing minds for many years; commended itself eventually to the approbation of the general body of the farmers; and, embracing all the departments of tillage, fertilisation, rotation, and stock-husbandry, as expounded by science and tested by experience, has rendered Berwickshire one of the most skilfully cultivated and highly

productive regions in the world, as shown by the comparative tables of our Introduction.

The improvement in the breeds of cattle and sheep, begun about the end of last century, went forward till it displaced the old breeds and substituted for them more productive breeds, better adapted to the soil and climate, more kindly feeders, and sooner fattened for the butcher. A mixed husbandry, in connection with green crop culture, prevails over much of the Merse; and the pasturage of sheep, of the Cheviot and black-faced breeds, is mainly carried on in the uplands. Farms range from 300 to 400 acres, and are generally held on lease of 19 years. In 1881, according to Mr Jas. Hope's Royal Commission Report, of 194,298 acres under crops, 96,056 acres let at an average rental of £1, 19s., and 73,804 acres of £13, 3s. No county, he adds, has suffered more from the agricultural depression of the last eight years, losses having largely predominated over profits.

The manufactures of Berwickshire are aggregately unimportant. Paper-making alone makes any considerable figure. The manufacture of woollens is confined chiefly to coarse goods for ordinary use; and that of linens, to household fabrics for farmers' and labourers' families. The manufacture of blankets, plaidings, flannels, merinoes, shawls, muslins, shirtings, furniture-stripes, and very stout ginghams, is carried on, to a fair extent, at Earlston, on the river Leader, but practically belongs to Roxburghshire more than to Berwickshire. The sea fisheries possess high value, and will be noticed under EYEMOUTH. The North British railway passes along the coast, and has stations at Cockburnspath, Grant's House, Reston, Ayton, and Burnmouth. A branch of the North British railway deflects from the main line at Reston, goes south-westward to Dunse, and has stations at Chirnside and Edrom. The former Berwickshire Railway commences at Dunse; goes south-westward to Earlston; has stations at Marchmont, Greenlaw, and Gordon; and is prolonged, southward, into junction with the Hawick line of the North British at St Boswell's in Roxburghshire. The Kelso branch of the North British, deflecting from the Hawick line at St Boswell's, does not touch Berwickshire, yet passes so near its boundary as to be of material service to its parishes of Mertoun and Nenthorn. The Kelso and Berwick branch of the English North-Eastern railway also does not touch Berwickshire, yet keeps constantly so near it on the English side of the Tweed as to be of much value to various parts of its Border districts, particularly around Coldstream, Ladykirk, and Paxton.

The only royal burgh is Lauder; the only police burghs are Dunse, Eyemouth, and Coldstream; the only towns with upwards of 2000 inhabitants are Dunse and Eyemouth; the only towns with from 1000 to 2000 inhabitants are Lauder, Coldstream, and Earlston; the only harbours are Eyemouth and Burnmouth; the only small town or large village of political note is Greenlaw; and the other small towns and principal villages are Ayton, Chirnside, Coldingham, Gordon, Leitholm, Paxton, Swinton, Gavinton, Auchincraw, Reston, Birgham, Allanton, and Cockburnspath. The chief seats are The Hirsell, Thirlstane Castle, Langton House, Hutton Hall, Nisbet House, Mertoun House, Dryburgh Abbey, Lennel House, Marchmont House, Newton-Don, Renton House, Blackadder House, Paxton House, Kelloe, Ayton Castle, Ladykirk House, Dunse Castle, Milne Graden, Stoneridge House, Broadmeadows, Manderston, Abbey St Bathans House, Stichel House, Peelwalls House, The Lees, Hope Park, Carolside, Cowdenknowes, Allanbank House, Rowchester, Cumledge, Wedderburn Castle, Broomhouse, Edrom House, Kimmerghame, Cranshaws Castle, Netherbyres, Gunsgreen House, Caldera House, Charterhall, Swinton House, Bemersyde, Gladwood, Nenthorn House, Ninewells, Blanerne House, Bassendean House, Spottiswoode, Edrington Castle, Edrington House, Mordington House, Anton's Hill, Belchester House, Bughrig House, Eccles House, Kames, Mersington House, Purveshall, Longformacous House, Coldingham Law House, and Fairlaw House. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United*

Kingdom (1879), 292,139 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £377,211, were divided among 1744 landowners; two together holding 44,861 acres (rental, £34,073), three 43,807 (£30,097), ten 68,648 (£92,813), twenty-two 67,760 (£60,356), fourteen 20,246 (£32,158), forty-one 28,219 (£47,779), fifty-seven 14,398 (£42,162), twenty-three 1661 (£3064), eighty-five 1617 (£4714), one hundred and ninety-seven 619 (£7902), and twelve hundred and ninety 303 (£22,093).

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 28 deputy lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and a large number of magistrates. The sheriff and commissary courts are held at Greenlaw on the last Thursday of every month, and at Dunse on every Friday during session. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Greenlaw seven times, at Dunse eight times, at Coldstream and Ayton four times, and at Lauder thrice a year. Justice of peace small debt courts are held monthly at Dunse, Coldstream, and Ayton; and quarter sessions are held at Greenlaw. The police force, in 1880, comprised 26 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £245. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1879, was 498; the number of these convicted, 478; the number committed for trial, 22; the number not dealt with, 163. The commitments for crime, in the yearly average of 1836-60, were 52; of 1861-65, 48; of 1864-68, 45; of 1870-74, 31; of 1875-79, 27. The county prison at Greenlaw was discontinued in February 1880, that of Jedburgh taking its place. The annual value of real property, assessed at £245,379 in 1815, was £252,945 in 1843, £391,169 in 1875, and £355,123 in 1881, including £18,752 for railways. The county, exclusive of Lauder, returns one member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1859, except during 1874-80); and, in 1881, had a constituency of 1869. Pop. (1801) 30,206, (1811) 30,893, (1821) 33,385, (1831) 34,048, (1841) 34,438, (1851) 36,297, (1861) 36,613, (1871) 36,486, (1881) 35,333, of whom 18,446 were females. Houses (1881) 6795 inhabited, 523 vacant, 39 building.

The registration county gives off part of Oldhamstocks parish to Haddingtonshire; comprises 32 entire parishes; and had, in 1881, a population of 35,264. Thirty-one parishes are assessed for the poor; and respectively eight and one are included in the Kelso and the East Lothian poor-house combinations. The number of registered poor, during the year ending 14 May 1880, was 842; of dependants on these, 374; of casual poor, 841; of dependants on these, 589. The receipts for the poor in the same year were £10,624, 16s.; and the expenditure was £10,200, 9s. The number of pauper lunatics was 102; and the expenditure on their account was £2138, 6s. The percentage of illegitimate births was 9.3 in 1877, 10.9 in 1878, and 9 in 1879.

The civil county is divided politically into 31 *quoad civilia* parishes and parts of two others, ecclesiastically into 32 *quoad sacra* parishes and parts of two others; Cockburnspath being in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, the rest in the presbyteries of Dunse, Chirnside, Earlston, and Kelso, in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale. The 32 Established churches had 8434 communicants in 1878; 17 Free churches, in the presbyteries of Haddington, Dunse, Kelso, and Selkirk, had 3142 members in 1880; and 17 U.P. churches, in Berwick, Kelso, and Melrose presbyteries, had 4584 members in 1879. In Sept. 1880 the county had 53 schools (47 of them public), which, with accommodation for 7839 children, had 5782 on the registers, and 4550 in average attendance, whilst there were 70 certificated, 8 articulated, and 43 pupil teachers.

The territory now constituting Berwickshire was anciently inhabited by the Caledonian Otalini or Otadeni; became part of the Saxon Bernicia, one of the two original sections of the Saxon Northumbria; and till 1020 continued to be included in Northumbria. Cospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, and afterwards Earl of Dunbar, acquired it in 1020 from Malcolm II., and settled in Scotland to govern it and other possessions. Edgar, the son of Malcolm, resumed it in 1097, and bequeathed

it, along with Lothian and part of Northumberland, to his brother David. It rose, in David's time, to much consequence; received many distinguished Norman and Anglo-Saxon families as settlers; and had Berwick for its capital. Berwick then also became practically the capital of all the country from the northern part of Northumberland to the Firth of Forth, and began to figure as a great seaport, as a place of rich churches, monasteries, and hospitals, and as one of the first four royal burghs of Scotland. Tradesmen from the Low Countries and other parts of the Continent settled in it, and furthered its prosperity; and Scandinavian rovers made descents on it, but were successfully repulsed. The English laid claim to it in the time of William the Lyon, stormed it in the time of Alexander II., and involved it in a series of contests and disasters during the dispute for the succession of the Scottish crown. The town thenceforth became an object of continual jealousy, and of repeated blows and negotiations between the Scotch and the English; it was valuable during their many international wars, for at once its wealth, its fortifications, and its extensive command of the Border districts; it often suffered the miseries of siege and capture, so as to be now a Scotch town, and now an English one; and in 1482 it was finally relinquished by the Scotch. Berwickshire, throughout great part of its extent, necessarily partook largely in the vicissitudes and disasters of Berwick; and it contemporaneously suffered much also from the high-handed movements of the Cospatricks, the Homes, the Hepburns, and the Douglasses, and from the multitudinous turmoils of the Border reivers. Scarcely is their a mile of it, scarcely a natural fastness in it, scarcely a ruin or a vestige of an old baronial fortalice, but what bears testimony to ancient tumult and bloodshed. So insecure was it, or so destitute of appliances for protection for peaceful husbandry, that most of it, down to the 15th century, was available at best for the feeding of flocks and the rearing of cattle. Yet after the advent of peaceful times, it rose rapidly and brilliantly into a state of general prosperity, and, in more modern times, it has equalled the best central districts of Scotland in at once social, industrial, educational, and religious advancement.

In several places are cairns, supposed to belong to the times of the Otadeni, whose camps or vestiges of camps are at Habchester, Wardlaw Hill, Legerwood Hill, and Birken side Hill. Otadenian and Roman remains are in Cockburnspath parish, and Roman camps are at Chesters in Fogo, Battleknowes in Whitsome, and on a hill in Channelkirk. Pictish camps are in Channelkirk and Lauder parishes. Two military stations, supposed to have been originally a Danish camp, are on a hill near Raeleughhead in Langton parish. An ancient unscrubbed standing stone or obelisk is at Crosshall in Eccles. An earthen mound, called Herri's Dyke, with a ditch on one side of it, is about a mile from Greenlaw; and, not very many years ago, could have been traced in continuation about 14 miles eastward. Three concentric circles of stone, called Edwin's or Woden's Hall, are on the Whitadder, about a mile below Abbey St Bathans. Remains of ancient monastic houses are at Dryburgh, Coldingham, and Abbey St Bathans; and sites of others are at Coldstream, Eccles, and St Abb's Head. Old castles, or ruins or sites of such, are at Lauder, Hume, Cockburnspath, Fast, Cranshaw, Dunse, Huntly, Edrington, Ayton, Leitholm, Hutton, Morrison, and Evelan. Aldcambus is famous for Bruce's meeting with the papal envoy, Lauder Bridge for the murder of James III.'s minions by the Earl of Angus, and a tabular space on the top of Dunse Law for the encampment on it of Leslie's Covenanting army; while Gordon parish and its village of Huntly were the early residence of the great Gordon family of the north of Scotland, and give name to respectively their dukedom of Gordon and their marquise of Huntly. A county history is still a desideratum, but Berwickshire folklore has been collected in *Popular Rhymes, Sayings, and Proverbs of the County of Berwick*, with illustrative notes by George Henderson (1856); the popular speech is learnedly

handled in James Murray's *Dialect of the Southern Counties of Scotland* (1873); and a great amount of valuable matter, scientific and antiquarian, is contained in the *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, which was instituted in 1831.

Berwickshire Railway, a railway chiefly in Berwickshire and partly in Roxburghshire. Starting from a junction at Dunse with the Reston and Dunse branch of the North British, it goes south-westward, through Berwickshire, past Greenlaw and Gordon, to Earlston; thence proceeds southward into junction with the Hawick line of the North British at Newton St Boswells. It is 20½ miles long; was authorised in 1862, on a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares, and £33,300 on loan; was opened from Dunse to Earlston in Nov. 1863, and from Earlston to Newton St Boswells in Oct. 1865; and in 1876 was vested in the North British.

Bethelfield. See KIRKCALDY.

Bethelnie, the north-western district of Meldrum parish, Aberdeenshire, about 3½ miles NW of Old Meldrum village. Here till about 1684 stood the original parish church, still represented by its foundations and graveyard. Core Hill of Bethelnie (804 feet) occupies much of the district, and has a ridge farm, extending into the contiguous parish of Fyvie. Rock crystal is found on it, and a 'Roman Camp' lay on its SE skirts, but has been obliterated.

Bettyhill. See FARR.

Bevelaw. See BAVELAW.

Biblestone, an ancient landmark in Birnie parish, Elginshire, about a mile E of Birnie church. It lies on the side of the road from Birnie to Rothes, and has engraven upon it the figure of a book.

Biddes or Bidhouse Burn, a rivulet of Crawford parish, S Lanarkshire, rising on the SE slope of Tomont Hill (1652 feet), and running 1¾ mile north-eastward, till it falls into Evan Water, 7½ miles NW of Moffat. Its banks were the scene in 1592, of a sanguinary onslaught upon the Crichtons by the Johnstones of Wamphray, led by William Johnstone of Kirkhill. An old ballad says:

'Then out spoke Willie of the Kirkhill,
Of fighting, lads, ye'se hae your fill;
And from his horse Willie he lap,
And a burnished brand in his hand he gat.
Out through the Crichtons Willie he ran,
And dang them down, baith horse and man,
O but the Johnstones were wondrous rude,
When the Biddes Burn ran three days biude.'

Biel. See BEIL.

Big Cumbrae. See CUMBRAE.

Bigga, an uninhabited island in the N of Shetland, in Yell Sound, 1½ mile W of the south-western extremity of Yell island. It is 2½ miles long.

Biggar (Gael. *bigthair*, 'soft land'), a town and a parish on the eastern border of the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The town by road is 12½ miles ESE of Lanark, and 28 SW of Edinburgh; by a branch of the Caledonian, opened in 1860, it is 37 miles from the latter city, 3½ ENE of Symington Junction, 41 ESE of Glasgow, and 15¾ W by S of Peebles. A small, yet picturesque and ancient place, it is built on a sunward slope to left and right of the Tweeddale Biggar Burn, but within 2 miles of the Clyde's main valley, and within 6 of Tinto and Culter Fell. It consists of one very broad main street, two back streets, and the Westraw suburb, this last, across the burn, communicating with the older portion by the new iron bridge of 1873; in 1451 it was created a burgh of barony, in 1863 a police burgh, being governed by a senior and 5 junior magistrates. It has a post office with money-order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, Royal, and National banks, a local savings' bank, 15 insurance agencies, gas-works (1839), a commercial hotel and 4 inns, an Elizabethan corn-exchange (1861) with a clock-tower, a public library, and a horticultural society. The collegiate parish church of St Mary, founded in 1545 by Malcolm, third Lord Fleming, for a provost, 8 prebendaries, 4 singing boys, and 6 bedesmen, is interesting as among the latest, if not indeed the last, of Scotland's pre-Reformation churches.

BIGGAR

A plain Second Pointed, cruciform, aisleless structure, it retains the low central tower with NE belfry turret, the corbie-stepped western gable, and the embattled choir with trigonal apse; but, whitewashed, plastered, be-pewed, and galleried in 1795 and 1834, it has lost a W porch, N sacristy, and lych-gate, along with its gilt oak chancel roof, its organ loft, and its emblazoned scutcheons. In its churchyard lie three generations of the Gledstones of LIBERTON, beginning with 'John Gladstones, maltman and burghess in Biggar' (1693-1756), great-grand-sire of the present premier. The United Presbyterians have two places of worship, the North and South or Moat Park and Gillespie churches; the former (rebuilt in 1866 at a cost of £1400) was served from 1806 to 1822 by Dr John Brown, the well-known biblical expositor, whose son and namesake, author of *Rob and his Friends*, was born at the manse, 22 Sept. 1810. Monday is market-day; and fairs are held on the last Thursday o. s. of January (horses and hiring), the Thursday after first Tuesday of March (seeds), the last Thursday of April (horses, etc.), the Thursday after 11 June (do.), the third Thursday o. s. of July (wool and shearers), the first Thursday after 12 August (cattle show), the 15 September if Thursday, if not Thursday after (horses, etc.), and the last Thursday o. s. of October (do.). Three public schools, East, South, and West, with respective accommodation for 102, 110, and 195 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 72, 89, and 171, and grants of £77, £77, 2s., and £178, 14s. 6d. Municipal constituency (1881) 200. Pop. (1790) 589, (1831) 1454, (1841) 1395, (1851) 1530, (1861) 1448, (1871) 1471, (1881) 1556.

Bounded NW by Liberton and Walston, E by Skirling in Peeblesshire, S by Culter, and SW by Liberton, the parish has an extreme length, from Broomy Law at its north-eastern to the Clyde at its south-western angle, of 6½ miles; a varying breadth from E to W of 7 furlongs and 4½ miles; and an area of 7288½ acres, of which 16¾ are water. The Clyde, near Culter station, traces the border for some 300 yards; but most of the drainage is carried eastward to the Tweed by BIGGAR Water, whose level haugh, 640 feet or so above sea-level, comprises the SE corner of the parish. All its remaining surface swells into moderate hills, rounded and soft in outline, rising northward to 788 feet near Spittal, 1192 near Balwaistie, 842 near Carwood, 1176 on Ewe Hill, 817 on Strawlaw, and 1399 on Broomy Law; westward to 975 feet near West Lindsaylands, 1041 near Springfield, and 1275 and 1024 on Biggar Common. The prevailing rocks are eruptive, including greenstone, porphyry, and amygdaloid, which last has yielded fine pebbles and moss-agates; the soils consist chiefly of clay, sand, loam, and peat-moss. During the last half century great improvements have been effected in reclaiming and fertilising land and in restraining the Biggar's inundations, so that less than a fifteenth of the entire area is left now as too hilly for the plough, whilst nearly one-ninth is covered by plantations. A moat hill, at the W end of the town, is 36 feet high, and 120 paces round the base, 54 round the top; of Boghall Castle, which stood in a swamp ½ mile to the S, hardly a shred remains, it having fifty years since been razed for the sake of its stones. This was the seat of the great Fleming family, Lords Fleming from 1460, and Earls of Wigton from 1606 to 1747, whose founder, Baldwin, settled at Biggar under a charter of David I. (1124-53). His descendants figure in the battles of Halidon Hill, Otterburn, and Pinkie, and in the annals of Dumbarton Castle; and Biggar's chief memories centre round this stronghold. As for the battle fought in 1297 on Biggar Moss, between Edward I.'s vast host, 60,000 strong, and Wallace's 3000 horse (plus an unknown quantity of ill-armed foot), the battle in which 11,000 Englishmen were slain, it rests on Blind Harry and local tradition. But Boghall, we know, lodged Edward II. in 1310, Queen Mary in 1565; in 1568 it yielded to the Regent Murray, and in 1650 to Cromwellian troopers, who held it next year against Leslie's summons to surrender, when Charles II. reached Biggar en route for Worcester. And its beauti-

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ful ruin was sketched by fat, fodge! Grose (1789), and visited by Scott and Lockhart (1831), within a twelve-month of Sir Walter's death. Modern mansions, with the proprietors and the extent and yearly value of their estates in the shire are—Biggar Park, 1 mile SW of the town (Jas. Neilson, 348 acres, £625); Carwood House (1832), 2 miles N by W (Wm. G. Mitchell, 1525 acres, £1413); Cambus Wallace, 1 mile NNE (Jn. Paul, 71 acres, £183); and Edmonston Castle, 3½ miles NNE (Wm. Allan-Woddrop of Garvald House, Dolphinton, 3205 acres, £3029). In all, 4 landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 17 of from £50 to £100, and 35 of from £20 to £50. Biggar is seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the total value of the living is £430. Valuation (1881) £14,445, including the 2½ miles of railway. Pop. (1801) 1216, (1831) 1915, (1851) 2049, (1861) 1999, (1871) 2013, (1881) 2128.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

The presbytery of Biggar comprises the parishes of Biggar, Broughton, Covington, Culter, Dolphinton, Dunsyre, Liberton, Skirling, Symington, Walston, and Wandel. Pop. (1871) 6537, (1881) 6230, of whom 1928, according to a Parliamentary Return (1 May 1879), were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by the above eleven congregations amounting in that year to £603. The Free Church presbytery of Biggar and Peebles, meeting at the latter town, comprises the churches of Broughton, Culter, Ellsridgehill, Innerleithen, Kirkurd, Peebles, and Skirling, which together had 1108 members in 1880.

See Wm. Hunter's *Biggar and the House of Fleming* (Edinb. 1862; 2d ed. 1867), and Prof. J. Veitch's 'Mr Gladstone's Ancestors' in *Fraser's Magazine* (June 1880).

Biggar, The, a stream of Lanark and Peebles shires, rising in the NE of Biggar parish at an altitude of some 800 feet, and first, as Biggar Burn, flowing 6¾ south-westward, southward, and south-westward, along the Walston and Liberton boundaries, and through the interior past Biggar town. It next, as Biggar Water, flows 5 miles east-by-southward, parting Biggar and Skirling from Culter and Broughton, and traversing BROUGHTON, till, at about 600 feet above sea-level, it falls into the Tweed, ¾ mile NNE of Drummelzier. Its lower course lies through an open vale; and at the point where it bends from southward to eastward, or 1½ mile from the Clyde, it is joined by a rill that in times of high flood brings to it part of the waters of that river. Open to the public, it abounds in fine red-fleshed trout, averaging ¼ lb.

Bilbster, an estate in Wick parish, Caithness, with a mansion and with a station on the Wick branch of the Sutherland and Caithness railway, 5 miles WNW of Wick town. Between 1850 and 1875 its purchaser, Mr Jas. Henderson, expended nearly £12,000 on improving the estate.

Billikkellet or **Balleikkellet**, a ruined ancient mansion in Big Cumbræ island, Buteshire, ¾ mile N by E of Millport. It belonged to a family of the name of Montgomery, who are said to have possessed the greater part of the island till about the beginning of the 18th century. Among the last of the line was Dame Margaret Montgomery, joint-patroness of the kirk, who, being on horseback at the green of Largs, is said to have been thrown off amidst a crowd of persons; but, being a woman of high spirit, she pursued the horse, and received a stroke of his foot, which proved instantly fatal. 'The arms of this family,' it is stated in the *Old Statistical Account*, 'are upon the end of the kirk, and were lately to be seen on a part of the ruins of Billikkellet. About a quarter of a mile from those ruins there is a large standing stone set up on end, with about 6 feet of it above the ground. It appears to have been the rude monument of some ancient hero.'

Billy. See BUNKLE.

Billyness or **Billow Ness**, the western headland of Anstruther Bay, in Fife.

Bilsdean, a hamlet and a burn of NE Haddingtonshire. The hamlet is in Oldhamstocks parish, and lies

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on the burn, near its mouth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of the boundary with Berwickshire, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Dunbar. The burn rises in Innerwick parish, and runs 3 miles north-eastward to the sea.

Bimar, a rocky islet of Inverkeithing parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of North Queensferry, and 1 mile WNW of Inch Garvie. It is covered at high water; and it is crowned with a stone beacon, 27 feet high and 13 in diameter, erected by the Commissioners of Northern Lights.

Bin, a conspicuous hill in Burntisland parish, Fife. It rises abruptly, behind the town of Burntisland, from a line $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the shore; culminates at a point about 1 mile NNE of Burntisland Harbour; attains there, in one of two tops, an altitude of 632 feet above sea-level; presents, in its S front and in its summits, a bare and rugged appearance, in striking contrast to the fertility and brilliance all around it; and forms a marked feature among the screens of the Forth.

Binarty. See BENARTY.

Binchinnan. See BENCHINNAN.

Binend, a lake in Eaglesham parish, SE Renfrewshire, near the Ayrshire boundary, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Eaglesham village. Measuring 5 by 2 furlongs, it contains large pike and perch, and is overhung on the E by Ballagoch Hill, 1084 feet above sea-level.

Binhill. See PETERCULTER.

Bingry. See BALLINGRY.

Bin Hill of Cullen, an eminence in the E of Rathven parish, N Banffshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Cullen town, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ distant from the coast. Conical in shape, it rises to a height of 1050 feet above sea-level, and is crowned by a cairn, surmounted by a flagstaff. About 1744 it was planted to the very summit, which is gained by a carriage-drive, and commands a magnificent prospect—to Wick, 54 miles NNW; Buchan Ness, 43 miles ESE; Bennochie, 28 miles SSE; and Ben Wyvis, 65 miles W. Little Bin, $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs E by N, is 802 feet high. See pp. 311-322 of James Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Binns, a wooded hill 555 feet high in Kinfauns parish, E Perthshire. It rises a little to the E of Kinfauns Castle; has a smooth but rather steep ascent, and a somewhat conical shape; and commands from its summit almost a bird's-eye view of Kinfauns Castle and pleasure-grounds, and an extensive prospect over the picturesque surrounding country. It is crowned by an observatory-tower, upwards of 80 feet high, built about 1813 by the late Lord Grey; and hence is sometimes called Tower Hill.

Binnass, a headland and a voe or bay, in Tingwall parish, Shetland.

Binnass. See GREENOCK.

Binnie, East and West, two hamlets on the SE border of Linlithgow parish, partly also in Uphall parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW and $1\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Uphall village. Excellent sandstone is quarried in their vicinity, and has been extensively used for building in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Binniehill, a village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, on the Slamannan railway, in the south-western vicinity of Slamannan station. Pop. (1871), together with Southfield, 584.

Binning, an ancient parish in Linlithgowshire, annexed, after the Reformation, to Linlithgow parish. The title of Baron Binning was given from it, in 1613, to Thomas Hamilton, secretary of state under James VI.; and continues to be borne by his descendant, the Earl of Haddington.

Binning, a wood in Whitekirk parish, Haddingtonshire, within the grounds of the Earl of Haddington, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Tynninghame House. It was planted, in 1707, over the face of what had been a moorish common, called Tynninghame Muir; it covers about 300 Scottish acres; and it has its trees in radii or avenues, diverging from 3 centres, and affording beautiful walks and rides.

Binnis, a mansion in the W of Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, 4 miles WNW of Linlithgow. A castellated structure, built in 1623, and enlarged about 1820,

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it stands amid fine old trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile distant from the Firth of Forth, on the western grassy slope of Binns Hill (200 feet), whose top is crowned by a conspicuous tower. Within are beautiful plaster ceilings, curious old furniture, and a collection of family and royal portraits, the latter said to have been saved from the burning of Linlithgow Palace in 1746. For more than three centuries the seat of a branch of the Dalryells, Binns was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Dalryell (1599-1685), the bearded Muscovy general, who routed the Covenanters at Rullion Green in 1666; who, in old age, adorned this mansion with 'avenues, large parks, and fine gardens, pleasing himself with the culture of curious flowers and plants; and who, in 1681, embodied here the Scots Greys regiment. In 1685 his son received a baronetcy, whose sixth holder, Sir John Graham Dalryell (1776-1851), was an eminent antiquary, and author of 17 works. The present and eighth baronet, Sir Robert Alexander Osborne Dalryell (b. 1821; suc. 1865), is twentieth in lineal descent from Walter, Earl of Menteith, and owner of 820 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £1795, 15s.

Binram's Cross, a small mound, with a few stones on its top, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, 7 furlongs W of the mouth of St Mary's Loch. Tradition makes it the grave of a wizard priest, the hero of Hogg's wild ballad of *Mess John*.

Binscarth, an estate, with a good modern mansion, in Firth parish, Pomona, Orkney, 7 miles W of Kirkwall. Purchased in 1841 by his father, by whom it was greatly improved, it is now the property of Jas. Cathie Scarth, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1879), owner of 1807 acres, valued at £446 per annum.

Birdstone, a village in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the Campsie railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lennoxton. It was the birthplace and residence of the Campsie poet, William Muir. A few Roman urns, and a number of English coins of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., have been exhumed in its vicinity; and the latter are supposed to have been hid by the inhabitants, on occasion of their flight from the troops of the Marquis of Montrose at the time of the battle of Kilsyth.

Birgham or **Brigham**, a village in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 330 yards from the Tweed, opposite Carham in Northumberland, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Coldstream. It has a post office under that town, a public school, and the graveyard of a pre-Reformation chapel, remains of which were standing 70 years ago. A meeting of William the Lyon and some of his nobles and prelates with an ecclesiastical envoy from Henry II. of England took place at Birgham in 1188, to resist the alleged supremacy of the English over the Scottish Church; and a convention of the Scottish Estates, to consider the proposed marriage between the Princess Margaret of Scotland and Prince Edward of England, also was held here in 1289. It was followed, on 18 July of next year, by the signing here of an international deed, the treaty of Brigham, which minutely provided for the independence of Scotland. 'Go to Birgham' is equivalent, in the surrounding country, to 'Go to Banff,' or 'Bath,' or 'Jericho' elsewhere.

Birkenshaw, a small estate in the W of Dalsersf parish, Lanarkshire, on the river Avon, 2 miles S of Larkhall. An excellent smithy coal is worked here; and a bed of cannel coal, in a vertical position, sunk to 40 fathoms by an eruptive dislocation, is in the near vicinity of the smithy coal.

Birkenside, a hill 923 feet above sea-level, in Legerwood parish, SW Berwickshire. An ancient Caledonian camp on it can still be traced.

Birkhall, a mansion in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Muick, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Ballater. A fine old house, purchased by the late Prince Consort from the Abergeldie family, it now belongs to the Prince of Wales; the estate is beautifully wooded, and on it is a girls' school, built by the Queen. A wire suspension bridge, 80 feet in span, was thrown over the Muick before the house in 1880, eight wooden bridges having been swept away during the 32 years before.

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Birkhill. See **BALMERINO.**

Birkhill, a mountain-pass on the mutual border of Selkirk and Dumfries shires, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the head of St Mary's Loch, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Moffat. A cottage inn here, at 1100 feet above sea-level, serves as a place of call and refreshment to persons visiting the wild scenery around Loch Skeen and the Grey Mare's Tail. The surrounding country is mountainous moorland, and was a frequent retreat of the Covenanters. A hill opposite the inn was a station for their watchmen on the look-out for the approach of dragoons, and still bears the name of Watch Hill. Four of the Covenanters, on one occasion, were shot near the inn's door by order of Claverhouse.

Birkhill Feus, a village in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee.

Birkhillside, an estate, with a mansion, in Legerwood parish, SW Berwickshire, 3 miles N of Earlston.

Birkwood, a mansion in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Abbeygreen. It is the seat of Jn. Gregory M'Kirdy, Esq., owner of 1250 acres in the shire, valued at £1170 per annum.

Birleyhill. See **DURISDEER.**

Birnam, a suburban village in Little Dunkeld parish, and a hill and a pass partly also in Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire. The village stands on the Highland railway, at Dunkeld station, adjacent to the right bank of the river Tay, near Dunkeld Bridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Dunkeld. Of recent erection, on feus from the late Sir William Drummond Stewart, it contains a good many handsome shops and dwelling-houses—the latter chiefly let to summer visitors; and presents an aspect of cleanliness, comfort, and elegance, excelled by no other village in Great Britain. At it are a post office under Dunkeld, with money order and savings' bank departments; a railway telegraph office; a spacious hotel; and St Mary's Episcopal church. The hotel is in the Saxon-Gothic style, with towers and other features giving it an ecclesiastical and imposing appearance; contains a public hall, so large and ornate as to be one of the finest in Scotland; and has attached to it a billiard room, a bowling green, and beautiful grounds. St Mary's (1856-57) is Early Middle Pointed in style, with severe geometrical tracery, and consists of tower, nave, and chancel. The railway station is an ornamental structure. On a neighbouring wooded eminence, Torr Hill, are a number of tasteful villas, of which Erignore was tenanted by Mr J. E. Millais, R.A., in 1880, as earlier likewise was St Mary's Tower. Highland games are held on the last Thursday of August. Pop. (1871) 530, (1881) 600.

Birnam Hill rises to the S of the village; and, attaining an altitude of 1324 feet above sea-level, commands an extensive view of Strathmore, Stormont, Strathbraan, and Athole. It once was covered by the royal forest immortalised by Shakespeare in *Macbeth*; but its ancient woods have long ago been felled, and thriving plantations of firs and birches now are taking their place. 'Duncan's Camp,' where King Duncan held his court, or vestiges of a round fort, occurs at an altitude of 658 feet on its SE acclivity; and Birnam Pass goes between Duncan's Camp and the Tay, being traversed by the railway and the public road. The portal thither through which Highland caterans, Montrose's force, and Prince Charles Edward's army poured from the Highlands on the Lowland plain, it is sometimes called the 'Mouth of the Highlands;' it separates a Gaelic-speaking population on the N from an English-speaking population on the S; and it presents a miniature of many of the grandest of the Highland glens, with the addition of a slow majestic river. A small mountain brook enters the Tay a little above the Pass's upper end; and is spanned by a rustic seven-arched bridge called Birnam Bridge, built at a cost of about £2500.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Birness, a post office hamlet in Ellon parish, E Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NE of Ellon village.

Birnie (*Brennack* in 12th c.), a parish of Elginshire, containing the hamlet of Thomshill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of its post-town and station, Elgin; and bounded N and NE

BIRSAY AND HARRAY

by Elgin parish, SE by Rothes, W by Dallas and Elgin. In shape resembling a rude triangle, with eastward vertex at Netherglen, it has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme width from E to W of 3 miles, and a land area of 6777 acres. Lennoc Burn winds 4 miles along all the Dallas border to the Lossie, which here has a northerly course of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, chiefly upon the western boundary with Elgin, and which here too is joined by Geddoch Burn from the SE. The surface has a general southward rise, from 100 feet or so above sea-level in the furthest north to 323 feet near Claypot, 614 near Hangingfolds, 630 near Glenlatterach, 907 on Mill Our, 902 on Hart Hill, 1164 on Pikey Hill, and 1095 on Red Taingy, these three last summits culminating on the south-eastern border. The rocks are gneissose in the S, Old Red sandstone in the N; and gravelly or sandy soils predominate, but rich alluvial loam and deep and retentive clay also occupy considerable tracts. About two-fifths of the whole area are under the plough, besides some 500 acres of plantations, the rest being mostly moss or heathery hill. Birnie is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; the minister's income is £193. Its church, St Brandon's, stands near the Lossie, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Thomshill, and is one of the oldest in Scotland. A good example of Romanesque, though sadly modernised, it consists of chancel and nave, the former wanting an E window, the latter shortened to the W in 1794; while special features are the enriched chancel arch and jamb-shafts, a characteristic Norman font, and the ancient 'Coronach' or 'Ronnell' bell, made, it is said, of silver and copper at Rome, and blessed by the Pope himself. Here in 1184 was buried Simon de Tonci, fourth Bishop of Moray, Birnie, during the 12th century having been one of the seats of that bishopric, Spynie and Kenedor being the others. A public school, with accommodation for 144 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £86, 18s. Pop. (1801) 366, (1851) 427, (1871) 375, (1881) 367.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Birns, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire, rising on the W side of Lammer Law (1733 feet), near the Berwickshire boundary, and running some 7 miles north-westward along the boundary between Humbie and Penciland parishes on the left, and Yester, Bolton, and Salton parishes on the right, to a confluence with the Tyne, 1 mile E of Wester Penciland village. Its volume here is rather larger than that of the Tyne.

Birrens, a place, with a Roman camp, in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, a little SSE of Middlebie church, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Ecclefechan, and 3 miles SE of the summit of BRUNSWARK. The Roman camp here is one of the best preserved in Great Britain, retaining its fosse, aggeres, and pratorium in a state of perfect distinctness. Another Roman camp adjoined this, but was destroyed by the proprietor of the ground about 1820, when it yielded many splendid Roman relics, particularly large, well-cut, ornamental, inscribed stones.

Birrenswark. See BRUNSWARK.

Birsay and Harray, a united parish in the NW of the mainland of Orkney. It has two post offices, Birsay under Kirkwall and Harray under Stromness, the former 20 miles NW of Kirkwall, the latter 12 miles WNW. It is bounded W, NW, N, and NE by the Atlantic Ocean, E by Evie, Rendall, and Firth, S by Stenness, and SW by Sandwick. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Harray projects southward from the SE of Birsay, is wholly inland, and measures about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from N to S and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extreme breadth. Of three headlands on the coast of Birsay—Marwick Head in the W, Brough Head in the NW, and Costa Head in the N—the first does not materially diversify the coast-line, the second wavers between the character of an islet and that of a small peninsula, and the third presents to the sea a face of high precipitous rock. The entire sea coast is about 10 miles long, and has mostly a rocky shore. The surface of Birsay is hilly, but not mountainous; that of Harray is flat and rather swampy. Six considerable lakes, and some small ones are in Birsay, and abound with wild duck, swans, and other aquatic

BIRSE

birds; and the great E limb of Loch Stenness lies along 4 miles of the western boundary of Harray. Several burns run through Birsay, and contain fine trout and sometimes salmon; and numerous small burns traverse Harray. The entire district comprising both parishes was known to the Norsemen as *Bergisherad* or 'the hunting territory,' and it answered so well their beau-ideal of a hunting ground, that the Norwegian jarls were induced to fix their chief residence in Birsay. The rocks include limestone, an excellent flag claystone, and abundance of building materials, but no sandstone. The soil in what is called the barony of Birsay is a rich loam, perhaps the most fertile in Orkney, admitting comparison with much good land in the best agricultural districts of Scotland; but it is said that in Birsay there still are from 10,000 to 12,000 acres lying waste, though highly susceptible of improvement. The hills are covered with coarse herbage locally called *lubba*, a mixture of carices and moor grasses, serviceable for the browsing of cattle in summer. Birsay Palace, the residence of the Earls of Orkney, stood on a romantic site, on the coast, at the NW extremity of Birsay; dates from remote times and successive periods; was rebuilt or greatly enlarged by Earl Robert Stewart, the natural brother of Queen Mary, and by his son, Earl Patrick; was then modelled after Holyrood Palace in Edinburgh; formed a hollow quadrangle 158 feet by 100; fell into a state of neglect and ruin; and, in February 1868, was struck by a terrific gale, throwing down about 30 feet of its strong western façade, and leaving only about 4 feet of that side of the wall standing. The Brough of Birsay, on Brough Head, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the palace, appears to have been a rock fortification, and shows vestiges of an ancient chapel. The coast scenery around the Brough is the finest on the W side of Pomona. Ancient standing stones are in several parts of Birsay, and Picts' houses are numerous. Eleven skeletons, enclosed in rough flagstones, were discovered in 1862, in the Knowe of Saverough, where, too, a square-shaped iron bell was found, now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Fairs for cattle and horses are held thrice a year in Birsay and thrice a year in Harray. The Earl of Zetland is chief proprietor, two others holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, 16 of from £20 to £50. The two parishes, both in the presbytery of Cairston and synod of Orkney, were disjoined *quoad sacra* in 1876; the living of Birsay is worth £366, of Harray £120. Birsay Church, with 565 sittings, was built in 1664, enlarged in 1760, and renovated in 1867; Harray Church was built in 1836, and contains 450 sittings. One Free church is in Harray, and another in Birsay, which also has a United Original Secession church (1829; 470 sittings). Three public schools—Birsay, Above the Hill, and Harray—with respective accommodation for 120, 60, and 108 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 69, 32, and 46, and grants of £63, 8s. 6d., £42, and £54, 5s. Pop. of united parish (1801) 2176, (1831) 2387, (1861) 2593, (1871) 2324, (1881) 2326, of whom 1581 were in Birsay, and 745 in Harray.

Birse, a hamlet and a Deeside parish of S Aberdeenshire. The hamlet stands towards the NW corner of the parish, on the left bank of the Burn of Birse, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Aboyne station; at it are a post office under Aberdeen, a school, the manse, and the parish church (1799; 550 sittings).

The parish contains also the hamlet of Marywell, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile further ESE, and is bounded N by Aboyne, NE by Kincardine O'Neil and Banchory-Ternan, E and SE by Strachan in Kincardineshire, S by Lochlee in Forfarshire, and W by the Glentanner portion of Aboyne. It has a length from N to S of from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 miles, a width from E to W of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 31,219 acres, exclusive of the Percie portion of ABOYNE. The DEE traces $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the northern, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ of the north-eastern, boundary, being spanned by the bridges of Aboyne and Potarch; and the interior is drained by five of its main affluents and sub-affluents—Auld-dinnie Burn (running 4 miles N along the Glentanner border), the Burn of Birse ($5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE), the Burn of Cattie ($8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE), the FEUGH (13 miles E by N, into Strachan), and

BISHOPBRIGGS

the AAN (9 miles ENE along the Kincardineshire frontier, to the Feugh). The Dee at the Auld-dinnie's influx has an altitude above sea-level of 410, below Woodend Cottage of 232, feet; and from it the surface has a general west-south-westward rise, to Brackloch Craig (1034 feet) in the NW corner between the Auld-dinnie and the Burn of Birse; to Torquhandallachy (715), Brown Hill (900), Lamawhillis (1173), and Carmaferg (1724), between the Burns of Birse and Cattie; to Muckle Ord (724), Tom's Cairn (1016), Arntilly Craig (1052), Lamahip (1325), Brackenstake (1555), *Hill of Duchery (1824), *Craigmahandle (1878), and *Gannoch (2396), between the Cattie and the Feugh; and to Creaganducy (1347), Peter Hill (2023), Glaspits (1758), White Hill (1840), Cock Hill (1960), †Hill of Cammie (2028), and †Mudlee Bracks (2259), between the Feugh and the AAN, where the asterisks mark summits culminating on the western, and the daggers on the southern, border. Granite, inferior limestone, and gneiss are the prevailing rocks, with fine red porphyry at Potarch; the soil is sandy in the Midstrath or Glen-cat valley, yellow loam in lower and black in upper Feughside, and sandy loam along the Burn of Birse and the Dee. Good crops are grown of oats and barley; and the plantations of Finzean, Ballogie, and Balfour, chiefly consisting of Scotch firs and larch, cover between 4000 and 5000 acres, but the old 'Forest of Birse,' to the S of the Feugh, is almost treeless now, and most of the marketable timber elsewhere has been felled. Fairs are held at the Bridge of Potarch on the second Thursday after the May, October, and November Aboyne fairs. Two ruined castles stand upon the Feugh, one (towards its source) ascribed to a Bishop Gordon of Aberdeen or to Gordon of Clune, the other (at Easter Clune) to 'Archbishop Ross,' by whom perhaps Archbishop James Stewart, Duke of Ross, who died in 1503, is meant; and there are also two gallow-hills, a good many cairns, a sculptured stone 6 feet high in the churchyard, and a long granite stone 'set up on Corse-dardar to mark the spot where King Dardanus was slain by his rebellious subjects.' Natives were Dr Alexander Garden (1730-91), botanist and zoologist of Charleston, South Carolina, and the Rev. John Skinner (1721-1807), ecclesiastical historian and author of *Tullochgorum*, 'the best song,' said Burns, 'that Scotland ever saw.' Finzean House, Ballogie House, and Balfour House lie about 7, 5, and 3 miles ESE of Aboyne, the first being a fine old building forming three sides of a quadrangle, the other two modern mansions; and their respective owners, Rt. Farquharson, Esq., Wm. Edw. Nicol, Esq., and Alex. Cochran, Esq., hold 16,809, 7219, and 1259 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £6167, £2558, and £339, whilst a fourth proprietor is the Marquis of Huntly. Birse is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £190. St Michael's Roman Catholic chapel of Ballogie (1858; 70 sittings) stands near the Cattie's confluence with the Dee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Marywell, 1 mile SE of the Bridge of Potarch; and there are four board schools—Ballogie (girls), Birse, Finzean, and Forest. With respective accommodation for 51, 71, 80, and 37 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 55, 49, 64, and 7, and grants of £48, 4s. 6d., £44, 6s. 6d., £52, 1s., and £19, 18s. Valuation (1881) £7005, 3s. Pop. (1801) 1266, (1821) 1506, (1841) 1295, (1851) 1533, (1861) 1284, (1871) 1198, (1881) 1093.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Birsley, a place in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Tranent town, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Prestonpans battle-field. An extensive colliery is at it, and a rising ground here, Birsley Brae, was the spot whence Prince Charles Edward's troops marched into the conflict of Prestonpans.

Birthwood, an estate, with the seat of Rt. Paterson, Esq., in Culter parish, SE Lanarkshire, 6 miles S by W of Biggar.

Bishopbriggs, a village in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Glasgow. It was originally called Bishops' Riggs, and took that name from lands around it belonging to the Bishops of Glas-

BISHOP ISLAND

gow; it presents a somewhat unprepossessing appearance, and is inhabited chiefly by poor Irish families; and it has a station on the railway, a post office with telegraph department under Glasgow, a Church of Scotland mission station, a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 74 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 75, and a grant of £68, 3s. Pop. (1861) 658, (1871) 782.

Bishop Island. See BERNERA.

Bishopmill, a suburban village in New Spynie parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Lossie, adjacent to ELGIN, and within its parliamentary boundaries. A handsome iron bridge connects it with Elgin, and occupies the site of a stone bridge which was swept away by the great flood of 1829. A public school here, with accommodation for 178 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 137, and a grant of £111, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 1041, (1881) 1076.

Bishop's Burn, a rivulet of NE Wigtownshire, rising 2½ miles SW of Newton-Stewart, and running 6½ miles south-eastward, partly in Penninghame parish, partly along the boundary with Wigtown parish, to the upper part of Wigtown Bay.

Bishop's Forest, a height in the NW of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Rising from a very broad irregular base it attains an altitude of 1285 feet above sea-level; is fringed all round with woods or arable grounds, and ploughed in some parts almost to the summit; and, on the side next Cairn Water, is clothed with plantation for ½ mile from the base; yet, seen from a distance, appears patched with heath and warted with naked rock, and presents a pastoral but commanding appearance.

Bishop's Hill, a hill on the mutual border of Kinrossshire and Fife, but mainly within Kinrossshire. It occupies the NE quarter of Portnoak parish; rises in the eastern vicinity of Belgedie and Kinnesswood villages; culminates 2½ miles NE of the north-eastern shore of Loch Leven; attains there an altitude of 1292 feet above sea-level; projects a spur into Fife, with a summit altitude of 1060 feet; and is adjoined, on the N, by West Lomond Hill.

Bishop's Loch, a beautiful lake in the SE of New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, between Loch-hills and Fowlershill. Measuring 2 by ¾ furlongs, it was anciently called Loch Goul, and got its present name from having on its islet a residence of the Bishops of Aberdeen. That residence was the death-place, in 1282, of Bishop Hugh de Benham; appears to have been of small extent, and is still traceable in its foundations and drawbridge ditch.

Bishop's Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Cadder and Old Monkland parishes, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles WNW of Coatbridge. Measuring nearly 1 mile in length and from 1 to 2 furlongs in width, it is one of the chief reservoirs for the Forth and Clyde Canal.

Bishop's Loch. See ARBROATH.

Bishop's Seat, a summit, 1651 feet above sea-level, in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, 2½ miles W by N of Dunoon town.

Bishopton, a village, an estate, and a range of hills, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The village stands 1 mile S of the Clyde, and has a station on the Glasgow and Greenock section of the Caledonian railway, 5 miles NNW of Paisley; at it are a Free church, 2 inns, and a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 341, (1871) 323, (1881) 308.—The estate belonged, from 1332 and earlier, till about 1671, to the family of Brisbane, passed through a number of hands, and is now the property of Lord Blantyre.—The hill range divides the banks of the Clyde from the lowlands of Gryfesdale; consists of compact trap rock, and is pierced by a tunnel of the Glasgow and Greenock railway. The tunnel is approached, at the two ends, by deep rock cuttings, respectively 748 and 946 yards long; consists of two reaches, respectively 320 and 340 yards long; and has, between these reaches, an open part 100 yards long, and 70 feet deep. The formation of this subterranean pas-

BLACK CAIRN

sage was a long and difficult process, engaging hundreds of workmen for years, and costing for gunpowder alone no less than about £12,000.

Bixter, a voe or bay in Sandsting parish, Shetland.

Blabheim or **Blaven** (Gael. *blath-bheinn*, 'heroes' mountain'), a mountain in the S of Skye, occupying the upper part of the peninsula between Lochs Slapin and Scavaig. Its eastern cliffs are torn with fissures and honeycombed with caves; its massive shoulders and sharp peaks of granite, abound with crags and corries; and its general mass is a stern fantastic ridge. The usual line of ascent goes for about 6 feet along a summit edge of rocks scarcely more than a foot in width, and its summit has an altitude of 3019 feet above sea-level, and commands a most impressive view.

Blackadder, an estate and a river in Berwickshire. The estate is in Edrom parish, and belongs to Sir George A. F. Houston-Boswall, second Bart. since 1836 (b. 1809; suc. 1842). The mansion on it stands on the right bank of the river, 2 miles SSW of Chirnside, and has a cast-iron conservatory, in the form of a Gothic chapel, erected at a cost of several thousand pounds. A mineral well is on the estate, in a ravine near the river, not far from its influx into the Whitadder.—The river Blackadder rises in several head-streams among the Lamermuir, in Westruther parish, at altitudes of from 1000 to 1200 feet above sea-level. Making a confluence of its head-streams in the NW of Greenlaw parish, it thence runs 6 miles south-eastward to Greenlaw town, thence north-eastward through Greenlaw, Fogo, and Edrom parishes to the Whitadder in the vicinity of Allanton, 1½ mile SW of Chirnside. Its length of course is some 20 miles; and its velocity, from the confluence of its two head-streams onward, has numerous alternations of calm pool and rapid current. Its waters contain good trout, but in some parts are strictly preserved. The name Blackadder is probably a corruption of Blackwater; seems to have been derived from a darkish tinge of the river, occasioned by peatiness of the soil in the upper reaches; and is usually pronounced and sometimes written Blackwater.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 26, 34, 1863-64.

Blackbraes, a village in the W of Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, 3¼ miles SSW of Falkirk. At it are a public school and a chapel of ease, which, built at a cost of £860, serves also for Shielhill in Polmont parish. Pop. (1861) 507, (1871) 478.

Blackburn, a village in Whitburn and Livingstone parishes, Linlithgowshire, on the river Almond, 1½ mile E of Whitburn station and 2½ miles S of Bathgate. It has a post office under Bathgate, a cotton mill employing some 120 hands, a mission station of the Church of Scotland, an Independent chapel (1820), and a public school. Pop. (1861) 758, (1871) 954, of whom 850 were in the Livingstone section.

Blackburn, a village near the meeting-point of New-hills, Dyce, and Kinnellar parishes, Aberdeenshire, 9 miles NW of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen, a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 87 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 80, and a grant of £65, 8s.

Black Burn, a mountain rivulet in Castleton parish, S Roxburghshire, running to the Liddel, ¾ mile above New Castleton. In its short easterly course of 4½ miles it makes a descent of 1300 feet, and forms a series of romantic falls, one of them 27 feet in leap, another 31½, and a third 37½. A natural bridge across it, consisting of one solid rock and 31 feet in span, fell in April 1810. A so-called 'Picts' Work,' a circular structure of large stones, strongly fortified by a wall, stands on its left bank.

Black Burn, a rivulet in Dallas parish, Elginshire, running to the Lossie.

Black Burn, a rivulet in Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, running to the North Esk.

Black Burn, a rivulet of Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire, formed by the confluence of Cluny and Corchie burns in Banchory-Ternan parish, and running 2 miles eastward to the Loch of Drum.

Black Cairn, a hill surmounted by a large cairn in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire.

BLACK CART

Black Cart. See CART.

Blackcastle, the northern summit (917 feet) of Cocklaw Hill (1046), in Innerwick parish, E Haddingtonshire. It takes its name from remains of an ancient fort.

Blackcastle, an ancient camp in Greenlaw parish, Berwickshire, on a precipitous bank at the confluence of Faugrist Burn and the Blackadder, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Greenlaw. An entrenchment commences opposite to it, on the right bank of the Blackadder; runs about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the bank; turns thence to the S in the direction of Hume Castle; and, in the southerly reach of it, is called Black Dikes.

Black Cave, a great cavern piercing the Struey Rocks on the S coast of Arran, in Buteshire. It opens from the shore, at the level of water-mark; measures upwards of 160 feet in length, 80 in height, and 40 in width; and from its interior gives a striking view down the Firth of Clyde, past Ailsa Craig, to Galloway.

Blackchester, an ancient oval camp in Lauder parish, Berwickshire, on an elevated spot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lauder town. It has one entrance on the E, another on the W, and is fortified by two ditches and by earthen mounds.

Black Cove, a large, wild, dismal cavern on the Barocco shore of Berwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Blackcraig, a village in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 miles ESE of Newton-Stewart. Neighbouring lead and zinc mines yielded in 1879 264 tons of lead from 353 tons of ore, and 76 tons of zinc.

Blackcraig, a hamlet near the meeting-point of Stirling, Clackmannan, and Perth shires. Its post-town is Menstrie.

Blackcraig, a mountain in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the Dumfriesshire border, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of New Cumnock village. It has an altitude of 2298 feet above sea-level.

Blackcraig, a hill in Creich parish, Fife, 1 mile S of the Firth of Tay, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Newburgh. It has an altitude of 665 feet above sea-level, and it commands a brilliant and extensive view of the lower basin of the Tay and the frontier Grampians.

Black Dee. See DEE, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Black Devon. See DEVON, Clackmannanshire.

Black Dikes. See BLACKCASTLE, Berwickshire.

Blackerstone, a detached section of Longformac parish, Berwickshire, interposed between two sections of Abbey St Bathans parish, and about 7 miles ENE of Longformac church. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long from NW to SE, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mile wide; in the S of it is Retreat House.

Black Esk. See ESK.

Blacket-House, a ruined tower in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, with the date 1404 and the initials W[illiam] B[ell] above its outer doorway. A Bell of Blacket-House was the rejected suitor and the murderer of 'Fair Helen of KIRKCONNEL Lee.'

Blackford, a village and a parish of SE Perthshire. The village stands towards the middle of the parish, at the northern base of the Ochils, and on the right bank of Danny Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its confluence with Allan Water, and has a station, with telegraph office, on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, 4 miles SW of Auchterarder, $17\frac{3}{4}$ SW of Perth, 11 SSE of Crieff, $10\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Dunblane, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Stirling. Burned by the Earl of Mar in January 1716, it is a modern place, with a post office having money order and savings' bank departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, gas-works, waterworks (1870), an hotel and two inns, the parish church (rebuilt in Norman style, 1850; 632 sittings), a Free church (500 sittings), 3 breweries, a sawmill, and 2 tanneries. Pop. (1861) 881, (1871) 867, (1881) 679.

Irregular in outline, the parish is bounded N by Muthill and Trinity Gask; E by Trinity Gask, Auchterarder, and Glendevon; S by Glendevon, Dollar, and Tillicoultry in Clackmannanshire, and Alva in Stirlingshire (detached); W by Dunblane, Ardoch, and Muthill. From Machany Water to Skythorn Hill, *i.e.* from N by W to S by E, it has an extreme length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its

BLACKFRIARS

breadth varies between 1 furlong and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $21,491\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 39 are water. The drainage of N and E belongs to the basin of the Tay, Machany Water winding 1 mile on the northern boundary and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles through the interior to the EARN, which itself traces for $\frac{3}{4}$ mile the easternmost portion of that northern boundary; whilst Ruthven Water, another of its tributaries, curves from the SE corner of the parish along Glen Eagles and Kincardine Glen, and so into AUCHTERARDER. The drainage of S and SW, on the other hand, is carried to the Forth by the DEVON, whose early eastward course marks $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the southern border, and by the ALLAN, which, rising in the SW with half-a-dozen affluents and sub-affluents, runs first north-eastward towards the village, and then south-westward to Dunblane. The surface has a general southward rise, from less than 100 feet above sea-level by the Earn to 291 on Farnton Muir, 644 at Muirhead, 485 near Tullibardine Cottage, 602 near Drumlochey, 400 near the village, 1562 in Eastbow Hill, 1574 in Wether Hill, 1279 in Tambeth, 1780 in Core Hill, 1685 in Little Corum, 1955 in Mickle Corum, and 2072 in Blairdenon Hill. The last three culminate on the south-western frontier, and, belonging with Eastbow, Wether, Tambeth, and Core Hills to the moorish OCHILS, are steep and craggy to the S, but fall away more gently to the village, beyond which sandy hillocks and the great level Moor (now Wood) of Tullibardine form the 'divide' between Strathallan and Strathearn. A very hard sandstone has been quarried for millstones; except in the N, the soil is poor, being thin for the most part with a coarse gravelly bottom, and variously wet or dry to an extreme. Antiquities are a Roman camp and an outpost connecting it with the more famous one at Ardoch, some cairns and standing stones, St Mungo's Well in Glen Eagles, ruins of the cruciform Second Pointed chapel of Tullibardine (Holy Trinity) and of one or two other pre-Reformation chapels, and remains of the castles of Ogilvie, Tullibardine, and Kincardine. Four great Scotch families have been for centuries connected with this parish—the Murrays, Grahams, Haldanes, and Drummonds; and places in it still give title of Baron, Earl, and Marquess of Tullibardine (cre. 1604, 1606, and 1703) to John Stewart Murray, Duke of Athole; of Earl of Kincardine (1644) to Douglas Graham, Duke of Montrose; of Earl of Gleneagles (1831) to Robert Duncan-Haldane, Earl of Camperdown; and of Baron Madderty (1609) and Viscount Strathallan (1686) to William Drummond. The two last have their seats within its bounds, Gleneagles House in the E, Castle Strathallan in the N, and own respectively 7122 and 7208 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £3479 and £7612. Other mansions are Machany House (Major Hunter) and the modern Kincardine Castle (D. Wilson, Esq.); and the whole parish is shared by 17 landowners, 6 holding each £500 a year and upwards, 1 between £100 and £500, 1 between £50 and £100, and 9 between £20 and £50. Blackford is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; its minister's income is £296. The public schools of Blackford village, Gleneagles, and Tullibardine, and the Free Church school at the first, with respective accommodation for 221, 75, 64, and 118 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 80, 35, 59, and 77, and grants of £68, 6s., £24, 2s. 5d., £49, 12s., and £65, 9s. Valuation (1881) £17,587, 15s. 1d. Pop. (1811) 1666, (1831) 1918, (1841) 1782, (1861) 2041, (1871) 1836, (1881) 1596.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 39, 47, 1869.

Blackford, a hill on the S border of St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburghshire, in the southern vicinity of Morningside, and 2 miles S by E of Edinburgh Castle. Exceeding 400 feet above sea-level, it commands a magnificent view; southward, of the Braid and Pentland Hills; northward, of Edinburgh city, the Firth of Forth, and the coast of Fife, backed by the Lomond and the Ochil hills, and by the frontier Grampians—a prospect Scott described in some of the noblest lines of *Marmion*.

Blackfriars. See AYR, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, PERTH, ST ANDREWS, STIRLING, and WIGTOWN.

BLACKHALL

Blackhall, a station in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, on the Morningside and Bathgate railway, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Morningside, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Bathgate.

Blackhall, a village on the mutual border of St Cuthbert's, Corstorphine, and Cramond parishes, Edinburghshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Queensferry, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Edinburgh. It has a head post office, with telegraph department. Craigleith quarry, St Cuthbert's workhouse, Blinkbonny, Ravelston House, Craigercock, and the eastern skirts of Corstorphine Hill are in its vicinity.

Blackhall, an estate in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, adjacent to the SE side of Paisley. It gives appellation to Sir Michael Rt. Shaw-Stewart, Bart. of Ardgowan House, and was conferred on his ancestor, Sir John Stewart, by King Robert III. The mansion on it, about 1 mile SE of the centre of Paisley, is a plain, strong, ancient pile, which after 1710 became a farmhouse, and is now deserted, roofless, and of very dismal appearance. Lime works are on the estate.

Blackhall, a mansion on the N border of Strachan parish, and an estate partly also in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire.

Blackhill, a *quoad sacra* parish, formed in 1878, mainly out of Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, its church being 4 miles SW by W of Peterhead town. Its central point is a hill of its own name, on the mutual border of Peterhead, Longside, and Cruden parishes, which, rising 374 feet above sea-level, was formerly deemed so worthless as to defy improvement; but now is nearly all under the plough, and also yields, in an extensive quarry, large blocks of excellent syenite, of the kind called popularly Peterhead granite. A public school, with accommodation for 80 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 43, and a grant of £34, 17s.

Blackhill, a place in Barony parish, Lanarkshire, on the Monkland Canal, 2 miles E of Glasgow. The canal here makes a rise of 96 feet; and it effects the elevation partly by two sets of four double locks, each set worked independently of the other, and partly by an inclined plane, with rails 1040 feet long, worked by steam-power traction. The inclined plane was constructed, as a supplement to the locks, in 1850; and it takes up empty boats in caissons, thus making a vast saving of time and water.

Black Hill, a hill in Crawfordjohn parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles WNW of Abington. It rises 1260 feet above sea-level, and commands a fine view down the Clyde. Two concentric artificial circles are traceable on it, the inner one 34 yards in diameter, the outer one 58; and they seem to have been a military station.

Blackhills, a hamlet in Skene parish, Aberdeenshire, 8 miles W of Aberdeen. An Independent chapel here was built in 1802, and contains 235 sittings.

Blackhills, a mansion (Dav. Maxwell, Esq.) in Elgin parish, Elginshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Elgin town.

Blackhope, a mountain on the mutual border of Edinburgh and Peebles shires, and a rivulet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire. The mountain, Blackhope Scar, culminates at the meeting-point of Temple, Heriot, and Innerleithen parishes, and is the highest of the Moorfoot Hills, rising 2136 feet above sea-level. The rivulet, flowing from its NE shoulder, runs 3 miles north-eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ south-south-eastward; makes a confluence with Ladyside Burn to form Heriot Water; and, in some sheltered pools, contains a fair store of trout.

Blackhouse, a range of mountains on the mutual border of Selkirk and Peebles shires, and a ruined baronial tower in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The range of mountains extends about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NNE to SSW; has two principal summits nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles asunder, with altitudes of respectively 2332 and 2283 feet above sea-level; is conjoined, on the N, with another range along the mutual boundary of the two counties, having summit-altitudes of 2382 and 2249 feet above sea-level; throws down, from its Selkirkshire side, the head-streams of Douglas Burn; projects along the flanks of that burn, high spurs with altitudes of 1717, 1378, and 1180 feet above sea-level; and, together with these

BLACKLAW

spurs, forms an upland region, partly suited for sheep pasture, but mainly of stern and savage aspect. This region, from so early a period as the time of Malcolm Ceanmor, belonged to the family of Douglas, and appears to have been used by them as both a fastness and a hunting-ground. The baronial tower stands on the left side of Douglas Burn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the mountain watershed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of the foot of St Mary's Loch, and 5 W by N of Yarrow Feus; is thought to occupy the site of some previous erection, occasionally inhabited by Sir James Douglas, the friend and favourite warrior of Robert Bruce; may have been built by Sir James's descendant, the first Earl of Douglas; is traditionally said to have been the place whence Lady Margaret Douglas was abducted by her noble lover as commemorated in the old ballad of the 'Douglas Tragedy'; and appears to have been a square structure, with a circular turret at one angle, flanking the entrance and carrying up the staircase. Seven large stones near the tower are said to mark the spot where seven brothers of Lady Margaret, on their making pursuit, were slain by her lover. The current tradition narrates that both she and her lover were so injured that they died the same night, and that—

'Lord William was buried in St Marie's kirk,
Lady Marg'ret in St Marie's quire;
Out o' the lady's grave grew a red rose,
And out o' the knight's a brier.
And they twa met, and they twa plat,
As if full fain they would be near;
Sae that a' the world might ken right weel
That they grew frae twa lovers dear.
But bye and rade the Black Douglas,
And wow but he was rough;
For he pulled up the bonny brier,
And fung't in St Mary's Loch.'

Scott's steward and trusted friend, Wm. Laidlaw (1780-1850), was born at Blackhouse farm, and Hogg was shepherd to his father from 1790 to 1800.

Black Isle, the peninsula between the Beaully and the Moray Firths and the Firth of Cromarty, comprising parts of Ross, Cromarty, and Nairn shires. It contains the parishes of Killearnan, Kilmuir-Wester, Knockbain, Avoch, Rosemarkie, Cromarty, Resolis, and Urquhart; and it consists largely over its north-western portion of the broad based hill, ARDMEANACH. It constitutes a poor law combination, and has a poorhouse with accommodation for 100 inmates. A project was adopted at a public meeting at Fortrose, in October 1872, to form a line of railway, about 22 miles long, through the Black Isle, from Muir of Ord to Cromarty.

Black-knowe, a mountain on the SW border of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, on the E side of the upper part of Ettrick Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Ettrick village. It has an altitude of 1804 feet above sea-level.

Black-knowe-Head, a mountain on the SW border of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, between two small head-streams of Ettrick Water, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Black-knowe. It has an altitude of 1938 feet above sea-level.

Black-knowe-Head, a mountain on the mutual border of Kirkhope and Yarrow parishes, Selkirkshire, 3 miles NNE of Tushielaw Inn. It has an altitude of 1806 feet above sea-level.

Black Lakes, small sheets of water in the NW of of Lorn, Argyllshire, 3 miles E of Oban. Small trout abound in them; and four or five dozen, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ pound, have frequently been taken in a day.

Blacklarg, a mountain on the mutual boundary of Ayr and Dumfriesshires, extending also into Kirkcubrightshire, and culminating nearly 7 miles SSE of New Cumnock village. It adjoins other mountains of the Southern Highlands; has an altitude of 2231 feet above sea-level; and sends off, to the NNW, the head-streams of Afton Water.

Blacklaw. See MARNOCH.

Blacklaw, a ruined tower of the Douglasses of Fingland, in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Evan Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Moffat town. Behind it rises Blacklaw Hill (907 feet), and Blacklaw Burn runs by it to the Evan down a precipitous ravine. The

BLACKLAW

Douglas of Fingland about 1700 was author of *Annie Laurie*.

Blacklaw, a hill 928 feet high in the Perthshire section of Lundie and Foulis parish, 8 miles WNW of Dundee. It commands a very extensive and beautiful view.

Blacklaw, a burn in Walston parish, Lanarkshire, running to the Medwin.

Blacklaw or Mount Cameron, a small eminence in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of East Kilbride village. A commodious dwelling-house on it was the residence of Mrs Cameron, a high-born lady who manifested such zeal for the cause of Jacobitism in 1745 as made her famous throughout Great Britain. Two seams of coal, respectively 3 and 2 feet thick, underlie the eminence.

Black Loch, a small lake in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile NE of Dumfries town. It is a favourite resort of curlers in times of hard frost.

Black Loch, a small lake in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire, near the summit of a hill-ridge, about 1 mile S of Drumlanrig. It once was about 120 yards long and 70 yards wide, but has been much reduced in size by draining; and, in pre-Reformation days, it possessed a high repute for healing virtue, inasmuch as to be esteemed a sort of perpetual Bethesda.

Black Loch, a small lake on the mutual border of Dunfermline parish, Fife, and Cleish parish, Kinrossshire, at the S foot of Cleish hills, 3 furlongs WNW of Loch Glow.

Black Loch, a lake in Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, the first of a chain of three lakes, very near to one another, and extending in a line from E to W. It is mainly a morass or mossy pool, packed with aquatic plants, and possessing little area of open water; and it receives no influx of rivulet or rill; yet it contains such powerful springs that it sends off to the next lake a perennial stream voluminous enough to drive a mill.

Black Loch, a lake in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newton-Mearns village. It lies at the E foot of Nethercairn Hill, 871 feet high; measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ in width; and contains excellent trout.

Black Loch, a lake on the mutual border of Stirling and Lanark shires, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of the meeting-point with Linlithgowshire, and 2 miles S by E of Slamannan village. It has a somewhat circular outline, measures about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, and is a principal feeder of the Auchingray reservoir for supplying the Monkland Canal.

Black Loch, Little, a small lake in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 2 miles SE by S of Slamannan village.

Black Lochs, small mountain lakelets in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire, a little SE of Loch Aven. They abound in trout, and afford good sport to the angler.

Blacklunans. See PERSIE and ALYTH.

Blackmillbay, a small bay and a village in Luining island, Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire. The post-town of the village is Easdale, under Oban.

Blackmire, a strong chalybeate spring in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire, in a plantation W of the House of Blelack. Its visitors have fallen off since the opening of the Pananich Wells.

Black Mount, a mountain on the mutual border of Walston and Dolphinton parishes, E Lanarkshire. It has a ridgy form, extending NE and SW, and it culminates at 1689 feet above sea-level.

Blackmount, a deer forest in the Appin district of Argyllshire, between the heads of Lochs Etive and Laidon. The property of Lord Breadalbane, it affords the finest shooting and stalking in Scotland, and in 1881 was sub-let to Sir Henry Alsopp for £4000.

Blackness, a seaport village in the E of Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, on a small bay of its own name on the Firth of Forth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Borrowstounness, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Linlithgow station. Anciently the port of Linlithgow, and a place of extensive commerce, it also took consequence from a castle near it, which is supposed

BLACKSHIELS

by some antiquaries to mark the eastern extremity of Antoninus' Wall, and was long one of the most important fortresses in the S of Scotland; it was, in main degree, superseded as a port, in 1680, by Borrowstounness, which, on account of possessing higher advantages of situation, was then made the port for Linlithgow; and since that time, it has sunk into almost total decadence, inasmuch that its harbour went to ruin, its custom house was converted into lodgings, and its only commerce became a trivial exportation of bricks and tiles, and as trivial an importation of lime and manure. Blackness House, formerly a seat of the baronet family of Wedderburn, stands adjacent to the W side of the village. Blackness Burn runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the boundary between Carriden and Abercorn to the Firth, and passes the eastern vicinity of the village. Blackness Castle stands on a rocky promontory between the bay and the burn's mouth, in the north-eastern vicinity of the village; dates from some remote period unknown to record; was burned in 1443-44, amid the conflicts of the Douglasses, Livingstons, Crichtons, and Forresters; was burned again, in 1481, by an English fleet; was the meeting place, in 1488, of James III. and his rebellious nobles for effecting a pacification; witnessed, in 1547, the burning or capture, by an English admiral, of ten vessels which had anchored near it for protection; was garrisoned, in 1548, during the regency of the Earl of Arran, by a French force under D'Esse; underwent repeated vicissitudes of occupancy till 1572; served, like the Bass, as a State prison for confining distinguished Covenanters in the time of the persecution; was one of the chief forts of Scotland guaranteed by the Act of Union to be maintained permanently as a national strength; is, nevertheless, a structure more characteristic of the warfare of rude ages than adapted to the modern improvements in the military art; became eventually of no practical use whatever, held, as a fort, by only one man; and in 1870-74, was transmuted into the nucleus of extensive works to serve as the central ammunition depot of Scotland. These works were constructed at a cost of considerably more than £10,000, and they comprise a powder magazine, with two compartments, each about 42 feet by 18, a light iron-girder pier, a sea wall 1000 feet long, storage places for heavy guns and other munitions of war, barracks 124 feet long, for 30 soldiers, and a two-story building in the Scottish Baronial style for military officers.

Blackpots, a hamlet on the coast of Boynzie parish, Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Banff. A manufacture of bricks and tiles, and a considerable salmon-fishery, are carried on.

Black Quarter, the territory now forming Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire. It belonged anciently to Soulseat Abbey, and till 1628 formed part of Inch parish.

Blackridge, a village on the SW border of Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, on Barbauchlaw Burn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Bathgate. It has a post office under Bathgate, a Free Church preaching station, and a public school.

Blacksboat, a place on the river Spey and on the Strathspey railway, at the boundary between Elgin and Banffshire, immediately above the mouth of the river Aven, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Aberlour. It has a ferry on the river, a station on the railway, and a post office under Craigellachie.

Blackshaw, a village in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, near the Solway Firth and the river Lochar, 8 miles SSE of Dumfries. An expanse of foreshore adjacent to it, between the Nith and the Lochar, and between the beach and the Solway channel, measuring 7 miles in extreme length from E to W, and fully 5 miles in extreme breadth from N to S, is called Blackshaw Bank.

Blackshiels, a village in the detached part of Humberie parish, Haddingtonshire, surrounded by Edinburghshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, near the N base of Soutra Hill, 16 miles SE of Edinburgh. It has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments.

BLACKSHOPE

Blackshope, a burn in the NE of Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire. It rises on White Coomb mountain; runs 3 miles southward to Moffat Water, at a point 6 miles NE of Moffat; and is well stored with trout. An eminence at its head commands a charming view.

Blackside, a mountain on the mutual border of Sorn and Muirkirk parishes, Ayrshire, adjacent to the boundary with Lanarkshire, 6½ miles ENE of Mauchline. It has an altitude of 1342 feet above sea-level; and it commands a splendid and extensive view, said to comprehend parts of sixteen counties.

Blacksmill, a hill, a hamlet, and a burn, in Lammermuir, Berwickshire. The hill, 905 feet above sea-level, is on the mutual border of Langton and Longformacus parishes, 2½ miles SSE of Longformacus village. The hamlet is on the NW border of Langton parish, and lies near the burn, 1½ mile SE of Longformacus village. The burn rises on the eastern skirts of the hill, runs 2½ miles north-by-eastward to Dye Water, a little below Longformacus village, and contains a good store of trout.

Black Spout, a picturesque waterfall, about 120 feet in leap, in Moulin parish, Perthshire, on Edradour Burn, a short distance NE of the line of the Highland railway, and about 1½ mile E of Pitlochrie.

Black Springs, copious natural fountains in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, affording portion of the public supplies of water to the city of Edinburgh.

Blackstone, a hamlet in the S of Muiravonside parish, SE Stirlingshire, with a station on the North British, at the junction of the Slamannan, Bo'ness, and Bathgate sections, 12 miles E by N of Coatbridge, 4 NW of Bathgate, and 4½ SW of Manuel Junction.

Blackstone, a hamlet and a mansion on the NE border of Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, on Black Cart Water, 2 miles NW of Paisley.

Black Stone of Odin, a huge prostrate mass of rock on the northern shore of Shapinsay island, in Orkney. It lies on the sand, and is supposed to have been an object of superstitious veneration in the Scandinavian rites.

Blackwater, a rivulet of the S of Carrick district, Ayrshire, running north-westward to the Stinchar. See **DHUISK**.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Cabrach parish, Banffshire. It rises among high mountains, contiguous to the boundary with Aberdeenshire; runs about 8 miles northward and north-north-eastward to the Deveron at Dalriach; traverses a grandly Highland glen; has, in its basin, a shooting lodge and a deer forest, belonging to the Duke of Richmond; and is traditionally said to have had, on its banks, at a romantic part of its course, still called King's Haugh, a residence of Malcolm Ceannmor.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Kilmorie parish, Arran island, Buteshire. It rises a little S of the centre of the island; runs about 6 miles westward and south-south-westward to Drimadown Bay; brings down the inland road from Brodick to the SW coast; and drains Shiskin district, the largest and most fertile tract of arable land in Arran. A remarkable large cairn stood at its foot; measured more than 200 feet in diameter; and has been greatly diminished by the abstraction of its stones for building and draining purposes.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Dalry parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It issues from a lakelet at the boundary with Dumfriesshire; runs about 6 miles westward, quite across the centre of the parish, to the river Ken; and is well stocked with trout.

Blackwater, a small river of the NE of Perthshire. It rises near the summit of Cairnwell Mountain, on the northern border of Kirkmichael parish, adjacent to the boundary with Aberdeenshire; runs, under the name of Beg, through Glenbeg; debouches at the Spittal of Glenshee into Glenshee; receives there Tetnich Water, and takes there the name of Shee; runs about 6 miles, under the name of Shee, through Glenshee, takes then distinctively the name of Blackwater; runs about 5 miles between sections of Caputh, Bendochy, and Blairgowrie parishes on its right bank, and parts of Rattray and Alyth parishes on its left bank; and unites with the Arde, 4 miles NNW of Blairgowrie town, to form the

BLADENOCH

river Ericht. Its general direction is southward, and its entire length of course is about 20 miles.

Blackwater, a small river of the SE of Sutherland. It rises on Ben-an-Arnuinn, near the meeting-point of Clyne, Kildonan, and Farr parishes; runs 2 miles south-westward across the head of Clyne parish; proceeds 3½ miles southward, along the boundary between Clyne and Rogart; then goes about 10 miles south-westward, through the interior of Clyne; receives, on its left bank, the tributary Skinsdale Water; and falls into the Brora, 1½ mile WNW of the head of Loch Brora. Its early course lies through morassy moors, which give a dark tinge to its waters; and its later course lies along a deep rocky channel, and is strikingly romantic. Two cascades occur on it, respectively near Balnakyle and at Kilcolmkill, both very magnificent when the stream is in flood; and the latter is much visited by tourists.

Blackwater, a rivulet in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. It rises very near the centre of Lewis; runs westward to Loch Roag; takes down the public road from Stornoway to Uig church; and is frequented by salmon.

Blackwater, Berwickshire. See **BLACKADDER**.

Blackwater or Rasay, a small river in the SW of Ross-shire. It rises on the Derrymore Mountains, at the head of Strathvaich; runs about 14 miles south-south-eastward, under the name of Garve, along Strathvaich, past the W side of Ben Wyvis, and along Strathgarve to Loch Garve; issues from the foot of that lake under the name of Blackwater or Rasay; and runs about 5 miles south-south-eastward to a confluence with the Conan at Moy. Its waters have a dark colour, and they contain pike, large trout, and dark-coloured salmon, and afford prime rod-fishing. A cascade, called the Falls of Rogie, occurs on the river a little below Loch Garve, amid rich accompaniments of rock and wood; and presents considerable resemblance to the famous falls of Tivoli in Italy.

Blackwood, the seat of E. Bradshaw Smith, Esq., in the S of Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, 3½ miles E of Ecclefechan.

Blackwood, a railway station and an estate in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire. The station is on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian, adjacent to the river Nethan, near Kirkmuirhill village, 2 miles S of Stonehouse station, and nearly 4 SE of Stonehouse town. The estate lies on the NW border of Lesmahagow parish; and the mansion on it, 2 miles W of the railway station, is the seat of Jas. Chas. Hope Vere, Esq. (b. 1858; suc. 1872), owner of 6863 acres, valued at £11,303 per annum, including £5781 for minerals. An ancient Caledonian battle-axe of stone was found on the estate, and is preserved in the mansion.

Blackwood, an estate, with a mansion and a hill, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The mansion stands adjacent to the river Nith, in the midst of a richly-wooded glen, ¾ mile N by W of Auldgirth station, and 5¾ miles SSE of Thornhill. The hill (604 feet) rises immediately W of the mansion, in the south-eastern extremity of Keir parish, and commands a splendid view from the mountains N of Drumlanrig, along all the vale of the Nith, to the Solway Firth and the Cumberland Mountains. At Blackwood was born the gardener's son, Allan Cunningham (1784-1842), poet and novelist.

Blackwood, a property, with a hill and a lake, on the SW border of Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire.

Black Wood, a great pine forest in Fortingal and Logierait parishes, Perthshire, clothing all the S flank of Loch Rannoch, from the margin of the water half-way up the mountains.

Bladenoch, a village and a river in Galloway. The village stands on the left bank of the river and the southern verge of Wigtown parish, 1¼ mile SW of Wigtown town; is included within Wigtown parliamentary burgh; and has a post office, and a large distillery, for which Messrs M'Clelland purchase annually between 20,000 and 30,000 bushels of barley. The river issues from Loch Maberry, on the Ayrshire border; winds

BLAICH

about 20 miles S, SSE, and E, between Kirkcowan and Kirkinner parishes on its right bank, and Penninghame and Wigtown parishes on its left bank; passes into Wigtown Bay in the southern vicinity of Wigtown town; and traverses about 2 miles of foreshore eastward to a junction with the Wigtown Bay channel of the river Cree. Here, from the Wigtown Sands, about 500 acres have been reclaimed since 1839, at a cost of nearly £40,000. The Bladenoch waters contain trout and salmon, but yield no very great sport; the Tarff is chief of several tributaries.

Blairch, a village near the mutual boundary of Inverness-shire and Argyllshire, 4 miles from its post-town Fort William.

Blainslee, a village in the NE extremity of Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of the river Leader, 3 miles SSE of Lauder. A public school at it, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £56, 9s.

Blair, an estate and iron-works in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. The estate is rich in minerals, and has, since the beginning of the present century, undergone vast improvement. A great extent of land in it, with steep rocky banks, formerly of little value, is now covered with thriving mixed plantations. A romantic reach of glen here traversed by the river Dusk has, within a precipitous mass of limestone rock, a stalactite cave, the Elf House, 183 feet long, and from 5 to 12 feet wide, arched like Gothic work, and expanding near the middle into a chamber 35 feet long and 12 feet high. The mansion on the estate stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Dalry town, is partly of great antiquity, and has highly picturesque grounds; its owner, Capt. Wm. Fordyce Blair, R.N., holds 6680 acres in the shire, valued at £8031 per annum, including £2203 for minerals. The iron-works adjoin the Glasgow and South-Western railway, in the near vicinity of Dalry town, and were started about 1845. Here is a mission station of the Church of Scotland; and a public school, Blairmains, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 53, and a grant of £36, 17s. Pop. of Blair Works village (1861) 916, (1871) 1081.

Blair, an estate, with a mansion, in Carnock parish, Fife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Dunfermline.

Blair, a mountain of Forfarshire, on the mutual border of Alyth and Glenisla parish, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Alyth town. Rising from a very wide base to an altitude of 2441 feet above sea-level, it can be easily ascended on the E and W, but is steep and rugged on the N and S; and it commands a magnificent view from Schiehallion to the German Ocean, and from Lochnagar to the Lammermuir Hills.

Blair, Perthshire. See **BLAIR ATHOLE**.

Blairadam, a station, with a post office, having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, in Cleish parish, S Kinross-shire, on the Kinross-shire section of the North British, 3 miles SSE of Loch Leven (Kinross) station, and $10\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Dunfermline. Blairadam House, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of the station, stands in a large and finely-wooded park, on the SE slope of a hill, which rises 707 feet above sea-level. Early in last century Blair estate was purchased, and Blairadam House built by the architect Wm. Adam, father of the still more eminent architects, Robert (1728-92) and James (d. 1794). His grandson, the Right Hon. Wm. Adam (1751-1839), lord chief commissioner of the jury court in Scotland, was a lifelong friend of Sir Walter Scott, with him and seven others forming in 1816 the Blairadam Club. Its members 'met on a Friday; spent the Saturday in a ride to some scene of historical interest within an easy distance (to one such in the dog-days of 1819 we owe Scott's *Abbot*); enjoyed a quiet Sunday at home, duly attending divine worship at the Kirk of Cleish, not Cleishbotham; gave Monday morning to another antiquarian excursion; and returned to Edinburgh in time for the courts of Tuesday'—chap. I. of Lockhart's *Life of Scott*. The next holder of the estate was Adm. Sir Chas. Adam, M.P. (d. 1854); the next, the great Whig whip, the Right Hon. Wm. Pat. Adam (1823-81), M.P. for Clackmannan and Kinross shires 1859-80, Lord of the Treas-

BLAIR ATHOLE

ury 1865-66 and 1868-73, Chief Commissioner of Works 1873-74 and 1880, Governor of Madras 1880-81. His son, Sir Chs. Elphinstone Adam, Bart. (b. 1859; cre. 1882), owns 4169 acres, valued at £4039 per annum.

Blair Athole (Gael. 'plain of the pleasant land'), a village and a parish of N Perthshire. The village lies between the left bank of the Garry and the right bank of the confluent Water of Tilt, across which stands another village, Bridge of Tilt, the two together practically forming one, with a post office (Blair Athole), having money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, and gas-works, whilst each possesses an excellent hotel. Blair Athole is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the Pass of Killiecrankie, 48 SW of Castleton of Braemar by Spittal of Glenshee or 30 up Glen Tilt, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Kinloch Rannoch, and 21 N of Aberfeldy; its station on the Highland railway is $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dunkeld, and $60\frac{3}{4}$ S by W of Grantown. Cattle fairs are held at Bridge of Tilt on 25 June and 4 September, and on the third Wednesday of May at Blair Athole, where also are a general business fair upon 12 February and a great Highland gathering in the second week of September. Pop. of united village (1871) 387.

The parish is bounded N by Kingussie-Insh and the Glenfeshie portion of Alvie in Inverness-shire and by Crathie-Braemar in Aberdeenshire, NE by Crathie-Braemar, SE by Kirkmichael and Moulin, S by Dull, SW by Fortingal, and NW by Laggan in Inverness-shire. From E to W it has an extreme length of $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles, at $56^{\circ} 52'$; its width varies between $4\frac{3}{8}$ and $16\frac{1}{8}$ miles, the latter measuring from the head of Loch Tummel northward to the Inverness-shire border; and its area is $182,670\frac{1}{4}$ acres ($285\frac{3}{4}$ sq. miles), of which $1556\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The Highland railway runs $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward up Glen Garry, ascending here from about 390 to 1500 feet above sea-level; on it are the stations of Blair Athole, Struan, and Dalnaspidal, $35\frac{1}{2}$, 40, and 51 miles NNW of Perth. By the GARRY and its innumerable affluents and sub-affluents the features of this parish have been chiefly moulded, those affluents including the EDENDON (running 9 miles E and S), the BRUAR ($9\frac{1}{2}$ S), the ERICHDIE ($10\frac{1}{4}$ E by N), and the TILT ($13\frac{1}{2}$ SW), which last has a head-stream in the TARFF ($11\frac{1}{2}$ E). The TUMMEL itself, to which the Garry flows, and its expansion, Loch Tummel ($2\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), mark $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the southern boundary; and in the SW portion of the parish are Lochs Garry ($2\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), Choin ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), and Bhaic (3×1 furl.); in the NE portion, Loch Loch ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), half of Loch an Duin ($10 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and two or three smaller tarns. Glen Garry, from Struan downward, is an open, fertile, finely wooded vale; but, saving Strath-Tummel and the lower reaches of Glens Erichdie, Bruar, and Tilt, which likewise are beautifully planted with larches and Scotch firs, the rest of the surface is all an assemblage of moor-clad hills and naked, many-ridged mountains. The part to the left of the Garry belongs to the 'Forest of ATHOLE,' now well-nigh treeless; and here, from W to E, the following summits of the Grampians rise, those marked with asterisks right on Blair Athole's boundaries:—*BEN UDLAMAN (3306 feet), *Bruach nan Iombean (3175), *An Torc or Badenoch Boar (2432), and Glas Mheall Mor (3037), westward of the Edendon; *Carn na Caim (3087), *Vinegar Hill (2584), Carn a' Mhuraich (1811), Meall na Maioile (1868), Sron a' Chleirich (2670), Leac Liath (1788), Uchd a' Chlarsair (2587), and *Leathad an Taobhain (2994), between the Edendon and the Bruar; Beinn Bheac (2992), BEN DEARG (3304), Beinn a' Chait (2942), Fair Bhuidhe (1510), Meall Reamhar (1850), Braigh Sron Ghorm (2882), *Carn a' Fhidleir (3276), *An Sgarsoch (3300), An Sligearnach (2577), and *Coire na Craig (2515), between the Bruar and the Tilt; *Sron a' Bhoididh (2131), Craig Dhearg (2141), BENGLO (3671), Carn Liath (3193), Meall Dail Min (1748), Meall Gruaim (1872), Carn an Righ (3377), *Carn Bhac (3014), *Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), *Glas Thulachan (3445), *Braigh Feith Chuibhsachain (2371), *Ben Vuroch (2961), and Crochton (1954), eastward of the Tilt. S of

BLAIRBURN

the Garry, from E to W, are Tulach Hill (1541 feet), Conbar (1330), Dubh Chnocan (1385), Torr Dubh (1667), and Meall Ban (1657), between the Tummel and the Erichdie; and, between the Erichdie and the Garry, An Teampan (1387), Meall Chabhaidh (1709), Sron Choin (1852), Meall Biorach (1854), and Meall na Leitreach (2544). The deer and grouse of its hills, the salmon and trout of its streams, the wealth and variety of its fauna and flora (especially rare alpine plants), all make Blair Athole a happy hunting-ground alike to the sportsman and the man of science; to the latter GLEN TILT's geology is for ever associated with the 'Huttonian Theory.' The arable soils, chiefly light loam or gravelly earth, occupy less than 4000 acres, and plantations cover an equal or greater extent. Blair Castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of the village, is thence approached by a double avenue of limes, and, as restored in 1872, is a goodly four-storied mansion, turreted and battlemented, in the Scottish Baronial style. Its oldest portion, Comyn's Tower, is said to have been built by John de Strathbogie, ninth Earl of Athole (1269); and many are its historic memories. James V. and Mary Queen of Scots must both have visited it, when in 1529 and 1564 they came to hunt in Glen Tilt; and Montrose in 1644 here mustered the 3000 Athole Highlanders, whom he led to victory at Tippermuir. In 1653 the castle was stormed and 'destroyed by powder' by Colonel Daniel, a Cromwellian officer; yet in 1689 we find it garrisoned by Claverhouse, whose corpse was brought back to it from Killiecrankie, for burial in the secluded old church of Blair. The Young Pretender lodged here three nights (30 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1745); in the following March it was held a fortnight by Sir Andrew Agnew for Government against Lord George Murray, the Duke of Athole's brother. After this siege, its last, it was docked of two upper stories and whitewashed, so that the Queen, who, with the Prince Consort, resided here from 11 Sept. to 1 Oct. 1844, describes it merely as 'a large plain white building.' The present Duke of ATHOLE owns 194,640 acres in the shire, of a yearly value of £40,788; and 3 other proprietors, Wm. M'Inroy of Lude (1 mile ENE of the village), A. Gilbert Robertson of Struan, and Edgar W. Robertson of Auchleeks (on Erichdie Water, 6 miles W by S of Struan station), hold respectively 15,680, 18,000, and 14,732 acres, valued at £2460, £1039, and £1633 per annum. The remaining property is divided among 10, 1 holding to the value of more, and 9 of less, than £500. In the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling, Blair Athole comprises the ancient parishes of Blair, Lude, Kilmaveonaig, and Struan, united prior to 1632, but has given off a portion (with 70 inhabitants in 1871) to the *quoad sacra* parish of Tenantry. Its living is worth £540; and it has two Established churches, one at the village (1825; 650 sittings), the other at Struan (1829; 450 sittings). There are also a Free church, a Baptist chapel (1808), and an Episcopal chapel (rebuilt 1794; 200 sittings), this last representing the old parish church of Kilmaveonaig (1591), and having belonged to the Episcopal communion without a break from the Revolution. Of 3 public schools (Blair Athole, Glengarry, and Struan) and 2 Christian Knowledge schools (Pitlagowan and Strathtummel) Blair Athole had (1879) accommodation for 187, an average attendance of 105, and a grant of £101, 5s., whilst the total corresponding figures for the other 4 were 185, 100, and £163, 3s. Valuation (1881) £21,050, 14s. 5d. Pop. (1755) 3257, (1791) 3120, (1801) 2848, (1831) 2384, (1851) 2084, (1861) 1553, (1871) 1718, (1881) 1687.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 64, 1869-74. See pp. 32-41, 167-171 of *The Queen's Journal* (ed. 1877); pp. 198-202 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); and Dr Wm. Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Perthshire* (1880).

Blairburn, a village in Culross parish, Perthshire, adjacent to the river Forth, in the vicinity of Culross town. Blair Castle, a handsome modern mansion (Mrs Gallwey), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Culross, occupies the site of a mansion said to have been built about the time of the Reformation by Archbishop Hamilton of St Andrews.

BLAIRGOWRIE

Blair Castle. See BLAIR ATHOLE and BLAIRBURN.
Blairdaff, a place in the S side of Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Garioch church. A chapel of ease here was built in 1839 at a cost of £500, and contains 500 sittings; and here also is a Free church.

Blairdardie, a place in the S of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, on the Forth and Clyde Canal. A public school at it, with accommodation for 62 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £38, 3s.

Blair-Drummond, an estate, with a village and a mansion, in Kincardine parish, Perthshire. The village stands near the right bank of the Teith, 6 miles NW of Stirling, and 2 SSE of Doune; comprises an elegant range of cottages inhabited by families who are employed, from father to son, on the estate; and has a post office under Stirling. The mansion, near the village, is a large, neat, modern edifice, with a richly-wooded park, and is a seat of Chs. Home Drummond Moray, Esq. of ABERCAIRNEY. The estate extends southward to the Forth; and includes, along the banks of that river, a large alluvial tract of 1500 acres, Blairdrummond Moss, formerly overlaid by deep bog, and ingeniously reclaimed in the first four decades of this century by cutting away the bog piecemeal, and sending it adrift on the river. A reach of Roman road, a number of small Roman relics, two curious ancient wooden wheels, and the skeleton of a whale were found in the bog during the work of reclamation.

Blaressan, a hamlet in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Killearn village. A sanguinary battle is traditionally said to have been fought here between the Romans and the Caledonians.

Blairgowrie (Gael. *blar-ghobhar*, 'plain of the wild goats'), a town and a parish of NE Perthshire. The town stands on the right bank of the Erich, opposite Rattray village, with which it is connected by a bridge, repaired and widened in 1871. By road it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cupar Angus, $5\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Alyth, 12 ENE of Dunkeld, and 35 S of Braemar; by rail, as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian, opened from Cupar in 1855, it is $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Forfar, $20\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Perth, $67\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Edinburgh, and $83\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Glasgow. Its site, 227 feet above sea-level, is a pleasant south-eastern slope that forms the first rise of the Hill of Blair. The churchyard above, before the parish church, looks up Strathmore to the Hunter's Hill of Glamis, and down to its south-western extremity; behind the church a wooded deep ravine falls away steeply to the river's bed. The winding Erich, overhung $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the N by picturesque Craighall-RATTRAY ('Tully-Veolan'), and the skirts of the Sidlaws and Grampians, all join to beautify Blairgowrie's setting; and Blairgowrie itself is a well-built thriving town, with spacious market-place and handsome villas. A century since it was only a village of mean, thatched houses; now it is lighted with gas (since 1834) and supplied with good water (in 1871, at a cost of £6050), whilst possessing a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal, Commercial, and Union banks, a local savings' bank, 9 hotels and inns (the Royal and Queen's with billiard rooms), a masonic lodge, angling, athletic games, bowling, cricket, curling, and amateur dramatic clubs, and a Saturday Liberal paper, the *Advertiser* (1855). A town-hall, accommodating 600 persons, was built about 1860; and a mechanics' institute, with reading-room and museum, in 1870. Places of worship are the original parish church (rebuilt 1824; 850 sittings), St Mary's or Brown Street church (converted in 1837 from a Burgher chapel into a chapel of ease, and in 1879 erected into a *quoad sacra* church), the First and South Free churches, a U.P. church, a Congregational church (1824; 300 sittings), St Catherine's Episcopal church (1843; 200 sittings), and St Stephen's Roman Catholic church (1856; 400 sittings). Both the two last are Early English structures, St Stephen's designed by Edward Welby Pugin. The Erich supplies abundant

BLAIRGOWRIE

water-power to 8 flax-spinning, linen, and jute mills in and about the town; and there are also 4 saw-mills, a brewery, 3 malt-kilns, and a farina-factory. Blairgowrie, made a burgh of barony in 1634, a free burgh of barony in 1809, and a police burgh prior to 1864, is governed by a town council consisting of a senior bailie, 2 junior bailies, and 10 councillors, and by 12 police commissioners. The police court sits every lawful day, the bailie court (for civil causes under £2) every Wednesday, and the sheriff small debt court (for causes under £12) on the second Saturdays of January, April, July, and October; Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held for cattle, etc., on the third Wednesday of March, the Tuesday of May before Old Whitsunday, the 23d of July, the Wednesday of October before Falkirk Tryst, and the 23d of November, for feeing on the second Wednesday of May and the first Wednesday of November. Unless, with Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, one makes Blair Hill the 'Mons Granpius' of the Battle of the GRAMPAINS, Blairgowrie has no history other than transits of the Marquis of Montrose in his hostile descents from the Highlands, and disastrous spates of the 'ireful' Ericht, one of which, in 1847, destroyed two arches of the Rattray bridge, and did great damage to the mills. George Drummond (1687-1766), six times Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and a great benefactor to that city, was born at Newton Castle, a 17th century mansion, haunted by a Green Lady, 3 furlongs W of the town. Two public schools, Blairgowrie and John Street, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 726, 176, and 140 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 546, 168, and 104, and grants of £495, 15s. 6d., £80, 5s. 9d., £95, 15s. Pop. (1792) 425, (1811) 1025, (1831) 1593, (1851) 2914, (1871) 3830, (1881) 3950.

The parish, also containing the village of Lornly, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of the town, consists of Blairgowrie proper and the detached sections of Blackcraig and Creuchies, these being severed from the first by intervals of 9 and 5 furlongs, and, at their nearest, lying $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE of the town. The total area is 15,555 acres, of which 5468 $\frac{3}{4}$ belong to the detached sections, and 252 are water. From N by W to S by E Blairgowrie proper has an extreme length of $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width from E to W varies between 3 furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and it is bounded N by Alyth, E by the Drimmie section of Bendochy, Rattray, and Bendochy proper, SE by Cupar Angus, SW by Caputh and Lethendy, W by Kinloch, the Gormack section of Caputh, and the Persie section of Bendochy. The boundary with Persie is traced for 1 mile by the Arde, and for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles by the southward-flowing Black Water, which near Strone House unite to form the ERICHT. The latter curves $\frac{1}{2}$ mile eastward through the interior, and then winds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward on its way to the Isla along almost all the Rattray border, receiving from the W the Lornly Burn, for 5 furlongs bounding and for 9 intersecting Blairgowrie proper, whose SE boundary is roughly marked for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile by the ISLA itself. Thus the main portion falls into three natural divisions—the first to the N of the Ericht, the second between the Ericht and the Lornly, the third between the Lornly and the Isla; and in these three divisions the summit elevations above sea-level are Ashmore Hill (1277 feet), Cochrage Muir (867), and the Hill of Blair (690). The surface from the town to the Isla, belonging wholly to Strathmore, and nowhere exceeding much 200, while sinking to 100, feet, is relatively low and level; and here are 4 small lakes—White Loch, BLACK LOCH, Hare Myre, and Loch Bog or Stormont Loch—of which the last and largest lies at an altitude of 167 feet, and has an extreme length and breadth of 5 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. The Blackcraig section, measuring $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles from N to S, and from 7 furlongs to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W, is bounded E by Persie and Kinloch, SW and W by Clunie, and NW by Logierait. It is traversed or bounded to the E by $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Arde, and its south-western border is traced for 9 furlongs by the Lornly Burn, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the tributary Baden, the surface declining from Blackcraig Hill (1573 feet) in the N eastward to less than 600 feet

BLAIRQUHAN

along the Arde, southward to 800 on the Lornly. Lastly, the smaller triangular Creuchies section, measuring $2\frac{7}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is bounded NE by Alyth, SE by Bendochy, SW and W by Rattray, and culminates at 911 feet. The rocks are variously Devonian, Silurian, and eruptive; and the only ones quarried are a coarse red sandstone and a very dark-coloured trap. The soils vary from shallow moorish earth to deep and fertile alluvium along the Isla; and of the total area about one-third is arable and one-eleventh under wood. Mansions are Blairgowrie House and Blackcraig Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE and 9 miles NW of the town; and their owners, Alan M'Pherson (superior of the burgh) and Patrick A. Fraser, hold 741 and 2722 acres, valued at £1103, 10s. and £1537, 16s. per annum. Six other proprietors hold each a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 38 of from £50 to £100, and 74 of from £20 to £50. Blairgowrie is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns, the first minister's income amounting to £439; but, for church, school, and registration purposes, the detached sections are included in the *quoad sacra* parish of PERSIE. Valuation (1881) £26,378, 3s. 4d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1914, (1831) 2644, (1851) 4297, (1871) 5109, (1881) 5161; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 4832, (1881) 4935.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 56, 48, 1870-68.

Blairhall, a village in Longforgan parish, Perthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dundee.

Blairingone (Gael. *blar-a-gobhain*, 'field of the smith'), a village in Fossaway parish, Perthshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the river Devon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dollar, under which it has a post office. Here anciently at Palace Brae was a mansion of the ancestors of the Duke of Athole, and the adjoining pinnacled rock, now known as Gibson's Craig, is said to be the real Gartwhinzie, where the Clan Murray rallied round their chief. The parish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife. Stipend, £120. The church (1838; 250 sittings) stands a little E of the village; and a public school, with accommodation for 103 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 69, and a grant of £53, 14s. Pop. of parish (1871) 469, (1881) 446.

Blairinroar or Blairinroan (Gael. *blar-an-roinn*, 'battle of division'), a place in the NW of Muthill parish, Perthshire, 8 miles NW of the Roman camp of Ardoch, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the Dalgincross camps. Gordon's *Ivimerarium* makes it the scene of the Battle of the GRAMPAINS.

Blairlogie, a village in the Perthshire section of Logie parish, at the mouth of Glendevon and at the base of Dumyat (1375 feet), 3 miles ENE of Stirling. It is a pleasant little place, remarkably healthy; and, till eclipsed by Bridge of Allan, was long a favourite summer resort of invalids. It has a post office under Stirling and a U.P. church and manse. Blairlogie Castle, now a farmhouse, a little NW of the village, dates from the year 1513, was the seat of the Spittal family, and retains some vestiges of bygone splendour. Pop. (1881) 94.

Blairmains. See BLAIR, Ayrshire.

Blairmore, a village in Kilmun parish, Argyllshire, on the W shore of Loch Long, 1 mile N of Strone, directly opposite Cove, and 7 miles by water WNW of Greenock. Of recent origin, it contains a number of neat villas. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments under Greenock, and a good wooden pier (greatly improved in 1873); and it enjoys a delightful view of the reaches of the Firth of Clyde down to Cloch Point. The Clyde steamers to Kilmun and Lochgoilhead regularly call at it. The telegraph cable, for communication with the West Highlands, lies from it to Cove; was broken in December 1870; and, ten days after being broken, was successfully grappled and repaired. Blairmore Hill, 2 miles NW by N of the pier, rises 1402 feet above sea-level.

Blairquhan, a mansion in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, on Girvan Water, 1 mile WNW of Straiton village. A handsome Tudor edifice, built in 1824, and standing

BLAIRS

amid finely-wooded grounds, it is the seat of Sir Edw. Hunter-Blair, fourth Bart. since 1786 (b. 1818; suc. 1857), and owner of 12,610 acres in the shire, valued at £7134 per annum.

Blairs, a lake in Rafford parish, Elginshire, on the estate of Altyre. It was artificially enlarged, and is well stocked with trout, and has an ornamental character.

Blairs, an estate in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire, near the southern bank of the Dee, 6 miles SW of Aberdeen, and 2½ SW of Cults station. In 1829 it was given by Mr Menzies of Pitfodols to the Catholic bishops, who, enlarging its venerable mansion, fitted it up as St Mary's College, for the 'education and training of those who may feel themselves called to dedicate themselves to God and the salvation of souls as clergymen on the Scottish mission.' The college in 1881 had a president, 3 professors, a procurator, and 60 students; it possesses a valuable library (in part transferred from the Scots College at Paris) and portraits of Queen Mary and Cardinal Beaton; whilst attached to it is a chapel with 180 sittings.

Blairston, an estate, with a mansion, on the N border of Maybole parish, Ayrshire, now called Auchendrane. See AUCHENDRANE.

Blair Works. See BLAIR, Ayrshire.

Blane or Ballagan, a small river of W Stirlingshire, rising on Earl's Seat, one of the Lennox Hills (1894 feet), on the mutual border of Killearn and Strathblane parishes. Thence it runs 3 miles southward, among the hills, near the E border of Strathblane parish, leaping down the ravine of BALLAGAN in three romantic falls. It next runs 1 mile westward past Strathblane village; 2½ miles north-westward, along Strathblane valley; 1½ mile northward, partly along the boundary between Strathblane and Killearn, partly within Killearn; and finally 1½ mile north-westward to Endrick Water, at a point 1½ mile SW of Killearn village. The middle part of its basin is Strathblane proper, descends on the river's bed or immediate banks from about 340 to 100 feet above sea-level, and is traversed by the Blane Valley railway.

Blanefield, a village in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, on the river Blane, and on the Blane Valley railway, ¾ mile W by N of Strathblane village. It has a station on the railway, calico print works, and a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1871) 496, (1881) 541.

Blanerne. See BUNKLE.

Blane's Chapel, St, an ancient ecclesiastical ruin, in Kingarth parish, Isle of Bute, about 2½ miles from the southern extremity of the island. It is commonly said to have been built by a priest who flourished about the close of the 10th century, was educated at Rome, and came to Scotland with a commission to rule the diocese of Dunblane. It stands amid a scene of great beauty, on an artificial esplanade a good deal higher than the ground around, encompassed with a rude wall of 500 feet in circumference, and all substructured, at the depth of 2 feet from the surface, with arches and mason work. A considerable portion of the chapel walls is standing, and shows it to have consisted of nave and chancel, divided by a perfect arch of two enriched orders from shafted jambs. The work is pure Norman, save in the extremities, where it is First Pointed, and must date, not from the end of the 10th, but the 12th or 13th century. A space of similar appearance to the esplanade of the chapel, but on a lower level and only 124 feet in circumference, is in the near vicinity, and has the reputation of having been occupied by a nunnery. Both esplanades were used as cemeteries, that of the chapel only for males, that of the reputed nunnery only for females. Not far from the chapel is a curious circular area, the DEVIL'S CAULDRON.

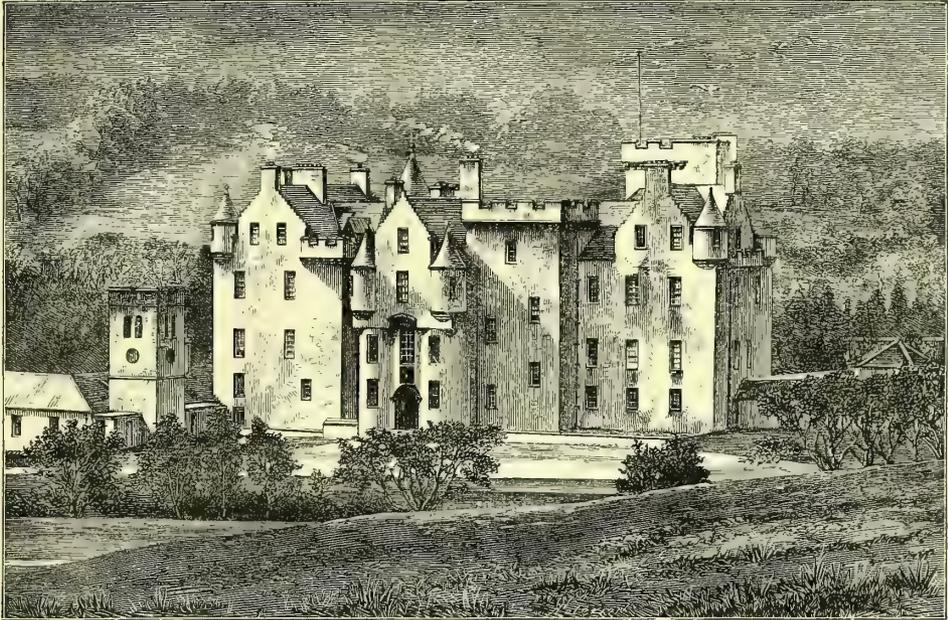
Blane Valley Railway, a railway of W Stirlingshire, from Lennoxton in Campsie parish west-by-northward to Strathblane village, and thence north-by-westward to Killearn village. It is 8½ miles long; was authorised in 1861, on a capital of £51,000 in £10 shares and

BLANTYRE

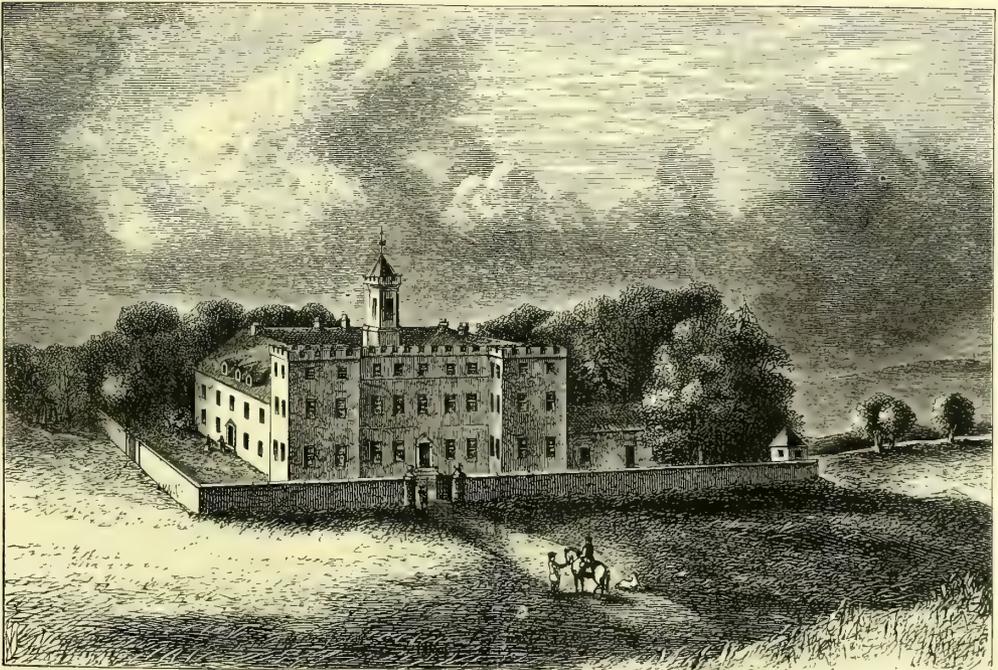
£17,000 on loan; and was opened for goods in October 1866, for passengers in July 1867. By Act of 1865 the company was authorised to construct an extension, 2½ miles long, to the Forth and Clyde Junction.

Blantyre, a parish of NW Lanarkshire, containing the villages of Blantyre, Blantyre Works, Auchinraith, Auchintibber, Barnhill, and Stonefield.—Blantyre village, called also High Blantyre or Kirkton of Blantyre, stands near the right bank of the Rotten Calder, 3 miles W by N of Hamilton, and 8½ SE of Glasgow. It has a post office under the latter, with money order and savings' bank departments, and a station (High Blantyre) on the Strathaven branch of the Caledonian. Pop. (1831) 255, (1871) 393, (1881) 701.—Blantyre Works, or Low Blantyre, lies 1¾ miles to the NE on the left bank of the Clyde, opposite Bothwell, with which it is connected by a fine suspension bridge, and near Blantyre station (with a post office under Glasgow) on the Clydesdale section of the Caledonian. Founded in 1785, it is neatly built; and at it are the dyeworks of Messrs Monteith & Co., and a weaving factory, where the great African traveller and missionary, David Livingstone (1803-73), worked in his boyhood as a 'piecer.' In Blantyre he was born; and within a short distance of his birth-place it is proposed (May 1881) to build, at a cost of £4000, a memorial U.P. church, in the tower of which his statue will be placed. Pop. (1835) 1821, (1871) 1304, (1881) 1029.—Auchinraith, Auchintibber, Barnhill, and Stonefield are respectively 3 furlongs E by N, 1½ mile SSW, ½ mile N by E, and 1¾ mile NE, of High Blantyre; and had a population (1881) of 684, 435, 188, and 3235.

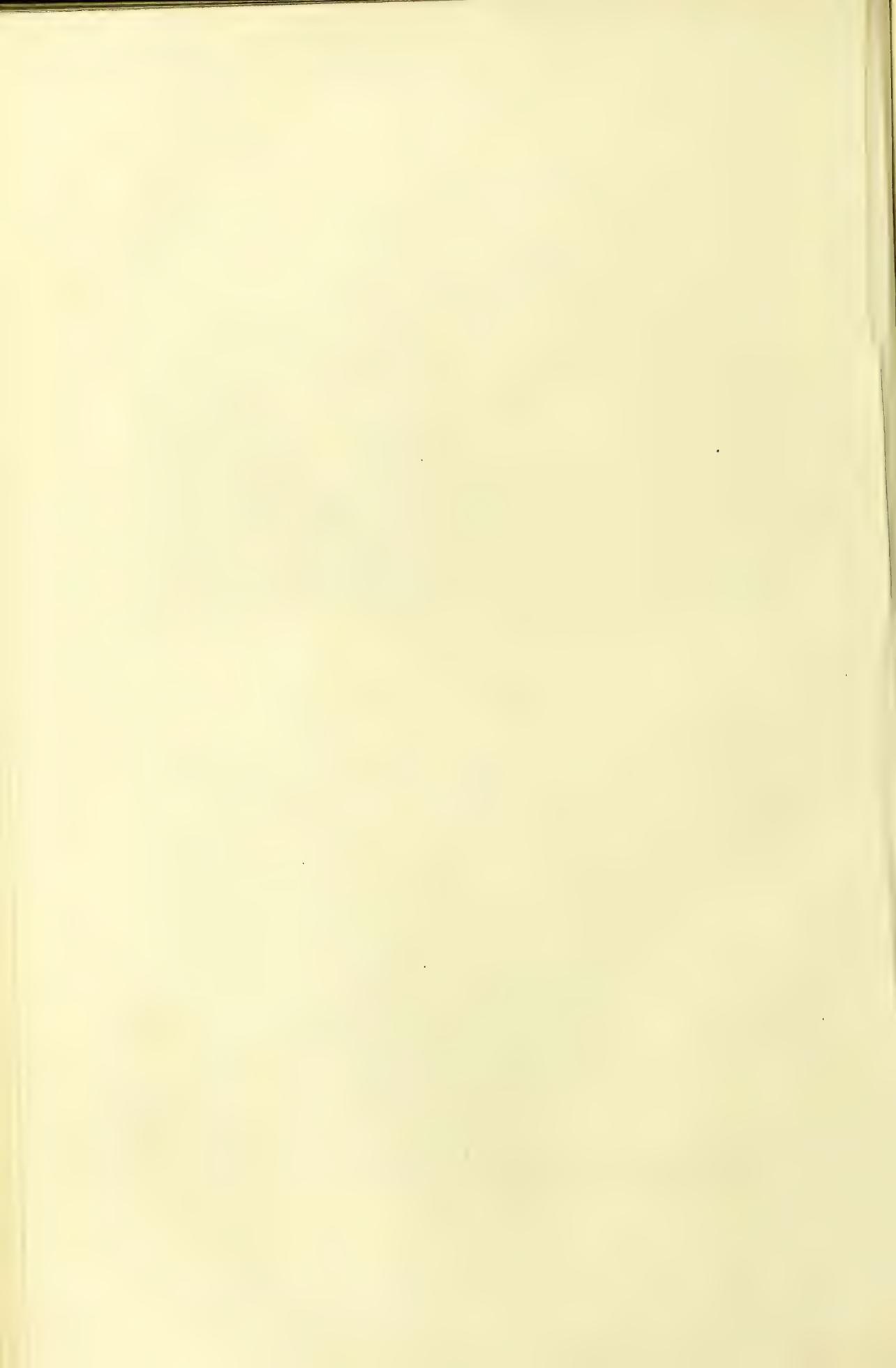
Bounded NE by Bothwell, SE by Hamilton and Glasgow, W by East Kilbride, Cambuslang, and Old Monkland, the parish has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 6¼ miles, a breadth from E to W of from 3 furlongs to 2 miles, and an area of 4027 acres, of which 73 are water. The CLYDE, here a clear, majestic river, from 79 to 104 yards wide, sweep 4 miles round the Bothwell and Old Monkland boundary, and its swift, shallow affluent, the Rotten CALDER, winds 7½ miles along all the western border of the parish, whose surface between the two streams presents no prominent features, but rises southward—from 51 feet above sea-level at Haughhead to 148 at Blantyre Farm, 205 at Coatshill, 214 near Roweshill, 461 near Crossbasket, 552 near Auchintibber, and 695 near Lodgehill. The rocks are mainly of the Carboniferous formation, including limestone, sandstone, coal, and ironstone; and, while the limestone has been largely quarried, two clayband ironstone mines were working in 1879 at Blantyre and Blantyre Park, and three collieries at Auchinraith, Craighead, and Blantyre—the last the scene of two terrible explosions—on 22 Oct. 1877 (220 killed), and on 2 July 1879 (26 killed). A mineral spring at Park, strongly impregnated with sulphur held in solution by hydrogen, was much frequented by Glasgow families towards the middle of last century, and still is famed in scrofulous and scorbutic cases. The soils are various, deep peat-moss in the extreme SW, and elsewhere ranging through fertile kinds of sand, loam, and clay. Great improvements have been wrought by draining and by adoption of the best methods of culture, and barely 500 acres are waste or pastoral. A water supply was introduced (1880-81) at a cost of £10,000. At Calderside near Auchintibber, is the Camp Knowe, a conical hillock 200 yards in circumference, and anciently girt by a ditch; but the most interesting relic of antiquity is the tottering fragment—two gables and a vault—of Blantyre Priory, founded for Austin Canons before 1296 by Alexander II. Built of red sandstone, and perched on a wooded crag, 9 furlongs down the Clyde from Blantyre Works, it stands right opposite to BOTHWELL Castle, whence the view of it is thus described in Dorothy Wordsworth's *Journal* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874), p. 50:—'On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, and the remains of an ancient priory, built upon a rock; and rock and ruin are so blended together that it is impossible to separate the one from the other. Nothing can more



Blair Castle, Perthshire.



Old Culloden House, Inverness-shire. From an original drawing.
Prince Charles lodged here the night before the memorable battle on the 16th April 1746.



BLAVEN

beautiful than the little remnants of this holy place; elm trees—for we were near enough to distinguish them by their branches—grow out of the walls, and overshadow a small but very elegant window. It can scarcely be conceived what a grace the castle and priory impart to each other; and the river Clyde flows on smooth and unruffled below, seeming to my thoughts more in harmony with the sober and stately images of former times, than if it had roared over a rocky channel, forcing its sound upon the ear.' Of course there is (at least in *Scottish Chiefs*) a subterranean and subaqueous passage leading from the castle to the priory, and through a window in the latter Wallace is said to have sprung over the precipice, eluding thus a body of English pursuers. Walter Stuart, commendator of this priory in 1580, was created Lord Blantyre in the peerage of Scotland in 1606, having eight years earlier purchased the barony of Blantyre, which was all feued out in small parcels, still held under his present descendant, Charles Stuart, twelfth Baron Blantyre, of Erskine House and Lennoxlove. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 23 of between £100 and £500, 18 of from £50 to £100, and 27 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, its minister's income amounting to £307, Blantyre has a handsome parish church (rebuilt 1863; 900 sittings) and another church at Stonefield (1880; 1000 sittings), as well as a Free church, a U.P. church, an Evangelical Union church, and St Joseph's Roman Catholic church (1878; 620 sittings). The public schools of High and Low Blantyre and Auchintibber Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 400, 400, and 527 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 383, 314, and 274 (*plus* 137 evening scholars), and grants of £335, 2s. 6d., £225, 18s., and £224, 6s. (*plus* £65, 15s. 6d.). Valuation (1881) £38,081, 5s. Pop. (1801) 1751, (1821) 2630, (1841) 3047, (1851) 2848, (1861) 3092, (1871) 3472, (1881) 9760.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Blaven. See **BLABHEIN**.

Blavery's Cross, a quadram monument on the lands of Knock, in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. It comprised an octagonal pedestal, 6 feet in diameter, with an octagonal column, 10 feet high; it had neither inscription nor sculpture; it was traditionally regarded as commemorative of the premature birth, through accident near it, of the child who became King Robert II.; and it was removed in the year 1779.

Bleaton, a detached triangular section ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ mile) of Rattray parish, Perthshire, annexed to the *quoad sacra* parish of Persie.

Blebo, an estate and two villages in Kemback parish, Fife. The mansion on the estate stands 4 miles E of Cupar, amid wooded picturesque grounds, and contains portraits of Cardinal Beaton and Archbishop Sharp, the latter painted by the Archbishop's daughter; the estate has been greatly improved by its present proprietor, Alex. Bethune, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1847), owner of 1355 acres in the shire, valued at £2995 per annum.—Blebo-Craigs village lies $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of the mansion.—Blebo-Mills village stands on Ceres Burn, adjacent to Dura Den, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Blebo mansion; at it are flax works.

Bleedy Pots, a precipitous place on the coast of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, said to have been the scene, about 1004, of a sanguinary repulse of invading Danes.

Blelack, an estate, with an old mansion, in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire, 10 miles WNW of Aboyno.

Blenerne. See **BUNKLE**.

Blevie, an estate, with a mansion, in Rafford parish, Elginshire, 4 miles ESE of Forres. It belonged anciently to the family of Dunbar, was purchased about the beginning of last century by Alexander Mackintosh, and was sold by him to the Earl of Fife. An ancient castle on it, built apparently about the end of the 14th century, consisted of an oblong edifice with a square corner tower; was mainly taken down to furnish materials for the present mansion; and is now represented only by that tower, a five-story structure, commanding a view over parts of seven counties. Four large standing stones,

BLYTHSWOOD

believed to have formed part of a Caledonian stone circle, are near the tower.

Blessing. See **BEANNACH**.

Blind Burn, a brook in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, running to the Calder.

Blinkbonny, a hamlet and a hill in Nenthorn parish, S Berwickshire. The hamlet lies 1 mile NW of Nenthorn church; the hill (654 feet above sea-level) shows coarse red sandstone near its base, and on its northern and southern sides, but mainly consists of trap.

Bloak, a village in the N of Ayrshire. Its post-town is Stewarton.

Blochairn, a farm in Baldernock parish, Stirlingshire, 2 miles ENE of Milngavie. Several large oblong and circular cairns are on it; traditionally said to be memorials of a battle with the Danes.

Blomel Sound, a sea-belt between Unst and Yell islands, Shetland.

Bloodhope, a head-stream of the White Esk river, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire.

Bloody Bay, a creek in the S end of Iona island, Argyllshire.

Bloody Bay, a small bay on the NE of Mull island, Argyllshire, a little N of Tobermory. It was the scene of a sea skirmish, in 1480, for the mastery of the Hebrides.

Bloody Burn, a brook in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, running to Fail Water, and supposed to have got its name from some unrecorded slaughter.

Bloody Faulds, a place in Tough parish, Aberdeenshire, said to have got its name from Bailly's men having made a stand at it in their flight from the battle of ALFORD.

Bloody Fold, a place in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, about 1 mile from the main scene of Bannockburn. Tradition says that a body of the defeated and broken English rallied here, and sustained dreadful slaughter.

Bloody Lands, a field in Prora farm, Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire. It is said to have got its name from the ancient slaughter at it of a wild boar which infested the neighbourhood; and it contains a large memorial stone, evidently raised at considerable cost, and called the Bore Stone.

Bloody Laws, one of the Cheviot Hills in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire. A southerly projection of it is crowned by a well-defined ancient circular camp.

Bloody Nook, a spot on the W border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, near Carmyle village. It is the scene of a notable ghost story, arising from the mutual slaughter of two rustic rival lovers.

Bloomhill, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire.

Blue Mull or Blumel, a sound in the N of Shetland, separating Yell from Unst, and swept by very impetuous tidal currents.

Blythe Bridge, a village in the S of Linton parish, Peeblesshire, near the boundary with Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Linton village. It has a post office under Dolphinton.

Blythswood, an estate, with the seat of Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart. (cre. 1880), in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion, on the low flat peninsula between the Clyde and the Cart, 1 mile NW of Renfrew town, is a neat, large, modern edifice, surrounded by a finely wooded park, on 11 Oct. 1876 it was visited by the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their two sons and Prince John of Glücksburg. Sir Archibald owns in the shire 1826 acres, valued at £5931, including £1907 for minerals. The estate was originally called Renfield; is celebrated, under that name, in Wilson's *Clyde*; and, at the erection of the present mansion, took the name of Blythswood from a small but now very valuable estate belonging to the same proprietor, which forms a handsome north-western portion of Glasgow. The names Renfrew, Renfield, and Blythswood all figure in the Glasgow street nomenclature; and the name Blythswood gives designation to a registration district of that city, with 30,525 inhabitants in 1881. A large stone on the Renfield-Blythswood estate, close to the road from Renfrew to Inchinnan, marks the spot where Archibald Campbell,

ninth Earl of Argyll, was captured in peasant disguise in 1685; and consists of a fragment of rock, weighing probably 2 tons, and containing some reddish veins which were long believed to be stains of the Earl's blood.

Boarhills, a village in St Andrews parish, Fife, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of St Andrews city. It has a post office under St Andrews, a station on the Anstruther and St Andrews railway, a Church of Scotland mission church, and a public school.

Boarlan. See BORROLAN.

Boat Cave, a cave in Staffa island, Argyllshire. Accessible only by boats, it is 150 feet long, 16 high, and 12 wide; is overhung at the entrance by a fine sweep of basaltic columns; and looks within like the gallery of a mine, cut into the body of the island.

Boatgreen. See GATEHOUSE.

Boath, a place, with a public school, near the mutual border of Alness and Rosskeen parishes, Ross-shire. The school, with accommodation for 70 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 23, and a grant of £36, 16s. 6d.

Boath, a hill 600 feet above sea-level in the NE of Carmylie parish, Forfarshire. Several large standing stones, believed to have been part of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, stood on it till about 1820, and a chapel of the times before the Reformation stood on the contiguous farm of Back-Boath.

Boath, a mansion in Auldearn parish, Nairnshire. An elegant three-story edifice of 1830, standing on Auldearn Burn, 3 furlongs N of the village, it is the seat of Sir Jas. Alex. Dunbar, third Bart. since 1814 (b. 1821; suc. 1851), and owner of 1092 acres in the shire, valued at £1013 per annum.

Boathaven, a village in the E of Caithness, near Wick.

Boat-of-Bog, a quondam ferry on the lower part of the river Spey, between Banffshire and Elginshire, near Gordon Castle. Its place is now occupied by a magnificent four-arched stone bridge, built at a cost of £13,000.

Boat-of-Garten, a place in E Inverness-shire, on the river Spey, and on the Highland railway, at the junction of the Strathspey railway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Perth, $30\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Forres, and $33\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Craigellachie. It has a station, a ferry from Duthil to Abernethy parish, a post office with telegraph department, and fairs on the Saturday of March, April, May, June, and November after Beauly, on the Saturday after the third Thursday of July, and on the Saturday of August, September, and October before Grantown.

Boat-of-Insh or KinCraig. See ALVIE.

Bocastle, a hill in Callander parish, Perthshire, about 1 mile W of Callander town. It rises steeply, in parts almost murally, to an altitude of about 300 feet; and is crowned with remains of an ancient strong fortification.

Bochel, an isolated hill, rising 1500 feet above sea-level, in Glenlivet valley, Inveraven parish, Banffshire, 5 miles NE of Tomintoul.

Boddam, a rising fishing village of E Aberdeenshire, in the parish, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of the town, of Peterhead. Of its two harbours, separated by the beach of round stones that joins BUCHAN NESS to the mainland, and screened by that lighthouse peninsula from the sea, the southern admits only fishing boats, but the northern has a good pier, capable of receiving vessels of moderate draught, and constructed chiefly at the cost (over £2000) of the late Earl of Aberdeen about 1845, when Boddam was made a port by Act of Parliament. The fisheries of herring, haddock, and cod employ some 65 boats, and the fish dried here have a high repute. Three furlongs to the S are the ruins of Boddam Castle, the seat of the Keiths of Ludquharn; and at the clean and well-built village itself, which stands at an altitude of 70 feet above sea-level, are a post office under Peterhead, an Established chapel of ease, and a handsome public school (rebuilt 1876), which, with accommodation for 270 children, had in 1879 an average attendance of 169, and a grant of £137, 11s. Pop. of village (1840) 460, (1861) 550, (1871) 803 (1881) 1010; of registration district (1871) 1310, (1881) 1766.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Boddam, a village in the S of the mainland of Shetland. Its post-town is Dunrossness, under Lerwick.

Boddin, a coast hamlet of Craig parish, Fortarshire, 3 miles S of Montrose. Limeworks are in its vicinity.

Bodesbeck Law, a great rounded hill on the mutual border of Dumfries and Selkirk shires, flanking the left side of Moffat Water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Moffat town. One of the Hartfell group, it rises immediately N of Capelfell and Ettrick Pen, which have altitudes of 2223 and 2269 feet above sea-level, and itself has an altitude of 2173 feet. Bodesbeck farm lies around its north-western skirt, and is the scene of a tradition employed by Hogg in his tale of *The Brownie of Bodesbeck*. This last of the brownies laboured so bravely that Bodesbeck became the most well-to-do farm in the district, till the good-man one night left out for him a mess of bread and milk, when the brownie departed, crying—

'Ca', brownie, ca'
'A' the luck o' Bodesbeck
Away to Leithenha!'

Boes' Cave, a cave on the coast of Southend parish, Argyllshire, near the fort of Dunaverty. It was the retreat, for meditation and prayer, of the Rev. James Boes, who lived at the era of the Revolution.

Bogany, a headland in Rothesay parish, Isle of Bute, flanking the SE side of Rothesay Bay, and terminating about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NE of Rothesay town. A medicinal spring is at its base close to the shore; was discovered in 1831; is much visited by invalids, as a remedy for cutaneous, glandular, and rheumatic affections; and, according to an analysis by Professor Thomson of Glasgow, contains, in every imperial gallon of its water, 1860.73 grains of muriate of soda, 12.25 grains of sulphate of lime, 129.77 grains of sulphate of soda, 32.8 grains of chloride of magnesium, 14.39 grains of silica, and 17.4 cubic inches of sulphuretted hydrogen.

Bogfoot, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on Maidenpap Burn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dalbeattie.

Boghall, a property, with the bed of a drained lake, in Beith parish, Ayrshire. The lake figured in the history of Kilwinning Abbey, and was drained about the year 1780.

Boghall, a hamlet in Kettle parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S by W of Kettle village.

Boghall, a hamlet in the W of Berwickshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from its post-town Lauder.

Boghall. See BIGGAR.

Boghead, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Stonehouse. Pop. (1881) 277.

Boghead, a hamlet in Colvend parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Dalbeattie.

Boghead, an estate, with a mansion, in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Bathgate town. The estate furnished the specimens of bituminous shale, the testing of which, about 1850, led to the establishment of the extensive neighbouring works for the manufacture of paraffin and paraffin oil. The mansion was the seat of the late Rt. S. Weir-Durham, Esq. (1833-79), owner of 684 acres, valued at £793 per annum. Little Boghead hamlet adjoins the Bathgate and Morningside railway in the south-western vicinity of Bathgate.

Boghole. See AULDEARN.

Bogie, a small river of NW Aberdeenshire. It is formed by the confluence of Corchinan, Glenny, and Craig burns, near the parish church of Auchindoir, and it runs north-north-eastward and northward, along a fine valley called from it Strathbogie, to the river Deveron, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Huntly. It drains a territory about 14 miles long and 8 broad, in the parishes of Kildrummy, Auchindoir, Rhynie, Clatt, Kinnethmont, Gartly, Drumblade, and Huntly; and it supplies the bleachfields of Huntly town with abundance of soft pure water. It is subject to great freshets, and in the floods of 1829 it worked great devastation at Huntly. Its waters contain excellent trout.

Bogie. See ABBOTSHALL.

Bogmile, a place, with an anti-scorbutic mineral spring, in Clunie parish, Perthshire.

Bogmuchsall, a hamlet with a public school in Fordyce parish, Banffshire.

Bog-of-Gight. See GORDON CASTLE.

Bogrie, a hill and an old baronial fortalice in the N of Duncorse parish, W Dumfriesshire. The hill, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Moniaive, has an altitude of 1416 feet above sea-level. The fortalice, standing on the hill's SE skirt, at a point where Glenessland Burn contracts to a narrow pass, confronts Sundaywell fortalice, on the opposite side of the pass; belonged anciently to the family of Kirk; and, in the times of the persecution, afforded refuge frequently to Covenanters.

Bogroy, a place in the NE of Inverness-shire, 7 miles from Inverness. It has a post office under Inverness.

Bogroy, a farm, with a chalybeate spring, in Knockando parish, Elginshire.

Bogside, a station and a post office under Alloa, in Culross parish, Perthshire, on the Stirling and Dunfermline section of the North British, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Culross town.

Bogton, a village near the mutual boundary of Banff and Aberdeen shires. Its post-town is Forglan, under Turriff.

Bogton, a village in the extreme E of Kilmany parish, NE Fife, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Cupar-Fife.

Bogton Loch, an expansion of the river Doon on the mutual border of Dalmellington and Straiton parishes, Ayrshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Dalmellington town. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs wide, has low banks, and is much frequented by waterfowl.

Bo' Hall. See GARVALD and BARA.

Bohally, a hamlet in the N of Perthshire, 12 miles from Pitlochry, under which it has a post office.

Boharm, a parish of Banff and Elgin shires, with the post office hamlet of Blackhillock towards its centre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, Mulben station on the Highland railway, it being 5 miles W of Keith and 13 miles SE of Elgin. Bounded N by Bellie, E by Keith and Botriphnie, S by Mortlach, SW by Aberlour, and W by Rothes, Boharm has an extreme length from N to S of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or of 9 from the Burn of Forgie in the NE to the SE angle near Craigellachie Junction; a width from E to W of from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 miles; and an area of 16,741 acres, 7835 of which are in Elginshire. The SPEY, 100 yards and more across, traces 7 miles of the western, and the tributary FIDDICH $2\frac{1}{4}$ of the southern and south-western border; while the chief stream of the interior is the Burn of Mulben, which flows $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles, NE and W by N, to the Spey at Boat of Bridge, its westward course, flanked by the Highland railway, parting the parish into two fairly equal halves. Strathspey here sinks from less than 300 to less than 200 feet above sea-level, but elsewhere the surface exceeds at all points 400 feet, the principal elevations in the southern half being bulky BEN AIGAN (1544 feet), Knock More (1167), and Knockan (1219); in the northern, the Hill of Cairnty (606) and Thief's Hill (819). Gneiss rock prevails along the southern border, and mica and talc strata also occur, the former traversed by frequent veins of quartz and by one narrow vein of limestone that has been worked in several places for calcining and building purposes. Little more than a fourth of the surface is under the plough, plantations covering a larger area, and clothing the slopes of Ben Aigan up to 1000 feet, of Cairnty up to the summit. In the Boharm section of Strathspey Skene places *Tuessis*, a town of the Vacomagi mentioned by Ptolemy in the 2d century A.D. (*Cell. Scot.*, i. 74). In the S, near the Fiddich, stood Gouldwell Castle, the 'Castellum de Bucharin' in 1200 of the Flemish Freskines, ancestors of the Morays of Abercairney and the Dukes of Athole. A massive structure, measuring within 119 feet by 24, it has left but inconsiderable vestiges; the ancient church of Arndilly lay 1 mile to the NNE. Two fine modern mansions are Arndilly, on the Spey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Craigellachie, and Auchlunkart House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Mulben station. They are the seats of Col. Jn. Grant-Kinloch of Logie, and Andrew Steuart, Esq., owners respectively of 5895 and 6812 acres, valued at £2864 and £4562 per annum. Comprising the former parish of Arndilly and part of that of Dundurens, Boharm is in the presbytery of Aberlour and synod of Moray; its minister's income is £315. The parish church

(rebuilt 1793; 575 sittings) stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Mulben, and there is also a Free church. Of 4 public schools—Blackhillock, Boharm, Forgie, and Maggyknockater—the second is now amalgamated with the first; but in 1879, with respective accommodation for 80, 72, 74, and 126 children, they had an average attendance of 45, 44, 24, and 75, and grants of £24, 3s., £37, £27, 17s., and £68, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1882), £4464. Pop. (1831) 1385, (1841) 1261, (1861) 1412, (1871) 1337, (1881) 1166.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Bohunton, a village near the mutual boundary of Inverness-shire and Argyllshire, 16 miles from its post-town Fort William.

Boindie. See BOYNDIE.

Boisdale, a hamlet and a sea-loch in South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies near the head of the sea-loch, and has a post office under Lochmaddy, with money order and savings' bank departments. The loch opens 3 miles N of the south-eastern extremity of South Uist island; penetrates upwards of 4 miles westward, to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the W coast; has a very indented outline and numerous islets; is one of the best, safest, and largest harbours in the kingdom; and affords shelter to vessels in the Baltic trade under stress of weather. A small half-ruined tower is at its entrance.

Bold Burn, a rivulet of the eastern section of Traquair parish, E Peeblesshire. Rising on the S slope of Far Hill (1732 feet), it runs past Bold Rig (1280 feet), $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to the Tweed, 2 miles E of Innerleithen.

Boleskine and Abertarff, a united parish of central Inverness-shire, containing the NE foot of Loch Oich and the SW head of Loch Ness, where stands the village of Fort AUGUSTUS, $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Inverness, and $31\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Fort William, by the CALEDONIAN CANAL. The Abertarff portion lies mostly to the W of Loch Ness and the Canal, the Boleskine portion to the E; and the whole parish is bounded NE by Dores and Daviot, E by Moy, S by Laggan, SW by Kilmonivaig, NW by Urquhart-Glenmoriston. It has a length from N to S of from $8\frac{3}{4}$ to 15 miles, a breadth from E to W of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 miles, and an area estimated at 210 square miles, including the Farraline detached portion ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) surrounded by Daviot and Dores, but excluding the Dell and Killin portions of DORES, surrounded by Boleskine itself. Besides Lochs OICH and NESS, which lie at an altitude above sea-level of 105 and less than 50 feet, it contains Loch Garth (13×4 furl. at 618 feet), Loch nan Lann ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), Loch Knockie (10×1 to 4 furl.), Loch Tarff (5×5 furl. at 956 feet), Loch nan Ean ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), Loch Killin (9×2 furl.), Loch Uanagan (4×1 furl.), all of them in the eastern division, and nearly 50 smaller lochs and tarns. The principal rivers are the OICH, running $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNE out of Loch Oich to Loch Ness; the MORISTON, tracing 5 miles of the Urquhart boundary; and the TARFF and the FOYERS, which, with their head-streams and innumerable affluents, drain all the eastern portion of the parish to Loch Ness. Save in the Great Glen, traversed by the Canal, and in STRATHERICK to the NE, which are comparatively low and level, the surface everywhere is grandly mountainous. In the western division rise Burach (1986 feet), *Meall na Ruahaig (1588), and *Carn Mhic Raonuill (1862), the asterisks marking those summits that culminate just on the boundary. In the eastern division the chief elevations, from N to S, and crosswise from W to E, are Carn Choire Riabhaich (1773 feet), Meall na Targaid (1016), Leachd nan Cisteachan (1926), Carn Fliuch-bhad (2153), and *Carn na Saobhaidhe (2658); Beinn a' Bhacaidh (1812), Bein Mheadhoin (1773), and Doire Meurach (2582); Carn Dubh (2495), Carn a' Choire Ghlaise (2555), and *Borrach Mor (2686); Creag Ardochy (1417), Dubh Lochan (2205), Cairn Vangie (2331), Carn Eagann Bana (2554), Meall nan Uamh (2297), An Staingeach (2748), and *Fiadh Fardach (2805); Meall a' Cholumain (1034), Carn a' Chuilinn (2677), Meall Caca (2490), *Carn Odhar na Criche (2927), *Cairn Ewen (2870), and *Carn na Criche (2820); and, on the southern boundary, belonging to

BOLFRACKS

the heavy, rounded Monadh-Leadh chain, Mullach a' Ghlinne (1734), Carn Leac (2889), CORRIEYAIRACK (2922), Geal Charn (2833), Meall na h'Aisre (2825), and Carn Fraoich (2511). Gneiss surrounds all the head of Loch Ness, but on the E is interrupted by granite, occasionally syenitic or porphyritic, which reaches northward into Stratherrick, a valley that seems to be an old lake-basin, drained by the chasm at the Falls of FOYERS, these being situated in the red conglomerate; and granite and limestone have both been extensively quarried. Sheep-farming is the chief source of wealth, from thirty to forty thousand sheep being pastured here; and what little arable land there is, in Glenmore and Stratherrick, varies greatly in kind and quality, ranging from clay to gravel, and from peat moss to argillaceous loam. Much natural wood, the vestige seemingly of one vast forest, remains; and the shores of Loch Ness and the course of the Moriston are finely wooded. Up to the 15th century the whole of the united parish belonged to the Frasers of Lovat; but now, besides Lord Lovat, there are A. T. F. Fraser of Abertarff, J. C. Cunningham of Foyers, and Col. Hastings Fraser of Ardochy, who hold respectively 20,063, 22,506, and 3000 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £2247, £2446, and £338, 10s. Their seats of Cullachy, Foyers, and Ardochy, are $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S, 1 mile S by E, and 14 miles NE, of Fort Augustus; and other mansions, Aberchalder (R. A. Brewster) and Corriegarh (W. Tomline), are $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW and 10 NE. Boleskine is in the presbytery of ABERTARFF and synod of Glenelg; its minister's income is £291. The parish church (1717; 428 sittings) stands in Stratherrick, near Loch Garth, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fort Augustus by General Wade's hilly military road; and the Roman Catholic church of the Immaculate Conception (1859; 130 sittings) lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile nearer that village, where are three more places of worship—Established, Free, and Roman Catholic. Four schools—Boleskine, Fort Augustus, Knockchoilum, and Whitebridge (R. C.)—with respective accommodation for 100, 100, 35, and 68 children, had in 1879 an average attendance of 60, 51, 12, and 15, and grants of £51, 1s., £52, 19s. 6d., £5, 18s. 6d., and £11, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £10,661, 1s. 2d., of which £5555, 9s. belong to Lord Lovat. Pop., mostly Gaelic-speaking, (1801) 1799, (1821) 2096, (1831) 1829, (1851) 2006, (1861) 1743, (1871) 1578, (1881) 1447, of whom 575 were in the registration district of Boleskine, and 872 in that of Fort Augustus or Abertarff. Pop. of *g. s.* parish (1871) 1465, the remainder being included in GLENGARRY.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 73, 1873-78.

Bolfracks, a detached section ($4\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ miles) of Fortingal parish, central Perthshire, on the S bank of the Tay, between Aberfeldy and Taymouth Castle. Bolfracks House here belongs to the Earl of Breadalbane. A beautiful building-stone is extensively quarried, and was used for the construction of Taymouth Castle.

Bolshan, an estate in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire. It belonged anciently to Arbroath abbey; passed, before the middle of the 15th century, to Sir John Ogilvy of Lentrathen; was sold, in 1634, to the first Earl of Southesk; went to the crown in 1716, on the attainder of the fifth Earl; was sold, in 1720, to the York Buildings' Company; and, on the bankruptcy of that company in 1764, was purchased by Sir James Carnegie of Pittarow. A castellated mansion, the special residence of the Ogilvy family, stood on the estate, and had a chapel with a cemetery; but was entirely removed in the latter part of last century.

Boltachan, a mountain tarn in Comrie parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of St Fillans village. Lying 1483 feet above sea-level, it measures 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; sends off a burn running $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward to the Earn; and abounds with trout averaging two to the lb.

Bolton, a hamlet and a parish of central Haddingtonshire. The hamlet lies toward the N of the parish, on the left bank of Coalston Water, 3 miles S by W of Haddington, its post-town and railway station; and at it are the parish church (1809; 300 sittings), the manse, and the public school.

The parish is bounded NW., N, and NE by Hadding-

BONALLY TOWER

ton, E by Yester, SW by Humble, and W by Salton. With a very irregular outline, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 5 miles, a width from E to W of from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of 3106 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. COALSTON Water, a trout-stream of much gentle beauty, traces the north-eastern and the northern boundary; BIRNS Water, the south-western; and between these two rivulets the surface has a general southward rise, from about 200 feet above sea-level to 426 on the Gifford and Salton road, and 700 beyond Ewingston in the extreme SE. The rocks include coarse sandstone, and perhaps limestone too, but nowhere lie exposed, except for a short stretch of the Coalston's channel; the soil is in one part poor, consisting of tenacious yellow clay resting on tilly subsoil, but elsewhere is mostly a fertile clay or strong argillaceous loam. Nearly 400 acres are planted, and 55 or so are permanent pasture, the rest being all under the plough. The 'Chesters' is a greatly defaced square camp, 7 furlongs S by E of the hamlet; and at the hamlet itself stood a mansion with a park (The Orchards), which is said to have belonged to John Hepburn of Bolton, executed (3 Jan. 1568) as a leading associate in Darnley's murder. From the St Hilaries and the Viponts the manor of Bolton came to George, fourth Lord Halyburton (c. 1450), to Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of Bothwell (d. 1507), and to William Maitland, the famous Secretary Lethington (d. 1573), whose nephew was in 1624 created Earl of Lauderdale and Baron Thirlestaine and *Boltoun*, a title still borne by the present twelfth Earl. The fourth, however, sold the barony itself to Sir Thomas Livingston (Viscount of Teviot in 1696); and he, in turn, transferred it in 1702 to Walter Stuart, Master of Blantyre, whose collateral descendant, the twelfth Lord Blantyre, is one of the present 8 proprietors—3 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £50 to £100. Eaglescarnie (Al. Chs. Stuart, Esq.), the only mansion, stands on the Coalston, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the hamlet. Bolton is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's income is £265. In the extreme W is a Free church for Bolton and Salton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the latter village, 2 SW of the former. The school, with accommodation for 68 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 22, and a grant of £27, 4s. Valuation (1881) £4330, 13s. Pop. (1801) 252, (1851) 373, (1871) 364, (1881) 337.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Bombie, a ruined castle in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles E of Kirkcudbright town. It belonged from 1227 and earlier to the Maclellans, ancestors of the Barons Kirkcudbright (1633-1832). A glen, a hill (400 feet), and a small hamlet of its own name are in its vicinity.

Bona, an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, now united to Inverness parish. The central part of it is at Bona Ferry, on Loch Dochfour, 6 miles SW of Inverness. A school-house, used for religious service, the ruins of the ancient church, and remains of a 'Roman station,' formerly identified with the Banatia Urbs of the false Richard of Cirencester, are in the vicinity of the ferry; and a rude mediæval fortress, called Castle Spiritual, and probably designed to command the passage of the Ness, stood near the site of the 'Roman station,' and was partly removed in operations for improving the Caledonian Canal. During the progress of these operations, at and near the fortress there were found some coins of Queen Elizabeth, a number of well-preserved human bones, a complete human skeleton, and a stone-encased nest of live toads.

Bonally Tower, a mansion in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 miles SW of Edinburgh, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ S of Colinton station. Standing at the base of the Pentland Hills, and engirt by exquisite grounds, through which two head-streams of the Braid Burn descend from Capelaw Hill and from the neighbouring Clubbiedean and Torduff reservoirs, it comprises a peel tower, added in 1838 to an older house, and was the seat of the judge Lord Cockburn (1779-1854) from 1811 till his death here, as later of Wm. Ballantyne Hodgson, LL.D. (1815-

BONAR-BRIDGE

80), professor of economic science in the University of Edinburgh.

Bonar-Bridge, a village in Creich parish, SE Sutherland, at a strait towards the head of Dornoch Firth, 1 mile NE of ARDGAY, where is Bonar-Bridge station, 13½ miles WNW of Tain. It comprises a line of houses, overlooking the water; is a thriving place, more than doubled in size in the 40 years up to 1881; and has a post office (Bonar village) under Ardgay, an office of the Caledonian Bank, an hotel, a police station, and a public school. The bridge across the Firth here, from which the village takes its name, was constructed (1811-12) by Telford at a cost of £13,971. It consists of an iron arch of 150 feet span, and of two stone arches of 60 and 50 feet respectively, presenting a water-way of 260 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Bonawe. See BUNAWE.

Boncastle. See DOUGLAS.

Bonchester, a hill and a hamlet in Hobkirk parish, Roxburghshire. The hill rises to the E of the hamlet; is a beautiful, verdant, round-shouldered eminence, attaining an altitude of 1059 feet above sea-level; shows remains of ancient fortifications; and is believed to have been occupied by the Romans under the name of *Bona Castra* ('good camp'). The hamlet lies on the left bank of Rule Water, 8 miles SSW of Jedburgh; bears the name Bonchester-Bridge; and has a post office under Hawick.

Bonerbo. See CARNREE.

Boness. See BORROWSTOUNNESS.

Bonessan, a village in Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Sloch, near the mouth of Loch Scriden, 6 miles E of the western extremity of the Ross of Mull, and 27 miles WSW of Oban. It has a post office under Oban, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, the parish church (1804; 350 sittings), and a public school.

Bongate, a suburban village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, on the right side of the river Jed, contiguous to Jedburgh town, and straggling upwards of 500 yards, from near the E end of Townfoot-Bridge, along the road to Kelso. An ancient cross stood at it, and probably is represented by a large extant stone, covered with indistinct characters, and with representations of animals. Upwards of 90 Saxon silver coins were exhumed, in 1827, from a neighbouring field; they belonged to three different reigns, but chiefly to that of Ethelred.

Bonhard, an estate, with an ancient mansion, in Cariden parish, Linlithgowshire. The mansion stands 1½ mile SE of Borrowstounness, and is now occupied by a farmer. Coal and iron have been worked on the estate, the former from a comparatively remote period.

Bonhard, a farm on the E side of Scone parish, Perthshire. Two ancient Caledonian stone circles are on it, each about 21 feet in diameter, and comprising 9 stones.

Bonhill (Gael. *bogh n'uill*, 'foot of the rivulet'), a town and a parish of Dumbartonshire. The former stands on the left bank of the Leven, which here is crossed by an iron suspension bridge (1836) of 438 feet span, leading to the town and station of Alexandria, that station being 3½ miles N of Dumbarton, 19½ WNW of Glasgow, 1½ S by E of Balloch pier on Loch Lomond, and 31½ WSW of Stirling. Like Alexandria hardly a century old, Bonhill consists of one long well-built street, and has a post and telegraph office, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a local savings' bank, a handsome Gothic parish church (1836; 1150 sittings) with a square clock-tower, a Free church (1844) of red freestone, with a spire, and a U.P. church (1830). A horse-fair is held on the first Thursday of February. Pop. (1841) 2041, (1861) 2768, (1871) 2510, (1881) 2933.

The parish contains also the town of ALEXANDRIA and the villages and stations of JAMESTOWN and BALLOCH, 1 mile N and 1½ N by W of Bonhill town. Bounded N by Loch Lomond, NE by Kilmarnock, SE by Dumbarton, SW by Cardross, and W and NW by Luss, it has an extreme length from E to W of 5½ miles, a width from N to S of from 2 to 3¼ miles, and an area of 9191½

BONHILL

acres, of which 818½ are water. The foot of Loch LOMOND (23 feet above sea-level) belongs, for 2 miles on the western and ¾ mile on the eastern shore, to Bonhill; and Smollett's LEVEN flows from it 3 miles southward through the parish, which it divides into two fairly equal halves. Along it lies the level Vale of Leven, from 6 to 11 furlongs wide, a pleasant valley still, though it had lost its Arcadian character so early even as 24 Aug. 1803, the day when Coleridge, Wordsworth, and his sister Dorothy drove up it from Dumbarton to Luss, and the last in her journal described it as 'of no extreme beauty, though prettily wooded; the hills on each side not very high, sloping backwards from the bed of the vale, which is neither very narrow nor very wide; the prospect closed by Ben Lomond and other mountains. The vale,' she continues, 'is populous, but looks as if it were not inhabited by cultivators of the earth; the houses are chiefly of stone, often in rows by the river side; they stand pleasantly, but have a tradish look, as if they might have been off-sets from Glasgow' (*Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874, p. 62). Right of this valley the surface rises westward to 901 feet on Auchindennan Muir, 714 on Darleith Muir, 995 on Bromley Muir, and 940 on Overton Muir; left of it, eastward, to 297 feet near Over Balloch, 691 near Aucharroch, and 843 on the Dumbarton border. The leading formations are Old Red sandstone in the W, and elsewhere Lower Silurian; the soil of the arable lands is mostly a fertile loam, resting on a clay subsoil. More than 300 acres are planted with larches and Scotch pines; but the two famous ash-trees have wholly or almost disappeared, that in the churchyard (girthing 26½ feet at 3 from the ground, and 113 high) having been blown down by the gale of 1 Nov. 1845, whilst the other at Bonhill Place (at 3 feet girthing 34) is represented only by the shell, 12 by 3 feet, of one side of the trunk (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1880, p. 132). Bleaching was started on the banks of the Leven in 1728, and the first print-field 40 years afterwards, breaking up the valley's pastoral solitude, but greatly improving the rental; to-day there are 5 calico printing and Turkey-red dye works—at Dalmonach near Bonhill town, Leven Bank near Balloch, Alexandria, etc.—together employing between 3000 and 4000 hands. The Lennox and Lindsay families were anciently connected with this parish, the former in the 15th century holding the whole of it, along with old Balloch Castle, only whose fosse remains; and the latter in the 17th owning the lands of Bonhill, which after the Restoration passed to Sir James Smollett, grandfather of the celebrated novelist, and founder of a house whose fortunes are traced in Irving's *Account of the Family of Smollett of Bonhill* (Dumb. 1859). At present the principal mansions, with the owners or occupiers, and the extent and annual value of their estates within the shire, are—Arden House, on the W shore of Loch Lomond, 3½ miles NW of Balloch station (Jas. Lumsden, 1447 acres, £923); Cameron House, 1½ mile WNW of same (Patrick Smollett, 1733 ac., £3360); Lennoxbank, near same (Arch. Orr Ewing, M.P. for Dumbartonshire since 1863, 201 ac., £4340); modern Balloch Castle, on the E shore of Loch Lomond, 1 mile N of same (A. J. D. Brown, 893 ac., £1274); Westerton House, 2¼ miles NE of same (Jas. Hill Kippen, 733 ac., £868); Tullichewan Castle, 1 mile N by W of Alexandria (Jas. Campbell, 1112 ac., £1821); Bonhill Place, 1 mile S of same (Stewart Turnbull), and Darleith House, 3 miles N by W of Cardross (Arch. Yuille). In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Bonhill, as enlarged in 1650 by annexations from Luss and Kilmarnock, is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bonhill and Alexandria, the stipend of the former being £410. A cemetery, 5 acres in extent, was formed for the whole parish at Alexandria in 1881, at a cost of £2000. Besides 2 schools at ALEXANDRIA, there are 2 public schools, at Bonhill town and South Jamestown, which, with respective accommodation for 466 and 309 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 203 and 239 day, and 48 and 68 evening, scholars, with grants for the

BONITOWN

former of £215, 16s. and £295, 9s. 6d., for the latter of £18, 17s. and £34, 17s. Valuation (1865) £28,741; (1881) £42,362, 16s., including 2½ miles of the Dumbartonshire and 2 of the Forth and Clyde Junction sections of the North British. Pop. (1801) 2460, (1831) 3874, (1841) 6682, (1851) 7643, (1861) 8866, (1871) 9408, (1881) 12,531.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Bonitown. See BONNINGTON.

Bonjedward, a village in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, ¾ mile above the influx of the Jed to the Teviot, and 2 miles N of Jedburgh. It occupies the site of a Roman station, and was long a place of some note and strength. Bonjedward House, hard by, was the dower house of the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian (d. 1877).

Bonkle, a village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, in a picturesque situation on the Allanton estate, 3 miles ENE of Wishaw. A U.P. church here was built in 1818, and contains 560 sittings.

Bonnet Hill. See DUNDEE.

Bonnington, a suburb on the mutual border of St Cuthbert's and North Leith parishes, Edinburghshire, on the Water of Leith, and on the Edinburgh and Leith branch of the North British railway, in the south-western vicinity of Leith. It comprises numerous neat villas and good lofty houses; presents an appearance in keeping with the best part of Leith; and has a station on the railway, a U.P. church hall, a girls' public school, and a mineral spring. The U.P. hall, a Gothic edifice, was erected in 1875 at a cost of about £1200, contains 250 sittings, and was to be followed by the erection of a contiguous church.

Bonnington, a hamlet in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile SW of Ratho village.—Bonnington House, in the south-western vicinity of the hamlet, is a mansion of 1622. Bonnington estate, around the mansion and the hamlet, belonged anciently to Robert de Erskine; in the middle of the 17th century, to Lord Collington; in subsequent times, to successively the Durhams, the Cunninghams, and the Wilkies.

Bonnington. See ARBIRLOT.

Bonnington, an estate, with a mansion and a famous waterfall, in the SW of Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The estate belonged to the Baillies of Lamington, heirs of Sir William Wallace; passed by marriage to the Carmichaels (c. 1590), to Robert Dundas of Arniston (c. 1757), and to Admiral Sir John Lockhart-Ross (1721-90); and now belongs to Sir Charles W. F. A. Ross, Bart., of BALNAGOWAN, Ross-shire, who owns in Lanarkshire 1421 acres, valued at £1511 per annum. The mansion on it stands near the Clyde, within ¼ mile of Corra Linn; superseded an old mansion of the Baillies; was built by Sir John L. Ross, after designs by Gillespie Graham; and contains a portrait of Sir William Wallace, a rude old chair called Wallace's, and a small ancient cup, girt with a silver hoop, and known as 'Wallace's quaigh,'—all brought, long years ago, from Lamington Castle. The grounds around the mansion are naturally beautiful, and highly improved by art; they are open to tourists, and include the path leading to the fall. This, Bonnington Linn, is the uppermost of the three famous falls of the Clyde; occurs about a mile above the mansion, and 2¾ miles S of Lanark; is a sheer leap of the whole river over a precipice of 30 feet; and has a projecting break in the middle of the breadth, which splits the descending mass of waters, and gives a twofold power to their scenic effect. The fall becomes an abyss, the abyss a river-torrent; and the river-torrent careers for about ½ mile along a dark wild chasm, with mural faces 70 to 100 feet high. The scenery is most imposing and picturesque; and, in its most striking part, is well beheld from a light iron bridge bestriding the river near the fall. See pp. 33-39 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Bonnington, Ayrshire. See BONNYTON.

Bonny, a rivulet of Dumbarton and Stirling shires. It rises in the SE of Cumbernauld parish, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward, partly along the boundary between Denny and Falkirk parishes, to the river Carron, a little below Dunipace church.

BOONDREIGH

Bonnybank, a hamlet in the NE of Kennoway parish, Fife, 1 mile NNE of Kennoway village.

Bonnybridge, a village partly in Denny but mostly in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, on Bonny Water and the Forth and Clyde Canal, ¾ mile N of the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, and 4 miles W of Falkirk. It has a station on the railway, a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a literary hall, a paper-mill, a saw-mill, 2 iron-foundries, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 267, and a grant of £254, 14s. 6d. Pop. (1871) 731.

Bonnymuir, a bleak, moorish rising ground in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the S side of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and 1 mile SSE of Bonnybridge. A skirmish took place here on 25 April 1820, between 30 pike-armed Radical weavers from Glasgow and a detachment of hussars and yeomanry. The affair has been called the Battle of Bonnymuir; but was of consequence only as terminating a period of intense political excitement in the W of Scotland. Nineteen of the Radical skirmishers were taken prisoners, and lodged in Stirling Castle; and, after being brought to trial, two of them were executed, the rest transported. See chap. xiv. of Nimmo's *Stirlingshire* (3d ed. 1880).

Bonnyrigg, a village on the NW border of Cockpen parish, Edinburghshire, near the Edinburgh and Peebles railway, ¾ mile SSE of Lasswade, and 2 miles SW of Dalkeith. Only a collier village when the Queen drove through it (14 Sept. 1842), it now presents the aspect of a cleanly, pleasant, well-built little town, a summer resort of families from Edinburgh. It is governed by a body of commissioners under the general police and improvement act of 1862; and it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a railway station, a public park (1869) of 5¼ acres, a bowling-green (1871), public waterworks (1871), a handsome Free church, a public hall, and a girls' school. Pop. (1861) 898, (1871) 1510, (1881) 2060.

Bonnyton, a suburb of Kilmarnock, in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire. Pop. (1861) 630, (1871) 746, (1881) 866.

Bonnyton. See BONNINGTON.

Bonnytoun, a mansion 1½ mile NE of Linlithgow, the seat of Adam Dawson, Esq. (b. 1829; suc. 1873), owner of 409 acres in the shire, valued at £798 per annum.

Bonshaw Tower, an old mansion in the extreme NE of Annan parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Kirtle Water, 3¾ miles ESE of Ecclefechan. It is the seat of Rt. Nasmyth Irving, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1870), owner of 1435 acres in the shire, valued at £1326 per annum. A marshy tract, called Bonshaw Flow, extends to the SW.

Bony Brae, a place near Wooden in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire. It took its name from the upturning by the plough of quantities of human bones; and is supposed to have been the scene of some unrecorded battle between the Scots and either the English or the Danes.

Bonytown, an estate, with a quondam ancient castle, in Maryton parish, Forfarshire. The estate belonged to the family of Wood, and now is part of the estate of Old Montrose. The castle, the Woods' residence, is represented by only vestiges of a moat.

Boon, a hill and a farm in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire. The hill culminates 3 miles ESE of Lauder; has a round massive outline; is an offshoot or south-western abutment of the Lammermuir range; and has an altitude of 1070 feet above sea-level. The farm extends south-south-westward from the hill; and has what is thought to have been an ancient market cross, a shaft of sandstone sunk into a square block of the same material.

Boondreigh, a rivulet of W Berwickshire. It rises among the Lammermuirs, near the south-western boundary of Cranshaws parish; runs about 7 miles south-westward, chiefly along the boundary between Lauder parish on the right and Westruther and Legerwood parishes on the left; and falls into the Leader, 2 miles SE of Lauder town.

BOON-THE-BRAE

Boon-The-Brae, a place with the site of an ancient chapel, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

Booshala. See BUACHAILLE.

Booth-Hill. See SCONE.

Boquhan, an estate and a burn of N Stirlingshire. The estate, which is traversed by the lower part of the burn, lies in Kippen and Gargunnoch parishes; its mansion, on the right bank, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Kippen village, is the seat of Capt. Hy. Jn. Fletcher-Campbell, R.N. (b. 1837; suc. 1877), owner of 5679 acres in the shire, valued at £3185 per annum. Here formerly stood a baronial fortalice, which witnessed some sharp collisions of the clans. The burn rises in the N of Fintry parish, between two of the Lennox hills, which have altitudes of respectively 1582 and 1676 feet above sea-level; runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-eastward to the boundary of Gargunnoch parish; traces that boundary 4 miles northward, dividing Gargunnoch from Balfron and Kippen; traverses a glen so grandly romantic, so beautifully wild, as to have been sometimes compared to the Trossachs; and falls into the Forth in the northern vicinity of Kippen station.

Bora, an uninhabited islet in Rendal parish, Orkney, opposite Millburn harbour, in Gairsay.

Bord, a lake of about 4 acres, containing pike and frequented by wild duck and teal, in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire.

Border Counties Railway, a railway, commencing at Riccarton Junction, in the S of Roxburghshire, going thence $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the English border, and thence proceeding to a junction with the Newcastle and Carlisle railway in the vicinity of Hexham. Authorised in 1854 and completed in 1862, it was amalgamated with the North British in 1860.

Border Union Railway, a railway partly in Roxburghshire and Dumfriesshire, and going thence to Carlisle. It commences in a junction with the Hawick branch of the North British railway at Hawick; goes southward up the vale of Slitrig Water across the watershed between Teviotdale and Liddesdale past Riccarton, and down the valley of the Liddel past Newcastleton, into England; and sends off branches to Langholm, Canonbie, and Greta. Authorised in 1859 and completed in 1862, it has formed since 1860 part of the North British system.

Bordlands. See BORELAND.

Boreland, an ancient castle, now represented by mere vestiges, in the S of Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire.

Boreland, a farm in Walston parish, Lanarkshire. A brass tripod, supposed to be Roman, was exhumed on it by the plough, and two caverns on it, one of them 40 feet long and 5 feet high, are believed to have been formed by mining operations in the reign of James V.

Boreland, a village in Hutton parish, Dumfriesshire, on Dryfe Water, 7 miles NNE of Lockerbie. It has a post office under Lockerbie, with money order and savings' bank departments. Boreland House, and the vaulted ruin of an ancient baronial tower, are in its vicinity.

Boreland, a collier village mostly in Dysart, but partly in Wemyss parish, Fife, adjacent to the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Dysart town. It was founded about 1735. A public school, with accommodation for 87 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 42, and a grant of £26, 17s.

Boreland. See ANWOTH and BORGUE.

Boreland or Bordlands, a hill 1013 feet above sea-level, in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, to the W of Newlands church, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of West Linton. It is crowned by an ancient circumvallation, called Boreland Rings. An estate around it, of its own name, was purchased for £7350 in 1805 by Mr Wm. Aitchison, and by him improved at a cost of £20,000. In 1851, it passed for £11,000 to the late Mr Alex. M'Neil, who built on it a pleasant mansion.

Boreland Park. See AUCHTERARDER.

Boreray, an island in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, 3 miles W of the northern extremity of North Uist island, and 3 SW of Bernera. It measures about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth, and is very fertile. About 47 Scotch acres of good alluvial soil were, not long ago, obtained by the

BORGUE

draining of a lake, at a cost of only £125. There is a Free Church mission for Boreray and Bernera. Pop. (1861) 156, (1871) 146.

Boreray, an islet of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, lying far W in the Atlantic, 2 miles N of St Kilda. It measures about 1 mile in circuit.

Borestone, a southern suburb of St Ninians town, Stirlingshire.

Borgie, a river of Tongue parish, N Sutherland. Issuing from Loch Loyal (369 feet above sea-level), it flows $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-eastward, partly along the boundary with Farr; passes early in its course through Lochs Creagach ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile) and Slaim ($\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{4}$); and falls into Torrisdale Bay, at a point about 1 mile W of the mouth of the Naver. Its waters abound with trout, and are well frequented by grilse and salmon; while those of Lochs Creagach and Slaim contain also large yellow trout, salmo-ferox, char, and large pike.

Borgue, a village and a coast parish of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the head of Bridgehouse Bay, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Kirkcudbright, its post-town and railway station; at it are a post office, a good hotel, a Free church, and the parish church (1814; 500 sittings), surrounded by fine old trees, and known as the 'visible kirk' from its conspicuous site.

The parish also contains four hamlets—High Borgue, 2 miles NNE of the village; Low Borgue, 5 furlongs E by N; Chapelton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs W; and Kirkandrews, 2 miles W by S; and it comprises the ancient parishes of Senwick in the SE and Kirkandrews in the SW, the former annexed in 1618, the latter at an earlier period. It is bounded E by Twynholm and for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by Kirkcudbright Bay, SW by the Solway Firth, and NW by Girthon. In shape resembling a triangle, with apex to the N and base to the SW, it has a width across that base of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme length from the Old Military Road to Dunrod Point of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of $15,177\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 72 are water and $1574\frac{1}{2}$ foreshore. The eastern seaboard is broken by the baylets of Goat Well and Senwick, and by Balmangan Bay ($6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.); off it lie Frenchman's Rock and Little Ross island with a lighthouse. Along the south-western coast are the bays of Fallbogue, Bridgehouse ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile), and Kirkandrews; the islets of Three Brethren, BARLOCCO, and ARDWALL; and the headlands of Slack Heugh, Mull, Dunrod, Borness, Ringdon, Meikle Pinnacle, and Meggerland, immediately behind which headlands rise Meikle Ross (200 feet), the Mull of Ross (200), Borness Bar (225), Muncraig Hill (200), Barn Heugh (196), and Bar Hill (100), commanding wide views to the Wigtownshire coast, the Cumberland mountains, and the Isle of Man. Inland the surface is very uneven, largely consisting of the alluvial bottoms of former lakes, encompassed with rising grounds and hillocks of endless diversity of form; from N to S, it attains 400 feet above sea-level near Gatehill and in Mark Hill, 350 at Minto Cottage, 325 in Boreland Moat, 200 near Pipers Walls, and 261 in Cairny Hill. Streams, with a general south-south-westward course, are numerous rather than important, the chief being Burnyard, Pulwhirrin, and Plunton burns. The prevailing formation is Silurian; and iron-ore of poorish quality exists, but copper has been sought after in vain. A fertile rock soil has made Borgue famous for pasture grounds and cattle; its honey also has a wide repute. Antiquities are Plunton Castle in the W, a massive square turreted tower, the scene of Scott's *Doom of Devorgoil*; Balmangan Tower and traces of Manor Castle in the SE; the ruins of SENWICK and KIRKANDREWS churches and of the mansion-house of Borgue, a seat of the Blairs, besides five hill forts and a standing stone. More curious, though, than any of these is the prehistoric cave-dwelling at Borness Point, described in *Procs. Soc. Scot. Ants.*, 1876, pp. 476-507. Measuring $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, 21 to 14 wide, and 23 to 7 high, it has yielded 3586 bones or fragments of bones of oxen, sheep, pigs, red deer, mice, etc., and 123 objects of human art in bone, stone, bronze, iron, and glass. Two well-known natives were John M'Taggart (1791-1830), quaint author of the *Gallovidian Encyclopaedia*, and

BORLAND

William Nicholson (1783-1843), the Galloway pedlar-poet. Earlston House, 1¼ mile N of the village and 5 miles SSE of Gatehouse, is a good modern residence, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Sir William Gordon, sixth Bart. since 1706, and one of the heroes of the Balaclava charge. (See DALBY.) Senwick and Borgue, the other chief mansions, are the seats of A. J. Corrie and A. Pringle, Esqs.; and these 3 proprietors respectively own 765, 1062, and 1327 acres in the shire, valued at £1179, £1156, and £1628 per annum, while 5 others hold in Borgue a yearly value of between £500 and £1000, 8 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £100. Anciently held by Dryburgh Abbey, Borgue is now in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; its minister's income is £350. One public school, with accommodation for 178 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 96, and a grant of £95, 18s. Valuation (1881) £13,998, 7s. 6d. Pop. (1811) 858, (1831) 894, (1861) 1162, (1871) 1087, (1881) 1129. See pp. 79-93 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Borland. See BORELAND.

Borlay or Borralaidh, a loch in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, 1 mile WSW of Durness church. Lying 38 feet above sea-level, it is ¾ mile long and from 1 to 2 furlongs wide; is fed, through limestone rocks, by a subterranean stream; has a green islet ¼ mile long; presents a beautiful appearance; and abounds in trout and char.

Borness. See BORGUE.

Bornish, an estate in South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It comprises about 1600 acres, of which about 260 are arable. St Mary's Roman Catholic church here was built in 1837, and contains 400 sittings.

Borniskittag, a headland and a hamlet in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, in the western vicinity of Kilmuir manse. The headland, for nearly 1 mile on its northern face, exhibits basaltic colonnades in picturesque combinations of form; and, near its extremity, is pierced with three caves, one of which presents a somewhat miniature resemblance to Fingal's Cave in Staffa.

Borough Head, a promontory in the S of Whithorn parish, Wigtonshire, at the E side of the entrance of Luce Bay. It forms a projection at the extreme S of Scotland, similar to the Mull of Galloway; describes the segment of a circle, on a chord of 2¼ miles from Broom Point on the E to the vicinity of Carghidown Castle on the W; terminates in bold cliffs about 156 feet high, pierced with caves; is crowned, on its southernmost point, with vestiges of a small fort or cairn; and has, 3 furlongs ENE thereof, a natural archway among its cliffs, the Devil's Bridge.

Borough Muir, a quondam open common in St Cuthbert and Liberton parishes, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the S side of Edinburgh city. In 1504 it was overgrown with wood, of which it was mainly cleared in result of an order of the Edinburgh authorities allowing the citizens to purchase portions of the timber on highly advantageous terms; in 1513 it was the ground where James IV. mustered and reviewed his army on the eve of marching to Flodden. A large chapel, dedicated to St Roque, stood at the W end of the common; had a cemetery where victims of the plague were buried; and, at the Reformation, was converted into private property. Much of the quondam common is occupied now by handsome suburbs. A massive stone, in which was planted James IV.'s standard, still stands in a wall adjoining Morningside church, and bears the name of Bore Stone.

Borrodale, an estate, with a mansion, in the Arasaig part of Ardnamurchan parish, on the N side of Loch-na-Naugh, 35 miles W by N of Fort William. Here Prince Charles Edward landed, 25 July 1745, and here he received Lochiel.

Borrolan, a shallow, weedy loch on the mutual border of Sutherland and W Ross-shire, close to Altnakealgach Inn, in Assynt parish, 26 miles W of Lairg. Measuring 1 by ½ mile, it teems with trout and char, 200 of the former having been taken by one rod in a single day.

BORROWSTOUNNESS

Borrowston, a mansion (Mrs Hart) on the left bank of the Dee, in Kincardine O'Neil parish, Aberdeenshire, ½ mile SE of the village. Enlarged in 1871, it lost its older portion by fire in 1874.

Borrowstoun, a hamlet in Reay parish, Caithness, 7 miles W of Thurso. A number of small caves and a strong natural arch are near it.

Borrowstounness or Bo'ness, a town and a parish of NW Linlithgowshire. A seaport, a burgh of barony since 1748, and a police burgh since 1880, the town stands at the NE angle of the parish on a low ness or promontory washed by the Firth of Forth; by road it is 3 miles N of Linlithgow and 8 ENE of Falkirk, by water 2¾ miles SSE of Culross, and by rail, as terminus of a section of the North British, 4¼ miles NNE of Manuel Junction, 24 NNW of Edinburgh, and 29¼ ENE of Glasgow. Defoe described it, early in last century, as consisting only of one straggling street, extended close to the water along the shore, but 'a town that has been, and still is, of the greatest trade to Holland and France of any in Scotland, after Leith.' To-day its chief streets are three—two, each 300 yards long, converging eastward in one, 350 yards more; and 'dismally dirty' is Glennie's epithet for all. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Royal Banks, 2 commercial hotels, gas-works, a town-hall, a custom-house, and a Saturday paper, the *Bo'ness Journal* (1878). Places of worship are the parish church (almost rebuilt in 1820; 950 sittings), a Free church, and a U.P. church (400 sittings); a public, an infant, and Anderson's school, with respective accommodation for 350, 150, and 142 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 262, 122, and 192, and grants of £152, 18s. 2d., £93, 1s. 4d., and £112, 15s., the corresponding figures for Borrowstoun school being 200, 122, and £90, 14s. There are—mostly of long standing—a salt factory, 4 iron-foundries, 2 engineering and 2 chemical works, a pottery, a distillery, 2 brick-yards, and 6 saw-mills; and Kinneil iron-works, ¾ mile WSW, had 4 furnaces built in 1879, but all of them out of blast. Fishing more or less employs 103 persons, with 26 boats of 105 tons; and during 1875-80 4 sailing vessels were built here of 885, and 7 steamers of 2144, tons. Bo'ness was constituted a head port in 1707, with a district extending on both sides of the Firth from Cramond Water and Donibristle Point to the Alloa boundaries. Eighty years later it possessed 8 whalers and 2 boiling-houses; but a grievous blow was dealt to its prosperity by the opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal (1790), and the erection of Grangemouth into a separate port (1810)—a blow from which it has hardly yet recovered. At several dates between 1744 and 1816 Acts were obtained for improving the harbour, regulating the affairs of the port, cleaning, paving, and lighting the town, and supplying it with water; but, the powers created by these Acts proving incompetent, application was made to Parliament in 1842 for greatly increased powers. As last improved, the harbour comprises a basin of 2½ acres, with a strong coffer-dam 410 feet long and 20 broad, an E and a W pier each 566 feet long, and a depth at spring tides of fully 24 feet, and a wet dock of 7½ acres, opened 9 Sept. 1881. It had on its register at the close of 1880 21 sailing vessels of 3408 tons, and 1 steam-tug of 7, against a tonnage of 13,888 in 1790, 6521 in 1839, 5325 in 1865, and 3349 in 1874. The following table, however, giving the tonnage of vessels with cargoes, and also (for the three last years) in ballast, that entered and cleared it from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, tells a more hopeful tale:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1854	8,659	5,217	13,876	59,474	36,571	96,045
1862	15,375	15,912	31,287	85,665	72,093	157,758
1873	43,121	148,662	191,783	41,857	148,626	190,483
1879	67,007	183,223	250,230	67,856	176,570	244,426
1880	76,057	196,143	272,200	72,881	195,329	268,210

BORROWSTOUNNESS

Of the total, 2278 vessels of 272,200 tons, that entered in 1880, 239 of 27,026 tons were steamers, 1588 of 183,030 tons were in ballast, and 1509 of 165,103 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 2265 of 268,210 tons, of those that cleared, included 240 steamers of 25,224 tons, 447 vessels in ballast of 57,297 tons, and 871 coasters of 78,871 tons. The trade is mainly, then, an export one, and coal is the chief article of export, Bo'ness herein ranking second in amount and fourth in value among Scottish ports. Besides 31,180 tons to the United Kingdom, 266,900 tons (valued at £91,840) were shipped to foreign countries in 1879; in 1880 the total value of foreign and colonial imports was £226,572, of customs £26, and of exports £105,912. Pop. (1795) 2613, (1841) 1790, (1851) 2645, (1861) 4561, (1871) 4256, of whom 876 belonged to Grangepans; of burgh (1871) 3336, (1881) 4471.

The parish contains also the villages of Newtown and Borrowstoun (formerly *Burwardstoun*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 furlongs S of the town. Triangular in shape, it is bounded N for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the Firth of Forth, E by Carriden, SE by Linlithgow, SW and NW by Polmont; and has an extreme length from E to W of $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles, an extreme width from N to S of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $4277\frac{1}{2}$ acres, including $44\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water, but excluding about 2 square miles of foreshore. The AVON winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward and north-eastward along all the Polmont boundary; and the north-western corner of the parish, along its lowest reaches, is occupied by the Carse of Kinneil, a fertile, alluvial flat, raised only 12 to 19 feet above sea-level, and guarded from inundation by embankments. Thence the surface mounts eastward and southward to 156 feet near Inveravon, 290 at Upper Kinneil, 312 at Woodhead, 375 near Muirhouse, 269 near Borrowstoun Mains, 193 at Newtown, 350 near Borrowstoun, 402 at Mile-end, and 559 on Glower-o'er-em or Irongath Hill, which, rising on the SE border, commands a prospect over eleven shires, from the Bass Rock to Ben Ledi, a distance of more than 70 miles, and which Glennie's *Arthurian Localities* (1869) identifies with the Agathes of the Book of Taliessin. The geology presents some striking illustrations of igneous activity, which Mr H. Cadell of Grange, in his Address to the Edinburgh Geological Society (10 July 1880), ascribed to the period when the highest but one of the marine limestones was deposited. Sandstone and trap are quarried; and an ironstone mine and colliery at Kinneil, the latter carried far beneath the bed of the Firth, were both of them active in 1879, whilst at the worked-out Burn Pit colliery James Watt's first steam-engine was erected in 1765. The prevailing soil is a deep rich loam, and, saving some 270 acres of plantations, nearly all the area is under cultivation. Episodes in the history of the parish are the trial and execution of a wizard and five witches in 1679 (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, ii. 406), and the wild outburst in 1681 of the 'Sweet Singers of Borrowstounness,' who, six and twenty in number, and headed by Muckle John Gibb, *alias* King Solomon, went forth to the Pentlands, thence to behold the smoke and utter ruin of the sinful, bloody city of Edinburgh (*ib.* 414). The chief antiquity is part of ANTONINUS' WALL, known here as Graham's Dyke; and urns, stone coffins, coins, and a curious battle-axe have been discovered. A ruined tower stands near Inveravon; but another, called Castle Lyon, between the sea-shore and Kinneil House, has utterly disappeared. Kinneil itself is a fine old mansion, wofully modernised and long untenanted, almost its latest occupant having been Dugald Stewart, from 1809 till just before his death in 1828. Held by the Hamiltons since the 14th century, Kinneil is a seat now of the Duke of HAMILTON, owner in the shire of 3694 acres (including most of Bo'ness parish), valued at £15,522 per annum (£8076 of it for minerals). Three other proprietors hold each a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 19 of from £50 to £100, and 51 of from £20 to £50. The parish, named Kinneil up to 1669, is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £435. Valuation (1881) £21,312, 9s. Pop. (1755) 2688, (1801) 2768, (1821) 3018, (1841) 2344, (1851) 5192,

BORTHWICK

(1861) 5698, (1871) 4986, (1881) 6080.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Borthwick, a parish of SE Edinburghshire, containing the village and station of Fushiebridge, on the Waverley section of the North British, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Dalkeith, and $12\frac{3}{4}$ SE of Edinburgh; as well as part of GOREBRIDGE village, 7 furlongs NW of Fushiebridge, at which are another station and a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments.

Irregular in outline, the parish is bounded N by Cranston, E by Crichton, SE by Heriot, SW by Temple, NW by Carrington, Cockpen, and Newbattle. From NNE to SSW its greatest length is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth from E to W is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $9806\frac{1}{2}$ acres, including $666\frac{1}{2}$ acres lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E of the main portion. TYNE Water traces the northern part of the Crichton boundary, and the South Esk follows the Carrington border, whilst through the interior Gore Water, formed near Borthwick hamlet by the Middleton North and South Burns, flows about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the South Esk. The surface, with charming diversity of hill and dale, has a general rise from the great undulating champaign of the Lothians to the Moorfoot Hills—from about 400 feet above sea-level near Gorebridge and Vogrie to 1249 on the SE border. The predominant rocks are Silurian in the S, carboniferous in the centre and the N; coal, limestone, and sandstone have been extensively worked. Cairns on the moors have been found to contain funereal urns, and ancient stone coffins, with two stone troughs supported by square pedestals, have been exhumed; but Borthwick's grand antiquity is the castle at its kirktown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Gorebridge, on a tongue of rocky land, protected S, E, and N by deep and wooded ravines, down two of which flow the head-streams of the Gore. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile lower down, on the lands of Harvieston, beautifully situated by the side of the Gore, stands the ruined castle of Cateune, which is said to have been the seat of the Borthwicks, before they had risen to eminence. Towards the end of the 14th and beginning of the 15th century lived a Sir William Borthwick, who, being a man of great parts, was employed as ambassador on several important negotiations, and concerned in most of the public transactions of his day. This William seems to have been created Lord Borthwick before 1430, for in October of that year, at the baptism of the King's two sons, several knights were dubbed, among the rest William, son and heir of Lord Borthwick; 1452, however, is the date of creation, according to an ancient chronicle. He obtained from James I. of Scotland a licence to build and fortify a castle on the lands of Lochwarret or Locherworth, which he had bought from Sir William Hay: 'Construendi castrum in loco illo qui vulgariter dicitur le Mote de Lochorwart.' This grant was obtained by a charter under the great seal, June 2, 1430. A stately and most magnificent castle was accordingly reared, and afterward became the chief seat and title of the family. Standing in a base court 80 yards long from E to W by 35 from N to S, this noblest of Scotland's peel-towers is yet upon the whole very entire, and of astonishing strength. There is indeed in the middle of the E wall a considerable breach; but whether occasioned by lightning, the weather, or Cromwell's artillery, cannot with certainty be determined. The form of this venerable structure is nearly square, being 74 by 69 feet without the walls, but having on the W side a large recess, 14 feet broad and 20 deep, which seems to have been intended to give light to the principal apartments, and which gives the building somewhat the form of a Greek II. The walls themselves—without and within of hewn and firmly-cemented stone—are 14 feet thick near the bottom, and towards the top are gradually contracted to about 6 feet. Exclusive of the sunken story, they are, from the base-court to the battlement, 90 feet high; and if we include the roof, which is arched and covered with flag-stones, the whole height will be about 110 feet. From the battlements of Borthwick Castle, which command a varied and beautiful view, the top of Crichton Castle can be discovered, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastward. The convenience of communi-

cating by signal with a neighbouring fortress was an object so much studied in the erection of Scottish castles, that, in all likelihood, this formed one reason of the unusual height to which Borthwick Castle is carried. A vault in the left or S wing contains an excellent spring-well, now filled up with rubbish. On the first story are state-rooms, which were once accessible by a drawbridge. The great hall is 51 feet long, 24 wide, and, to the crown, about 30 high. The fireplace, 9 feet broad and 3 deep, has been carved and gilded, and in every corner may be traced the remains of fallen greatness. 'On the 11th June 1567, Morton, Mar, Hume, and Lindsay, with other inferior barons, and attended by 900 or 1000 horse, on a sudden surrounded the castle of Borthwick, where Bothwell had passed four days in company with the queen. Bothwell received such early tidings of their enterprise, that he had time to ride off with a few attendants; and the insurgent nobles, when they became aware of his escape, withdrew to Dalkeith, and thence to Edinburgh, where they had friends who declared for them, in spite of the efforts of Mary's partisans. The latter, finding themselves the weaker party, retreated to the castle, while the provost and the armed citizens, to whom the defence of the town was committed, did not, indeed, open their gates to the insurgent lords, but saw them forced without offering opposition. The sad intelligence was carried to Mary by Beaton, who found her still at Borthwick, "so quiet, that there was none with her passing six or seven persons." She had probably calculated on the citizens of Edinburgh defending the capital against the insurgents; but this hope failing, she resolved on flight. "Her majesty," writes Beaton, "in men's clothes, booted and spurred, departed that same night from Borthwick to Dunbar: whereof no man knew, save my lord duke (*i.e.* Bothwell, created Duke of Orkney) and some of his servants, who met her majesty a mile from Borthwick, and conveyed her to Dunbar." We may gather from these particulars, that, although the confederate lords had declared against Bothwell, they had not as yet adopted the purpose of imprisoning Queen Mary herself. When Bothwell's escape was made known, the blockade of Borthwick was instantly raised, although the place had neither garrison nor means of defence. The more audacious enterprise of making the queen prisoner was not adopted until the issue of what befell at Carberry Hill showed such to have been her unpopularity, that any attempt might be hazarded against her person or liberty, without hazard of its being resented by her subjects. There seems to have been an interval of nearly two days betwixt the escape of Bothwell from Borthwick Castle, and the flight of the Queen to Dunbar. If, during that interval, Mary could have determined on separating her fortunes from those of the deservedly detested Bothwell, her page in history might have closed more happily.' The castle is surrounded on every side but the W by steep ground and water, and at equal distances from the base were drum-towers, 18 feet in diameter, two of which remain fairly entire. As in the case of many other baronial residences in Scotland, Sir William de Borthwick built this magnificent pile upon the very border of his property. The reason for choosing such a site was hinted by a northern baron, to whom a friend objected it as a defect, at least an inconvenience. 'We'll brizz yont' (*Anglice*, press forward) was the baron's answer, which expressed the policy of the powerful in settling their residence on the extremity of their domains, as giving pretext and opportunity for making acquisitions at the expense of their neighbours. William de Hay, from whom Sir William Borthwick had acquired a part of Locherworth, is said to have looked with envy on the splendid castle of his neighbour, and to have vented his spleen by building a mill upon the lands of Little Lockerworth, immediately beneath the knoll on which the fortress stands, declaring that the Lord of Borthwick, in all his pride, should never be out of hearing of the clack of his neighbour's mill. The mill accordingly still exists as a property independent of the castle. Strong, however, as this fortress was, both by nature and art, it was not proof

against the arms of Cromwell. John, tenth Lord Borthwick, during the Great Rebellion firmly adhered to the royal cause, and thus drew on himself the vengeance of the Protector, who, by a letter, dated at Edinburgh, 18 Nov. 1650, summoned him to surrender in these terms:

'For the Governor of Borthwick Castle, These.

'SIR,—I thought fit to send this trumpet to you, to let you know that, if you please to walk away with your company, and deliver the house to such as I shall send to receive it, you shall have libertie to carry off your armes and goods, and such other necessaries as you have. You harboured such parties in your house as have basely unhumanely murdered our men: if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you must expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with. I expect your present answer, and rest your servant,

'O. CROMWELL.'

A surrender was not the immediate consequence of this peremptory summons, for the castle held out until artillery were opened upon it, when, seeing no prospect of relief, Lord Borthwick obtained honourable terms of capitulation, viz., liberty to march out with his lady and family unmolested, and 15 days allowed to remove his effects. From the death of this Lord Borthwick the title was dormant till 1762, as again from 1772 to 1870, when it was revived in favour of Cuninghame Borthwick of Ravenstone, Wigtonshire, eleventh Baron in possession of the dignity, and twentieth in order of succession. The castle, untenanted for fully 150 years, passed by purchase towards the close of last century to Jn. Borthwick, Esq. of Crookston, with whose descendants it has since remained. Inhabited mansions are Arniston, Currie, Harvieston, and Vogrie; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Principal Wm. Robertson, D.D. (1721-93), the historian, was born in the former manse; the minister from about 1790 to 1819 was the Rev. Jn. Clunie, author of *I lo'e na a laddie but ane*, and a friend of Burns, who styles him 'a worthy little fellow of a clergyman.' Erected in 1596 into a charge distinct from the college-kirk of Crichton, Borthwick is a parish in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale (living £310), but gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parish of STOBHILL. The ancient Romanesque church of St Mungo, with tiny apsidal chancel and the effigies of the first Lord Borthwick and his lady, was reduced by fire to a ruin in 1775; the present neighbouring parish church 'was rebuilt in excellent taste in 1850, and consists of a western tower with a broach spire, a nave, chancel, and round apse, and two transepts, of which that to the S is old, and mainly Decorated in style, though with some traces of Romanesque work.' Two public schools, Borthwick and Gorebridge (heritors' female), and Newlandrig subscription school, with respective accommodation for 94, 84, and 83 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 71, 65, and 61, and grants of £63, 12s., £54, 9s. 6d., and £38, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £16,529, including £1474 for railway. Pop. (1801) 842, (1831) 1473, (1861) 1569, (1871) 1494, (1881) 1374.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See *Provincial Antiquities of Scotland* (1835); Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852); and an exhaustive article in *The Builder* for 21 April 1877.

Borthwick, a rivulet partly of Selkirkshire, but chiefly of Roxburghshire. It is formed by Craikhope, Howpasley, and Brownshope burns, which rise near the boundary with Dumfriesshire, at 1500 feet above sea-level; it runs about 16 miles north-eastward, chiefly through Robertson parish, and generally with shallow rapid current along a rugged bed; and it falls into the Teviot at a point 2 miles above Hawick. Its vale is deep and narrow; has many a nook of romantic character; and is graced, about 2½ miles from the Teviot, with the ancient baronial fortalice of Harden. Its upper reaches comprise some good fishing pools; but its middle and its lower ones offer little attraction to the angler.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 17, 1864.

Borthwickbrae, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the Selkirkshire section of Robertson parish, on the left side of Borthwick Water, 1½ mile SW of Robertson church. A graveyard here, the site of an ancient chapel,

BORTHWICK-SHIELDS

serves still as the principal burial-place of the parish; hence Borthwick brae is sometimes called Kirk-Borthwick.

Borthwick-Shiels, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the Roxburghshire section of Robertson parish, on the left side of Borthwick Water, in the northern vicinity of Robertson church.

Borve, an ancient castle on the W side of Benbecula island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Of unknown date, it was anciently the residence of the lairds of Benbecula.

Borve, a *quondam* ancient tower, on the coast of Farr parish, Sutherland, surmounting a small rocky headland projecting into Farr Bay, between Farr Church and Kirktoomy. It is traditionally said to have been built by a Norse warrior, called Thorkel or Torquil; and it is now represented by only small remains. A natural tunnel or vaulted passage pierces the headland on which it stands; is about 200 feet long; and can be traversed by a rowing-boat.

Borve, a district of Snizort parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. An endowed school is here, founded by Donald Macdiarmid, a native of the district, and called Macdiarmid Foundation. With accommodation for 64 children, it had (1879) an average attendance of 45, and a grant of £41, 8s.

Borve, a stream on the W side of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It is frequented by salmon; is under close time from 10 Sept. till 24 Feb.; and is open to rod and line fishing from 10 Sept. till 31 Oct.

Boston Church. See DUNSE.

Bothkennar, a parish of E Stirlingshire, containing, towards its centre, the village of Skinflats, 3½ miles NNE of Falkirk, and, at its NW, SW, and SE angles respectively, parts of the villages of KINNAIRD and CARRONSHORE and of the seaport and police-burgh of GRANGEMOUTH, this last with stations on the North British and Caledonian, and with a post office having money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments.

Bounded N by Airth, E by the Firth of Forth (here from 1¼ to 2¾ miles broad), SE by Polmont, S by Falkirk, and W by Larbert, Bothkennar has a length from E to W of 2 miles exclusive of foreshore, a width from N to S of 1¾ mile, and an area of 2645½ acres, of which 824½ are foreshore and 46½ water. The CARRON seems once to have traced all the southern border; but, having straightened its course, has now three portions of Falkirk and Polmont on its northern, and three of Bothkennar on its southern, bank. The surface forms part, and by far the richest part, of the Carse of Falkirk, and is all a dead level, near Skinflats only 17 feet above the sea. It is almost wholly under cultivation, and consists of alluvial loam, free from the smallest stones, but overlying fine and abundant coal, which is very extensively mined. The Earl of Zetland and 3 more proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 hold between £100 and £500, 3 between £50 and £100, and 13 between £20 and £50. The Rev. Wm. Nimmo, author of the *History of Stirlingshire* (1777; 3d ed. 1880), was minister of Bothkennar, which is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, its living amounting to £343. The parish church, near Skinflats, is a plain building, of date 1789; and a public school, with accommodation for 264 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 208, and a grant of £180, 18s. Valuation (1881) £18,152, 16s. 6d., of which £14,364, 16s. 6d. was for lands and houses. Pop. (1801) 575, (1811) 821, (1831) 905, (1841) 849, (1851) 1179, (1861) 1210, (1871) 1726, (1881) 1798.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Bothland, a burn in Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, running about 4 miles north-north-eastward to the Luggie.

Bothwell, a burn in Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire. It rises on Dunbar Common, 2½ miles SSE of Stenton village; drains parts of the Haddingtonshire parishes of Spott, Stenton, and Innerwick; and runs altogether about 7 miles south-south-eastward to the Whitadder, near Cranshaws.

Bothwell, a village and a parish of N Lanarkshire.

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The village stands in the SW corner of the parish, near the right bank of the Clyde, here spanned by a suspension-bridge leading to Blantyre Works, and by Bothwell Brig, leading to Hamilton; by road it is 2¼ miles NW of the latter town, 8 SE of Glasgow, and 36½ WSW of Edinburgh, having stations on branches of the Caledonian and North British, opened in 1877 and 1878. A pleasant, healthy place, commanding charming vistas of Strathclyde, it mainly consists of plain red sandstone houses, studded with villas and cottages-ornées, the summer resorts of Glasgow citizens; is lighted by gas; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, two hotels, and a public library. The parish church here is a fine Gothic edifice built in 1833 at a cost of £4179, and, containing 1150 sittings, uprears a massive square tower to the height of 120 feet; E of which tower is the ruined choir of the old collegiate church, an interesting specimen of Second Pointed architecture, measuring 53½ by 21½ feet, and retaining a N sacristy (13½ by 9½ feet), a piscina, 3 canopied sedilia, and monuments to the two Archibald Douglases, Earls of Forfar, the second of whom was mortally wounded at Sheriffmuir (1715). In this old church, founded in 1398 by Archibald 'the Grim,' Earl of Douglas, for a provost and 8 beneficiaries, David, the hapless Duke of Rothesay, wedded the founder's daughter, Marjory, in 1400. One of its early provosts was Thomas Barry, who celebrated the victory of Otterburn in Latin verse; and in the former manse was born the poetess, Joanna Baillie (1762-1851). The Free church, rebuilt in 1861 at a cost of £3500, is another good Second Pointed structure, with 890 sittings and an octagonal spire, 125 feet high; the U.P. church is seated for 360. A public school, with accommodation for 182 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 135, and a grant of £118, 15s. Pop. (1861) 1057, (1871) 1209, (1881) 1535.

The parish contains also the towns of UDDINGSTON (1½ mile NNW of Bothwell village), BELLSHILL (2¼ NE), and HOLYTOWN (4¼ ENE), with portions of CALDERBANK (6 NE) and CLELAND (7 E), and the villages of NACKERTON (2½ N by W), Carnbroe (4 NE), MOSSEND (2¾ NE), New Stevenston (4½ E by N), Legbrancock (5¾ ENE), Newhouse (6¾ ENE), CHAPEL HALL (6¾ ENE) CARFIN (5½ E), and NEWARTHILL (5¾ E by N). Bounded N by Old Monkland, NE and E by Shotts, S by Dalziel and Hamilton, SW by Hamilton and Blantyre, and W by Blantyre, it has a length from E to W of from 6½ to 7¾ miles, a width from N to S of from 2½ to 4 miles, and an area of 13,774½ acres, of which 131 are water. The Shotts Burn flows along all the north-eastern border to the North CALDER Water, which traces the northern, as the South Calder does the southern, boundary; and both these streams fall into the CLYDE, a majestic river here, from 70 to 120 yards in width, sweeping for 5¾ miles along the Hamilton and Blantyre border, above the Brig through flat rich haughs, below through a steeper, narrower vale, famed for its loveliness three centuries and more. For Verstegan wrote in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence* (1605): 'So fell it out of late yeers, that an English gentleman traueiling in Palestine, not far from Ierusalem, as hee passed through a country towne, hee heard by chance a woman sitting at her doore dandling her childe, to sing; *Bothwel bank thou blumest fayre*. The gentleman heereat exceedingly wondred, and forthwith in English saluted the woman, who joyfully answered him, and told him that she was a Scottish woman,' etc. The surface presents no prominent features, but rises eastward from about 50 feet above sea-level, where the Clyde quits the western boundary, to 213 feet near Woodhead, 235 near Birkenshaw, 240 near Tannoehside, 268 at Mossend, 247 near Milnwood House, 395 near Holytown, 388 near Carfin, 480 near Whitecraighead, 507 near Legbrancock, 537 near Brownhill, and 577 at Newhouse—the last two close upon the eastern border. The prevailing rocks are Triassic in the W, and elsewhere carboniferous, red sandstone being quarried in the western, white sand-

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stone in the eastern district; whilst Legbranock ironstone mine and 24 collieries were working in 1879 throughout the parish, in which are the iron-works of Mossend, Carnbroe, and Chapelhall. The soil, for the most part clay or loam, is of great fertility along the Clyde; and the whole area, with trivial exceptions, is arable.

Chief among Bothwell's antiquities and historic scenes are its ruined Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of the parish church; Bothwell Brig, $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs SSE; the site of Bothwellhaugh, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE, that gave his patronymic* to James Hamilton, Murray's assassin at LINLITHGOW (1570); and, 3 furlongs E by N of Bothwellhaugh, a narrow, high, unparapeted Roman bridge across the Calder, with a single arch of 20 feet span. Built early in the 14th century, Bothwell Castle still covers a space of 234 by 99 feet, and has walls that in places are 60 feet high and more than 15 thick; special features being the great courtyard, the two round flanking towers upon the E, the loftier western keep, vestiges of the chapel and the fosse, and a circular dungeon, 'Wallace's Beef-tower.' Hither, on 22 Aug. 1803, came Dorothy Wordsworth, with Coleridge and her brother William, and in her *Journal* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874) she thus described the stately fragment, finest, it may be, of its kind in Scotland:—'We saw the ruined castle embosomed in trees, passed the house, and soon found ourselves on the edge of a steep brow immediately above and overlooking the course of the river Clyde through a deep hollow between woods and green steeps. We had approached at right angles from the main road to the place over a flat, and had seen nothing before us but a nearly level country terminated by distant slopes, the Clyde hiding himself in his deep bed. It was exceedingly delightful to come thus unexpectedly upon such a beautiful region. The castle stands nobly, overlooking the Clyde. When we came up to it, I was hurt to see that flower-borders had taken place of the natural overgrowings of the ruin, the scattered stones and wild plants. It is a large and grand pile of red freestone, harmonising perfectly with the rocks of the river, from which, no doubt, it has been hewn. . . . On the opposite bank, which is finely wooded with elms and other trees, are the remains of BLANTYRE Priory.' From David de Olifard the lands of Bothwell came about 1242 by marriage to the Murrays, to whom belonged the patriot Sir Andrew, Wallace's staunchest friend, and his son and namesake, the Regent, who in 1337 recovered his castle from the English, and 'levelled it to the ground,' it having been the seat of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and governor of Scotland (1306), and having twice received an English king—Edward I. in 1301, Edward III. in 1336. From the Murrays it passed to the Douglasses, likewise by marriage, in 1361, and, after their forfeiture (1455), was bestowed by James III. in 1485 on his minion Sir John Ramsay; and, in 1488, on Patrick Hepburn, Lord Hales, who was created Earl of Bothwell (a title extinct since 1624), but who four years later exchanged this castle and its domain for Liddesdale and Hermitage with Archibald Douglas, fifth Earl of Angus. Thus Bothwell reverted to the Douglasses, and at present is owned by the Earl of Home, whose mother (d. 1877) was heiress of the fourth and last Lord Douglas (d. 1857). Bothwell Brig was formerly but 12 feet broad, and rose with a steep incline of 20 feet, its crown being guarded by a strong gateway; but this had long disappeared when, in 1826, 22 feet were added to its original width, and the whole structure was otherwise modernised. Here, on June 22, 1679—20 days after Sharp's murder on Magus Muir, and 11 days after their victory at Drumclog—4000 Covenanters were routed by Charles II.'s forces under the Duke of Monmouth. A helpless rabble divided against themselves, they had hardly one man of military experience; but Hackston of Rathillet held the bridge long enough to show how in competent hands it was impregnable. That post once

* For a refutation of the current belief that Bothwellhaugh was owned by Hamilton, and of that tale of Murray's cruelty whereon Scott based his ballad *Cadzow Castle*, see Hill Burton's *History* (ed. 1876), vol. v., p. 13, note.

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lost, the royalists crossed unopposed, and, slaying 500, chiefly in the pursuit, made twice that number prisoners, who were penned up in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, as told in Scott's *Old Mortality* (1816) and W. Aiton's *History of the Rencounter at Drumclog and the Battle at Bothwell Bridge* (Hamilton, 1821). Two places still remaining to be noticed are a natural cave by Cleland House, once furnished with an iron gate and a fireplace; and New Orbiston, near Bellshill, the scene in 1827 of Robert Owen's short-lived Socialist experiment. 'Babylon'—so it was nicknamed in derision—was designed to embrace 1200 persons, each with 1 acre apiece. The now demolished buildings cost £12,000 and even then were incomplete; their inmates never exceeded 60 adults and 120 children (Booth's *Life of R. Owen*, Lond. 1869).

Modern Bothwell Castle, to the E of its ruined predecessor, is a plain Queen Anne edifice, consisting of a centre and two wings; and other mansions are Bothwell Bank and Bothwell Park; Thorniewood and Viewpark near Uddingston; Tannoehside, Carnbroe House, Woodhall, and Woodville, up the North Calder; Thankerton, Stevenston, and Lauchope, in the interior; and Cleland House, Jerviston, Carfin House, Carfin Hall, Orbiston, and Douglas Park, down the South Calder. In all, 153 proprietors hold each an annual value of from £20 to £50, 101 of from £50 to £100, 49 of from £100 to £500, and 22 of £500 and upwards, these last including the Earl of Home (61,943 acres in the shire, valued at £29,486 per annum), the Woodhall Estate Co. (2398 acres, £8634), the Uddingston Oil Co. (13 acres, £1676), the Mossend Iron Co. (3 acres, £2790), Col. W. Hozier of Tannoehside (655 acres, £4787), and the trustees of R. Douglas of Orbiston (651 acres, £2351), of W. Jolly of Stevenston (405 acres, £1825), and of J. Meiklam of Carnbroe (1019 acres, £4094).

In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, the civil parish was up to 1871 divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of HOLYTOWN (pop. 10,099) and Bothwell (pop. 9193; stipend, £572); but the latter has since been subdivided by the erection in 1874 of UDDINGSTON (pop. 2500), and in 1878 of Bellshill (pop. 3000). In 1879 there were 18 schools under a board for the entire parish, which, with total accommodation for 4382 children, had an average attendance of 3603, and grants amounting to £2355. Valuation (1881) £127,942. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3017, (1831) 5545, (1841) 11,132, (1851) 15,265, (1861) 17,903, (1871) 19,292, (1881) 25,450; of registration district (1871) 9193, (1881) 15,001.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Botriphnie, a parish of Banffshire, with Auchindachy station at its NE angle, and Drummuir station ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW) towards its centre, this latter being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the post-town Keith, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Duftown, and standing near the church and post office. Bounded N by the Elginshire section of Boharm, NE by Keith, SE by Cairnie and Glass in Aberdeenshire, S and SW by Mortlach, and W by Boharm, Botriphnie extends across the county at its narrowest, and has a length from N to S of from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a width from E to W of from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a land area of 9459 acres. Loch Park (1 mile \times 100 yards) lies on the SW border; and rising near it, the ISLA runs 4 miles to the NE boundary through a beautiful strath, now traversed by the Great North of Scotland railway. Above Auchindachy it is joined by the Burn of Davidston, which traces all the eastern boundary; and itself divides the parish into two fairly equal halves. Glenisla sinks from 600 to 480 feet above sea-level, and elevations in the western half are Rosarie (415 feet) on the Morayshire frontier, the Hill of Towie (1108), Sheanspark Wood (1041), Knockhillock (1025), and Sunnybrae (923); in the eastern half, Woodend (984), the Hill of Bellyhack (1009), and Haggieshaw Wood (1008)—one and all overtopped by Knockan (1219), culminating just beyond the western border, and by Carran Hill (1366) and the Tips of Clunymore (1296) beyond the southern. Most of the area is either arable or planted (with alder, birch, etc.); and in Glenisla a large extent of fertile haugh-land was reclaimed, fifty

years since or more, by straightening the course of the river. A fair is held on 15 Feb., old style. Drummuir, a modern castellated mansion, is the seat of Major Duff Gordon Duff, owner of 13,053 acres in the shire of an annual value of £7418. In the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray, Botriphnie has an Established parish church (rebuilt 1820; living, £281), and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE, a Free church. A public and a girls' school, with respective accommodation for 127 and 31 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 64 and 34, and grants of £51, 15s. and £20, 3s. Pop. (1801) 589, (1811) 577, (1831) 721, (1861) 867, (1871) 785, (1881) 696.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876. See the Rev. Dr J. F. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Botriphnie*, etc. (Glasg. 1880). Valuation (1882) £4571.

Bound Skerries, a group of islets, with one inhabited house, in Nesting parish, Shetland.

Bouness, a large peninsula in Fair island, Dunrossness parish, Shetland. It is fenced with a high stone wall across the isthmus, and it feeds a considerable flock of South Country sheep.

Bourjo, an extensive tumulus in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the NW slope of the Eildon Hills. Apparently artificial, it is said, by tradition, to have been the site of a pagan altar; and is approached by a road called Haxalgate, traversing the ravine of Haxalgate Heugh.

Bourtie (anc. *Bourdyn*), a parish of Garioch, E central Aberdeenshire, bounded N by Meldrum, NE by Tarves, SE by Udry, S by Keithhall, W and NW by Daviot. Its greatest length, from near Blair Croft in the ENE to WSW near Portstown mill, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from N to S varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and its land area is 5693 acres. Lochter Burn on its southward course to the Ury follows all the Daviot boundary, receiving Barra Burn, which traces the northern border, and another which rises near the church; while by Kingoodie Burn, on the south-eastern frontier, a part of the drainage is carried eastward to Brora Burn, and so to the river Ythan. The western division, touched at three points by the Old Meldrum railway, is flat and low, 200 feet or so above sea-level, but rises gently to Barra Hill (634 feet) in the N, and Lawelside Hill (773 feet) in the S, which, continuing eastward, converge in Kingoodie Hill (600 feet), other points of elevation being Barra Castle (296 feet), Sunnybrae (491), the Kirktown (522), and Kingoodie Mill (458). The rocks are chiefly greenstone or trap of a deep blue hue, and Barra Hill has been deemed an extinct volcano; the soil of the valleys and lower slopes is a rich yellowish clay loam, that of the uplands an inferior stiff clay, mingled with gravel and ferruginous sand. Within the last fifty years much waste has been reclaimed, and nearly four-fifths of the entire area are now in cultivation, besides some 360 acres under wood—mostly Scotch firs and larch. A prehistoric fort on Barra Hill, defended by three concentric earthworks, and long called 'Cumines Camp,' is traditionally connected with the victory of Barra, gained in the Bruce-Field near North Mains by King Robert Bruce over Comyn Earl of Buchan, the Englishman Sir John Mowbray, and Sir David de Brechin, 22 May 1308. Bruce at the time lay sick at Inverurie, but, roused by a foray of the Comyns from Old Meldrum, he demanded to be mounted; and his force of 700 men soon routed the enemy, 1000 strong, chasing them far and wide, then swept the lands of the Comyns, so wasting them with fire and sword that fifty years later men mourned the 'heirschip' (harrying) of Buchan—Hill Burton, *Hist. Scot.*, ed. 1876, vol. ii., p. 257. Barra Castle ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Old Meldrum) or its predecessor was, in 1247, and for more than two centuries after, the seat of the Kings, later of Dudwick in ELLON; it is now the residence of Col. J. Ramsay; and Bourtie House (P. Duguid, Esq.) lies $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile further S by E. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and two of less, than £100. Bourtie is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; its minister's income is £298. The parish church (rebuilt 1806; 300 sittings) was dedicated to St Brandon, and belonged to St Andrews priory; it stands towards the middle of the parish, between Barra and

Lawelside Hills, and is 2 miles S by W of the post-town Old Meldrum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Lethenty station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Inverurie. Two rude stone statues of a mailed knight and a lady, lying in the churchyard, are currently held to be those of a Sir Thomas and Lady de Longueville. He, runs the story, was Bruce's brave English comrade, who, wounded to death in the battle, shot an arrow hither from the dykes of Fala, to mark the spot where he would lie; and she, his dame, died when the tidings reached her. The public school, with accommodation for 69 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 28, and a grant of £15, 4s. Valuation (1881) £5795, 12s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 445, (1831) 472, (1861) 547, (1871) 499, (1881) 463.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 1874-73.

Bourtree-Bush, a village of E Kincardineshire, 7 miles from Stonehaven.

Boveray. See BORERAY.

Bow, a farm in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, on Gala Water and the Edinburgh and Hawick railway, 2 miles SSW of Stow village. Remains of an ancient castle are on the top of a hill 5 furlongs E of the farm-house.

Bow, a reef lying quite across Noop Bay in Westray island, Orkney. Many a vessel has been wrecked upon it.

Bowbeat, one of the Moorfoot Hills in the extreme S of Temple parish, Edinburghshire, $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles NE by N of Peebles. It has an altitude of 2049 feet above sea-level.

Bowbutts, a mound or tumulus in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Glencairn church. It is supposed to have been used for the exercise of archery.

Bowbutts, a farm in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire. Three circular artificial mounds, supposed to have been used for the practice of archery, are on it; and two of them are now covered with comparatively old trees.

Bowden, a hill on the N border of Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles SSW of Linlithgow. It forms the western extremity of the Cockleroi range, rises 749 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with traces of an ancient, circular, entrenched camp.

Bowden (*Bothenden* in 1124), a parish and a village of NW Roxburghshire. The village stands at the eastern border, on the left bank of Bowden Burn, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles S by E of Melrose and $1\frac{3}{8}$ WSW of its post-town and railway station, Newtown St Boswells. It has an old stone cross, a handsome modern fountain, an inn, a post office, remains of one or two old square 'bassel' towers, and a Free church; across the stream is the ancient parish church, much older than the oldest date upon it (1666), with 380 sittings, a curious canopied pew, and a chancel vault, where 22 Kers of the Roxburghe line have been laid—the last, the sixth duke, on 3 May 1879.

The parish also contains the village of Midem or Midholm, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Bowden, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ E by S of its post-town Selkirk, with another inn and a United Original Seceders church. It is bounded N and NE by Melrose, E by St Boswells and Ancrum, SE and S by Lilliesleaf, and W by Selkirk and Galashiels. Its length from N to S varies between $2\frac{3}{8}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth from E to W between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7682 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $15\frac{1}{2}$ are water. For $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles ALE Water traces the south-eastern boundary, and receives two rivulets from the interior; but most of the drainage is carried east-north-eastward directly to the Tweed by the Bowden and lesser burns. Just where the Bowden quits the eastern frontier, 1 mile from its mouth, the surface is only 400 feet above sea-level; but thence it rises in parallel westward ridges to 571 feet near the manse, 933 on Bowden Moor, 816 on Faughhill Moor, 856 near Nether Whitlaw, 735 at Prieston, 862 at Clarilawmoor, and 893 near Friarshawmuir, other points of elevation being Rowchester (640 feet), Blackchester (500), Cavers Carre (535), and a nameless eminence in the farthest S (709). All these, however, are dominated by the triple EILDONS, whose southern and half of whose middle and loftiest peak attain a height of 1216 and 1385 feet within the north-eastern confines of the parish. The leading formation is porphyritic trap; and the soil varies from a stiff clay overlying a hard retentive tilly subsoil in the N and part of the W to a fertile loam along the central haughs, whilst in the S it has a thin, dry, friable charac-

ter, well suited for turnip culture. About three-fourths of the entire area have been under the plough at one time or another; the rest is moor, bog, or woodland, plantations covering some 250 acres, chiefly around the south-eastern base of the Eildons. A military road may be traced, running north-westward from Beaulieu in Lilliesleaf to Cauldshiels above Abbotsford, and flanked by three circular camps; midway along it, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of the village, stood Holydean Castle, built, it would seem, by Dame Isabel Ker in 1530, and demolished by the third Duke of Roxburgh about 1760. Only a vault remains to mark its site, and a chapel hard by, overhanging the deep dell called Ringan's Dean, has likewise disappeared; but its stone dyke, enclosing the 'great deer park' of 500 acres, still forms a tolerable fence. The son of an Antiburgher, 'portioner,' Thomas Aird of Bowden (1802-76) wrote the weird *Devil's Dream* and other poems, last published, with a Memoir, in 1878. The mansions of Linthill, Cavers Carre, and Kippilaw are all three situated in the SE, the first two near Ale Water; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Bowden is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; its minister's income is £436. Two public schools, at Bowden and Midlem villages, with respective accommodation for 125 and 58 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 63 and 45, and grants of £59, 17s. and £45, 6s. Valuation (1880) £9127, 17s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 829, (1831) 1010, (1871) 842, (1881) 769.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Bower, an estate, with a modern mansion, on the northern border of Spott parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Dunbar. It is the seat of Jas. Warren Hastings Anderson, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1869), owner of 1364 acres in the shire, valued at £3793 per annum.

Bower, an ancient hunting-tower in Lamington parish, Lanarkshire, on a knoll, within a beautiful bay-like nook of land of about 30 acres, on the right bank of the Clyde, nearly opposite Robertson village. It appears to have been built with some regard to strength of both position and masonry; it is said to have been a frequent or favourite retreat of James V.; and it is now represented by only small remains.

Bower, a hamlet and an inland parish of NE Caithness. The hamlet lies towards the middle of the parish, just off the Castletown road from Thurso to Wick, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of the former, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the latter. It has a fair on the third Tuesday of November; and at it are a post office under Halkirk, the manse, and the 17th century parish church (441 sittings), while a Free church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW, and Thura Inn $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by N. The Wick branch of the Sutherland and Caithness railway traverses the SW corner of the parish for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and on it is Bower station, 4 miles SW of the hamlet, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ E by S of Georgemas Junction.

The parish is bounded N by Orlig and Dunnet, NE by Canisbay, E by Wick, S by Wick and Watten, SW by Halkirk, and W by Thurso. Irregular in outline, it has an extreme length from E to W of $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, a width from N to S of from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 19,908 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The Burn of LYTH traces the eastern boundary, and receives some lesser streams from the interior; others flow into or issue from Loch Scarclate or Stemster, a triangular sheet of water near the station, 7 furlongs long by $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 89 feet above sea-level. Tame and monotonous, the surface has an elevation of 47 feet at Bilster in the SE, thence rising to 104 feet near Barrock House, 128 near Alterwall, 272 on Brabster Moss, 143 near the hamlet, 249 near the Free church, 235 at Stone Lud, 100 near Corsback, and over 400 at Stemster in the NW, the highest point in the parish. The formation is Old Red sandstone, and solid lumps of lead have been discovered on the Barrock property; the soil is variously loam and stiffish clay. During the last half century immense improvements have been carried out on the Barrock, Stemster, and Stanstill estates, the late Sir John Sinclair (1794-1873) having drained the Loch of Alterwall in the NE, and, by straightening and deepening

a burn, converted 3000 acres of hitherto worthless land into capital pasture (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1875, pp. 207, 218). Antiquities are seven Picts' houses, two forts, and 'Stone Lud,' a standing-stone 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Barrock House (Sir John-Rose-George Sinclair, eighth Bart. since 1631) lies $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of the hamlet, Stemster House (Alex. Henderson, Esq.) $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of the station; and their owners respectively hold 6900 and 4039 acres in the shire, of an annual value of £2355 and £1918. Bower is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Caithness and Sutherland; its minister's income is £325. There are four public schools—at the hamlet, Barrock, Stanstill in the SE, and Stemster. With accommodation for 125, 98, 60, and 120 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 54, 57, 39, and 53, and grants of £58, 3s., £57, 3s. 5d., £42, 18s. 6d., and £61, 11s. Valuation (1881) £9113. Pop. (1801) 1572, (1811) 1478, (1831) 1615, (1861) 1746, (1871) 1700, (1881) 1608.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Bowerhope, a hill and a farm in Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, on the SE side of St Mary's Loch. The hill is called Bowerhope Law, and has an altitude of 1570 feet above sea-level. Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, contemplating it in winter, says—

'But winter's deadly hues shall fade
On moorland bald and mountain shaw,
And soon the rainbow's lovely shade
Sleep on the breast of Bowerhope Law.'

Bowershall, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Dunfermline town.

Bowhill, a beautiful modern hunting seat in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, near the right bank of Yarrow Water, opposite Philiphaugh, and 4 miles W by S of Selkirk town. It is a summer seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, owner of 60,428 acres in the shire, valued at £19,828 per annum. The pleasant grounds of 'sweet Bowhill,' extending 2 miles along the Yarrow, are finely wooded, possess much beauty, and are open to visitors; within their circuit, higher up the stream, stand the ruins of NEWARK Castle. The principal entrance to them is a bridge over the Yarrow known as the General's Bridge.

Bowholm, a village in the parish and near the village of Canonbie, SE Dumfriesshire.

Bowhouse, a village in Calderhead registration district, Lanarkshire.

Bowhouse, a station in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire, on the Slamannan railway, 3 miles ENE of Avonbridge.

Bowland, an estate in Stow parish, SE Edinburghshire, with a station on the Waverley line of the North British, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Galashiels. The mansion, near the right bank of Gala Water, is mainly a castellated edifice, sixty years old or so, but includes part of a previous ancient mansion; it is the seat of Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq. (b. 1813; suc. 1831), owner of 2150 acres in the shire, valued at £1224 per annum.

Bowling or Bowling Bay, a locality in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. Including a narrow strip of level ground along the Clyde, overhung by the picturesque acclivities of the Kilpatrick Hills, it stands at the western end of the Forth and Clyde Canal, on the road from Glasgow to Helensburgh, and on the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dumbarton. At it are the terminal lock of the canal, two landing places for steamers, a long range of wooden wharfs, a large embanked pool for berthing steamers in winter, a shipbuilding yard, a railway station, two inns, a post office under Glasgow with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 118, and a grant of £117. Pop. (1871) 799, (1881) 815.

Bowman, a large tabular rock near Rayne church, in Rayne parish, Aberdeenshire. It is thought to have been used, in old times, for archery, or practising with the bow.

Bowmont, a Border stream of NE Roxburghshire. At Cocklawfoot, in the SE of Morebattle parish, it is

formed by three or four head-streams that rise at altitudes of from 1500 to 2300 feet above sea-level; thence runs 10½ miles NW, N, and NNE, chiefly among the Cheviot Hills, through Morebattle and Yetholm parishes; and, 1½ mile below Yetholm bridge, passes into Northumberland, to fall into the Till at the field of Flodden. Receiving College Burn near Copeland Castle, 4 miles above its influx to the Till, it thenceforward takes the name of the Glen. A beautiful stream, with a rapid current, it is subject to high floods; and, in its upper reaches, is noted for the abundance and excellence of its trout. It gives the title of Marquis (cre. 1707) to the Duke of Roxburgh.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 18, 26, 1863-64.

Bowmore, a small seaport town and a registration district in Kilarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. The town stands on the E side of Loch Indal, 3 miles SW of Bridgend, 11 SW of Port Askaig, 13 N of the Mull of Islay, and 110 by sea route WSW of Greenock. It was founded in 1768; and, though a good deal checked by the subsequent erection of Port Charlotte and Port Eleanor on the opposite side of the bay, it has had considerable prosperity, and is the capital of the island. It was laid out upon a regular plan, but has been greatly disfigured by the medley character of its private houses, every builder having been allowed to please himself as to the material, shape, and size of his structures. A wide main street begins at the quay, ascends a brae, and terminates at the summit by the parish church; another street ascends the brae in a transverse direction, crossing the former at right angles, and terminating by the school-house; and, parallel to this second street, runs a third of very poor appearance, popularly known as Beggar Row. The hill-tops beyond the streets command a charming view of all Loch Indal, with Islay House, the Ruins, and a great extent of the island. The town has a post office under Greenock, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, a round parish church with a spire, a Free church, a Baptist chapel, a public school, a large distillery, and a considerable trade both by sea and inland. The quay is strong and good; and the harbour affords excellent anchorage to vessels, but lies exposed to NW winds. Fairs are held on 12 Aug. and 12 Nov. if a Friday, otherwise on the Friday after; and a horse market is held at each of the two fairs, as also on 12 Feb. if a Tuesday, else on the Tuesday after. Sheriff small debt courts sit four times a year. The public school, with accommodation for 210 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 113, and a grant of £91, 2s. Pop. of town (1841) 1274, (1861) 985, (1871) 867, (1881) 823; of registration district (1861) 2701, (1881) 1875.

Boykin, a burn in the S of Westerkirk parish, Dumfriesshire, running 3 miles eastward to the Esk, 3½ miles NW of Langholm. An ancient chapel stood on its banks, was in 1391 endowed with some lands by Adam Glendinning of Hawick, and was subordinate to the parish church.

Boynag or **Bynack**, a burn in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, rising among the central Grampians, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, and running 5½ miles north-eastward to the Dee, 4½ miles above the Linn of Dee. A shooting lodge is on it, at a point 12 miles WSW of Castleton of Braemar; and a carriage road up to that point gives material aid to the exploration of the intricate mountain region of the Cairngorms, a footpath leading thence down Glen Tilt to Blair Athole.

Boyndie, a coast parish of Banffshire containing towards its NE angle the fishing village of WHITEHILLS, 2½ miles WNW of the post-town Banff, and 4½ miles E of Portsoy. Bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Banff, SE by Marnoch, SW by Ordiquhill, and W by Fordyce, it has an extreme length from N by E to S by W of 6 miles, a breadth from E to W of from ½ to 3¼ miles, and a land area of 6945 acres. The coast, about 4½ miles long, has some sandy beach, but is mostly rocky, rising to 110 feet above sea-level at Knock Head, 37 at Stake Ness, and 158 at Boyne Bay, where the Burn of BOYNE enters the sea, after flowing 5½ miles along all the Fordyce boundary. The 7 miles course of the Burn of

Boyndie lies chiefly on the eastern border; and between these two streams the surface, over more than half the parish, is low and flat, though with a general southward rise, attaining 264 feet near Whyntie, 183 at the church, 248 at Rettie, 250 at Bankhead, 337 near Loanhead, 449 at Hill of Rothen, and 516 at Blackhills. The formation is Silurian, greywacke prevailing in the E and often alternating with micaceous clay-slate, whilst hornblende of a slaty character occupies over a mile of the seaboard, and is succeeded westward by violently-contorted limestone. The soil as a rule is light and not very productive; but, along the low-lying valley of the Burn of Boyndie, is either clay, clay-loam, or black sandy mould, and of great fertility. Nearly three-fourths of the whole area are under cultivation, and the plantations of Whyntie, Lodgehill, etc., cover about one-eighth more. Antiquities are 'St Brandan's Stanes,' a number of megaliths, at Lodgehill; the old ruined church of Inverboyndie, dedicated to St Brandan, and anciently held by Arbroath Abbey, in the NE; and in the NW, Boyne House or Castle, from 1485 a seat of the Ogilvies, ancestors of the Earls of Seafield, but deserted soon after the Union, and now a beautiful ruin, overhanging the steep, wooded glen of the Boyne, near its mouth. The two last have been favourite haunts of Thomas Edward, the Banffshire naturalist; and both are depicted in his *Life by Smiles* (Lond. 1877). Natives were Thomas Ruddiman (1674-1757), the Latin grammarian, and Elspeth Buchan (1738-91), founder of a fanatical sect, the Buchanites. The Earl of Seafield divides the property with three lesser landowners; but there are no mansions, and the only important modern edifice is the Banffshire Lunatic Asylum, a large and handsome building, erected near Ladysbridge station in 1865. Disjoined from Banff in 1635, Boyndie is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen, the minister's income being £366; but the southern portion (with 195 inhabitants in 1871) is included in the *quoad sacra* parish of Ord. The present church (1773; 600 sittings) stands 1 mile W by N of Ladysbridge, and there is also a Free church. Two public schools, Boyndie and Whitehills, with respective accommodation for 102 and 190 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 82 and 163, and grants of £72, 17s. and £124, 4s. Val. (1882) £8160. Pop. (1801) 1122, (1861) 1711, (1871) 1854, (1881) 2004.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Boyndlie, an estate, with a plain modern mansion, in Tyrie parish, N Aberdeenshire, 6 miles W by S of Fraserburgh. For more than three centuries the Forbeses' property, it now is held by Geo. Ogilvie-Forbes, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1876), owner of 3325 acres in the shire, valued at £2040 per annum; on it is an Episcopal mission church, St David's.

Boyne, an ancient thanedom, an ancient forest, and a burn, in Banffshire. The thanedom comprised the chief part of Boyndie parish, and certain parts of Banff and Fordyce parishes; belonged, in the time of Robert Bruce, to Randolph, Earl of Murray; and passed subsequently to the Ogilvies, ancestors of the Earl of Seafield. The forest comprehended a large district on the E and the S of Fordyce parish; included also Blairmaud in Boyndie parish; lay strictly contiguous to the thanedom; and stretched both E and W of the Forester's Seat at Tarbreich, on the shunk of Bin Hill of Cullen. The burn rises in Fordyce parish on the northern slope of Knock Hill at 730 feet above sea-level, and thence flows 9¾ miles north-north-eastward, chiefly along the Boyndie boundary to Boyne Bay.

Boyne's Mill, an estate, with a mansion, in Forgue parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 9 miles NE of Huntly.

Braal or **Brawl**, an ancient castle in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on the river Thurso, 6½ miles S by E of Thurso town. It probably was a residence of Harold, Earl of Caithness (d. 1206), and of the Sinclairs; but tradition falsely makes it a palace of the Bishops of Caithness and Sutherland. It comprises two distinct buildings, belonging to different eras of architecture. The most ancient one is a tower 39 feet long, 36 wide, and still 35 high, with walls of 9 feet thickness, and a fosse on the NW side, 6 feet in depth and about 20 in width.

The other building is now entirely ruinous; seems to have been more spacious and elegant; is now represented by only a ground floor, 100 feet long by 50 wide, with a front wall from 12 to 15 feet high; and probably never was carried above the first story. An extensive garden adjoins the castle, is by far the most ancient in the county, and belongs to the family of Ulbster.

Braan. See BRAN.

Brabloch, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, in the north-eastern vicinity of Paisley.

Bracadale, a hamlet and a parish in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire. The hamlet lies at the head of Loch Bracadale, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Struan hamlet, and 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Broadford; and Struan is in the parish, and has a post office under Portree, and an inn. The parish is bounded N by Duirinish, E by Snizort and Portree, SE by Strath, S and SW by the sea; and it includes the islands of Soa, Wia, Haversay, and Oronsay. Its length is about 20 miles, its extreme breadth is about 8 miles, and its area, exclusive of foreshore, of water, and of waste tracts, is about 73,189 acres. The coast, about 60 miles long, is flat in places, but mostly is high and rocky, and is much intersected by sea-lochs and bays. Loch Bracadale, the largest and most north-westerly of these, penetrates 6 miles north-eastward, ramifies into intricate outline, embosoms four islands belonging to the parish, affords safe and commodious anchorage to vessels, and is engirt with rich variety of ground. The tract along much of its SE side breaks sheer to the water in cavernous cliffs, and terminates at the loch's mouth in Talisker Head, the boldest and loftiest headland in Skye. Loch Harport deflects from the upper part of the SE side of Loch Bracadale; extends about 4 miles, in direction nearly parallel to the sea coast; peninsulates the NW end of Minginish district; and also affords safe and commodious anchorage to vessels. Talisker Bay, 2 miles SE of Talisker Head, is a small inlet, but looks into a sheltered fertile vale. Loch Eynort, 5 miles SE of Talisker Bay, penetrates Minginish to the length of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and is sometimes a resort of vessels. Loch Brittle, about 4 miles further SE, is not a safe harbour. The coast over most of the distance from Talisker Bay to Loch Brittle soars into cliffs often 700 feet high, streaked with cascades, and in some parts is confronted with high rocky islets, all more or less picturesque, and some of them pierced with romantic natural arches. Loch Scaavaig, about 4 miles SE of Loch Brittle, is about 8 miles long and 4 wide; penetrates among the Cuchullin Mountains; and presents a most imposing scene of wild and dismal grandeur. Soa and Wia islands are inhabited; but Haversay and Oronsay serve merely for pasturing cattle. The interior of the parish is prevalently hilly and partly mountainous, and it terminates, at the SE, in a portion of the unique, curious, darkly sublime groups of the Cuchullin Mountains. Several vales in Minginish, and several detached fields in other parts on the coast, are almost the only low flat lands. About 4878 acres are arable, and about 68,311 are hill pasture. Numerous mountain torrents rush to the sea, and frequently occasion inconvenience and even danger to persons travelling from one part of the parish to another; but not one can be called a river. The only noticeable antiquities are ruins of two circular towers. Carbost Distillery stands at the head of Loch Harport. Bracadale is in the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg; the living is worth £198. The parish church, built in 1831, contains 516 sittings; and there is also a Free church. Three public schools—Carbost, Soa, and Struan—with accommodation for 70, 30, and 60 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 39, 16, and 33, and grants of £55, 9s., £18, 2s., and £17, 14s. Valuation (1881) £6713, of which £6329 belonged to Norman Macleod of Macleod. Pop. (1801) 1865, (1831) 1769, (1861) 1335, (1871) 1113, (1881) 922.

Bracara, a village in North Morar district, 50 miles WNW of Fort William, Inverness-shire. A Roman Catholic church here was built in 1837, and contains 250 sittings.

Bracholy, an ancient parish in the N of Inverness-shire, now incorporated with Petty.

Brack. See BALMACLELLAN.

Brackla, a place with a large and long-established distillery in Cawdor parish, Nairnshire, 4 miles SSW of Nairn.

Brackland or **Bracklin**, a waterfall in Callander parish, Perthshire, on the rivulet Kelty, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Callander village. It occurs in a chasm or rocky gorge, about 14 feet wide; is preceded by a tumultuous rapid, over a succession of rocky ledges; and makes a sheer leap of 50 feet. A narrow rustic bridge has been thrown across the chasm above the fall, and affords a clear view of the rivulet's plunge into the pool below. A young man and woman, in 1844, frolicking on this bridge, fell from it into the abyss. Sir Walter Scott describes Roderick Dhu as 'brave but wild as Bracklin's thundering wave.'

Bracklaw, a burn in Careston parish, Forfarshire, running to the South Esk.

Bracketter, a village in Kilmonivaig parish, S Inverness-shire, 9 miles NE of Fort William.

Brackley, a castle, now nearly demolished, in Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, about 1 mile S of Ballater. It belonged to a branch of the Gordon family, and on 7 Sept. 1666, was the scene of a tragedy recorded in the old ballad of 'The Baron of Braiklay;' which tells how John Gordon of Brackley was slain by Farquharson of Inverey.

Bracklin. See BRACKLAND.

Brackmuirhill. See DUNNOTTAR.

Brackness, an estate and a headland in Stromness parish, Orkney. The headland forms the south-western extremity of Pomona, flanks the N side of the entrance of Hoy Mouth, and lies 2 miles WSW of Stromness town. The residence of the last bishop of Orkney, erected in 1633, stands near the headland.

Braco, a burn in Grange parish, Banffshire, running about 4 miles south-south-westward to the Isla.

Braco. See ARDOCH.

Bracoden, a deep narrow glen in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, about 1 mile W of Cat-Town of Middleton. It is traversed by a burn, making pools which are popularly fabled to be unfathomable.

Bractullo, a circular artificial mound of conical outline in Kirkden parish, Forfarshire. In feudal times it was the place where criminals were executed; and now it is finely adorned with trees. Some ancient stone coffins, containing human bones with strings of black wooden beads, were not long ago discovered in its neighbourhood.

Bradán, a loch in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Straiton village. Lying 900 feet above sea-level, it measures 1 by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; contains two islets, with an old castle on one of them; affords fair trout fishing; and communicates westward with Loch Lure (3 × 1 furl.); and northward sends off Girvan Water.

Bradwood. See BRAIDWOOD.

Brae, a post office hamlet in Shetland, 25 miles from its post-town Lerwick.

Brae, a district of Kilmonivaig parish, Inverness-shire, with a mission of the Church of Scotland, serving also the districts of Glenroy and Loch Traig.

Brae-Amat, a district of Kincardine parish, on the E bank of the river Carron, belonging to Cromartyshire, but surrounded by Ross-shire.

Braegrum, a village near Methven, in Perthshire.

Braehead, an estate in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, on the river Almond, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Edinburgh. The property of Lieut.-Col. Jn. Reg. Houison-Craufurd of Craufurdland, it belonged to the Howisons from the reign of James I.; but part of it is said to have been granted them by James V., in reward for his rescue from a gang of Gipsies, in one of his wanderings as 'Gudeman of Ballengeich.' The tradition is embodied in the popular drama of *Cramond Brig*, and the tenure under which this land is held—the presenting a basin and napkin to the king—was actually performed in 1822.

Braehead, a village in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W of Auchengray station, and 7 NE of Lanark. A U.P. church here contains 500 sittings; and a public

school, with accommodation for 193 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 126, and a grant of £109, 3s. 5d. Pop. (1861) 350, (1871) 402, (1881) 432.

Braehead, a village near Baillieston, Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W of Coatbridge.

Braehead, a village in the NW of Lanarkshire, near East Kilbride, and 7½ miles S by E of Glasgow.

Braeheads. See ST BOSWELLS.

Braelangwell, an estate and a distillery in Kirkmichael parish, E Ross-shire, 2½ miles from Invergordon.

Braemar, a district, containing the village of Castleton, in the extreme SW of Aberdeenshire. It was anciently a parish, but has for centuries, though at what precise date is not known, been united to Crathie. It was originally called St Andrews; it afterwards got the name of *Cuenn-na-drochaid*, signifying 'Bridge-end;' and about the end of the reign of Mary, when the parts of it around Castleton became the property of the Earl of Mar, it took the name of Braemar. It adjoins its own county only on the E, and is surrounded, on the other sides, by Perth, Inverness, and Banff shires. Its boundaries with these counties are all watersheds of the Cairngorm Mountains, or central group of the Grampians. Its entire area is simply the alpine basin of the nascent Dee, cut into sections by the glens of that river's earliest affluents. It can be entered with wheeled carriages only by two roads—the one from the E up the Dee, the other from the S by the Spital of Glenshee; nor can it be entered even on foot with moderate ease by any other road except one from the W up Glen Tilt. The scenery of it is aggregately sublime—variously romantic, picturesque, and wild; and occurs to be noticed in our articles on the Cairngorms, the Dee, and the several chief glens and mountains. Old Braemar Castle is alleged to have been originally a hunting-seat of Malcolm Ceanmor; became a fortalice or feudal stronghold of the Earls of Mar; surmounted a rock on the E side of Cluny rivulet, adjacent to Castleton, from a drawbridge across the rivulet; took the name of Bridge-end, and gave that name to the district; and is now represented by only scanty remains. New Braemar Castle stands on a rising ground in Castleton haugh; was built, about the year 1720, by parties who had acquired the forfeited estates of the Earl of Mar; passed by purchase, about 1730, to Farquharson of Invercauld; and was leased to Government, about 1748, for the uses of a garrison.—The district ranked as a chapelry till 1879, when it was constituted a *quoad sacra* parish. It has, at Castleton, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Aberdeen, 2 hotels, called the Invercauld Arms and the Five Arms, an Established church, a Free church, St Margaret's Episcopal church (1880), St Andrew's Roman Catholic church (1839; 400 sittings), and a public school. The Established church was built in 1870, at a cost of £2212; is a cruciform edifice, in the Early English style; has a tower and spire 112 feet high; and serves for a population of less than 400. The minister of it has a manse, and receives £60 a-year from the Royal Bounty, and £45 from local revenue. The public school, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £46, 7s. See the Rev. Jas. M. Crombie's *Braemar, its Topography and Natural Histories* (1861, 2d ed. 1875).

Brae-Moray. See EDENKILLIE.

Braemore, an upland tract in the SW of Latheron parish, Caithness, connecting with the chain of mountains on the mutual border of Caithness and Sutherland.

Braeriach, a mountain on the mutual border of Braemar in Aberdeenshire, and Rothiemurchus in Invernesshire. It is one of the Cairngorm Grampians, and has an altitude of 4248 feet above sea-level. Its north-western acclivities overhang Glenmuick, and abound in terrific precipices, 2000 feet in height; and its south-eastern shoulder contains the northern source of the river Dee, at a spot only 498 feet lower than the mountain's apex.

Braeroddach. See ABOYNE.

Brae-Roy. See BRAE, Inverness-shire.

Braes, a village contiguous to Calderbank, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

Braes, a remote district of Portree parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Its public school, with accommodation for 90 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 29, and a grant of £19, 10s.

Braeside. See FETLAR and NORTH YELL.

Braganess, a headland in Sandsting parish, Shetland, on the S side of St Magnus Bay.

Bragar. See BARVAS.

Bragrum, a hamlet in Methven parish, Perthshire.

Brahan Castle, a mansion in Urray parish, Ross-shire, on the left side of Conan Water, 1¼ mile above Conan-Bridge, and 4 miles SSW of Dingwall. Built early in the 17th century by the first Earl of Seaforth, it is a grand old Highland fortress, engirt by scenery of the most magnificent kind; and it contains a good library and interesting portraits of Queen Mary, Lord Darnley, David Rizzio, and members of the Seaforth family. Here in August 1725 General Wade received the submission of the Mackenzies. The present owner, Capt. Jas. Alex. F. H. Stewart-Mackenzie of Seaforth (b. 1847; suc. 1881), holds 8051 acres in the shire, valued at £7905 per annum.

Braid, a burn and a range of low green hills in the N of Edinburghshire. The burn rises among the Pentlands 1½ mile SSW of Bonally; runs about 9 miles north-eastward, eastward, and again north-eastward to the Firth of Forth at the north-western end of Portobello; drains parts of the parishes of Currie, Colinton, St Cuthbert's, Liberton, and Duddingston; has its course, at parts due S of Edinburgh, between the Braid Hills and Blackford Hill; and, adjacent to the SE base of Arthur's Seat, flows through the pleasure-grounds of Duddingston House, and is accumulated in ponds to drive the flour-mills of Duddingston. The hills extend E and W on the S side of the burn and on the mutual border of Colinton, St Cuthbert's, and Liberton parishes; culminate at a point 3 miles S by E of Edinburgh Castle; have a summit altitude of 698 feet above sea-level; and command a superb view of the Old Town of Edinburgh and the surrounding country. A grand convention of 5000 Seceders, besides 'the ungodly audience, consisting of many thousands,' was held (22 May 1738) on the Braid Hills; and a traditional legend makes them the scene of Johnie o' Breadislee's wolf hunting, as related in the old ballad commencing—

'Johnie rose up in a May morning,
Called for water to wash his hands, hands,
And he is awa' to Braidis banks,
To ding the dun deer doun, doun,
To ding the dun deer doun.'

—See Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Rivers of Scotland* (new ed. 1874).

Braid, Caithness. See BROADHAVEN.

Braidwood, a village and an ancient barony in the SW of Carluke parish, Lanarkshire. The village stands on the line of the Roman Watling Street, ½ mile SW of Braidwood station on the Caledonian railway, this being 1¼ mile SSE of Carluke station, and 7 miles WNW of Carstairs Junction; its public school, with accommodation for 168 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 104, and a grant of £76, 9s. Here in 1861 died Andrew Anderson, champion draught-player of Scotland. A standing stone, supposed to have been a milestone on Watling Street, is at the village, and a stone hatchet, flint and bone arrow-heads, remarkably small-bowled pipes, and numerous coins of the English Edwards and of later monarchs, have been found in its neighbourhood. Limestone of excellent quality is worked in its vicinity, and largely exported from its railway station. The ancient barony belonged to the Earls of Douglas; passed to successively the Earls of Angus, Chancellor Maitland, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Douglasses again, and the Lockharts of Carnwath; and belongs now to various parties holding of the Lockhart family. Its ancient fortalice bears now the name of Hallbar Tower; stands 1¼ mile SSW of the station; and is a structure of the 11th century, 52 feet high and 24 wide, with walls 10 feet thick. Braidwood House, on

part of the ancient barony, occupies a commanding site overhanging the Vale of Clyde, and is a handsome modern edifice.

Brainsford or **Bainsford**, a small suburban town in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. It stands on the Forth and Clyde Canal, about a mile N of Falkirk; forms, with Grahamstown, a continuous street-line from Falkirk; is included within Falkirk parliamentary burgh; is near Carron iron-works on the S border of Larbert parish; is largely inhabited by persons employed in these works; is connected with the works by a railway; and has a basin for the use of the Carron Company's vessels on the canal, a ropery, and a large saw-mill. Pop. (1831) 791, (1861) 1248, (1871) 1809, (1881) 2380.

Braky, Easter and Wester, two estates in Kinnell parish, Forfarshire.

Bran or **Braan** (Gael. *braon*, 'river of drizzling rain'), a river of Perthshire. It issues from the E end of Loch Freuchie in Dull parish, and flows east-north-eastward along Strathbran, past Amulree and through the parish of Little Dunkeld, to the river Tay, a little above Dunkeld bridge. Its length from Loch Freuchie is about 11 miles; but, measured from the sources of the Quaich, which falls into that lake, is fully 19 miles. A turbulent and impetuous stream, it rushes along a bed of rocks or large loose stones; traverses a glen or vale of narrow and romantic character; and altogether presents a strong contrast, in both its current and its flanks, to the Tay. Numerous lakelets and tarns lie along the braes on its flanks, some of them containing good trout, others pike and perch. The Bran itself is a capital trouting stream, and is celebrated for its cascades and its romantic scenery. A fall of about 85 feet, a sheer leap at a wild chasm into a dark caldron, occurs at the RUMBLING BRIDGE, 2½ miles from the river's mouth; and a cataract, long, tumultuous, and foaming, occurs at OSSIAN'S HALL, about a mile lower down.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See pp. 210-212 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Branault, a hamlet in Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire.

Brander. See AWE.

Branderburgh, a small town in Drainie parish, Elginshire, on the coast, conjoint with Lossiemouth. It has a Baptist chapel; and, prior to 1871, it adopted the general police and improvement act. Pop. (1861) 952, (1871) 1426, (1881) 1888.

Brandy or **Branny**, a loch in the Clova section of Cortachy parish, Forfarshire, among the Benchinnan mountains, 16½ miles N by W of Kirriemuir. Lying 2000 feet above sea-level, it measures ½ by ¼ mile, sometimes yields capital trouting, and sends off a streamlet 1¾ mile SSW to the South Esk.

Branksome. See BRANXHOLM.

Branny, a burn in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire. It rises among the Grampians, at 2400 feet above sea-level, close to the Aberdeenshire boundary; runs 4¾ miles southward to the vicinity of Lochlee church; and unites there with the Mark and the Lee to form the North Esk.

Branteth, a place, with a sandstone quarry and a mineral spring, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire. The sandstone of the quarry is of a white colour, occasionally mixed with yellow. The water of the spring is strongly sulphureous, and has been very successfully used in scrofulous and scorbutic cases.

Branxholm, a mansion, formerly a feudal castle, in Hawick parish, Roxburghshire, in the valley of the Teviot, 3 miles SW of Hawick town. One-half of the ancient barony connected with it came into possession of the Scotts of Buccleuch in the reign of James I., the other half in that of James II. The feudal castle was of various dates, underwent great vicissitudes, and figures in traditions, tales, and ballads enough to fill a volume. 'Only a very small part of the original building remains; it is a large, strong house, old, but not ancient in its appearance'—so Dorothy Wordsworth described in 1803 the present edifice, which yet retains one old square corner tower of enormous strength—and which has for upwards of a century been the residence of the Duke of

Buccleuch's chamberlain. Its site is a gentle eminence not far from the river, at a narrow sudden curve of the glen, in full command of all the approach above and below. The ancient castle was burned in 1532 by the Earl of Northumberland; was blown up with gunpowder in 1570, during the Earl of Surrey's invasion; and was rebuilt in 1571-74, partly by the Sir Walter Scott of that period, partly by his widow. It was long the residence of the Scotts, the master-fort of a great surrounding district, the keep of Upper Teviotdale, the key of the pass between the Tweed basin and Cumberland, the centre of princely Border power, the scene of high baronial festivity, and the focus of fierce, hereditary, feudal warfare. Most of its proprietors, in their successive times, till the close of the conflicts between Scotland and England, kept so large a body of armed retainers, and rode out with them so often across the frontier, as not only well to hold their own within Scotland but to enrich themselves with English spoil. How vividly does the great modern bard of their name and clan describe 'the nine-and-twenty knights of fame' who 'hung their shields in Branxholm Hall,' their stalwart followers in the foray, their gay attendance at the banquet, and their stern discipline and rigid ward, in maintaining one-third of their force in constant readiness to spring upon the prey—

'Ten of them were sheathed in steel,
With belted sword and spur on heel;
They quitted not their harness bright
Neither by day nor yet by night.
Ten squires, ten yeomen, mail-clad men.
Waited the beck of the warders ten.
Thirty steeds both fleet and wight,
Stood saddled in stable day and night,
Barbed with frontlet of steel, I trow,
And with Jedwood axe at saddle bow;
A hundred more fed free in stall:
Such was the custom of Branxholm Hall.'

Brany. See BRANDY and BRANNY.

Brassay. See BRESSAY.

Brawl. See BRAAL.

Breacacha, a bay in the S of Coll island, Argyllshire. It runs about a mile into the land, and affords tolerable anchorage in summer. The small verdant islet of Soay lies in its mouth; and the mansion of the principal landholder of Coll stands at its head.

Breacdearg, a dreary loch in Urquhart parish, Invernessshire. Lying on the western shoulder of Meal-fourvounie, at 1750 feet above sea-level, 1¾ mile from the western shore of Loch Ness, it measures 6 by 1½ furlongs, and abounds in trout about ½ lb. each.

Breadalbane, a district of NW Perthshire. Bounded N by Lochaber and Athole, S by Strathearn and Menteith, and W by Knapdale, Lorn, and Lochaber, it measures about 33 miles in length, and 31 in breadth. It is prevaingly mountainous, including great ranges of the Grampians; it is ribbed, from W to E, by Glenrannoch, Glenlyon, Glendochart, Upper Strathhtay, and some minor glens; it contains Loch Rannoch, Loch Lyon, Loch Tay, and part of Loch Erich; it culminates, on the N side of Loch Tay, in Ben Lawers; and, in its mountain regions, particularly on Ben Lawers, it is surpassingly rich in alpine flora. It gives the title of Earl (1677) in the peerage of Scotland, and of Baron (1873) in that of the United Kingdom, to a branch of the ancient family of Campbell; and it gave the title of Marquis to the fourth and fifth Earls. Sir John Campbell was created Earl of Caithness in 1677; but, in 1681, on that title being pronounced by parliament to be vested in George Sinclair, Campbell was made Earl of Breadalbane, with precedence according to the patent of his first earldom. John, the fourth Earl, was created Marquis of Breadalbane in 1831; but the marquisate became extinct at the death of the second Marquis in 1862. The Earl of Breadalbane's seats are Taymouth Castle, Glenfalloch, and Achmore House in Perthshire, Forest Lodge and Ardmaddy Castle in Argyllshire; and he is the third largest landowner in Scotland, holding 437,696 acres, or nearly as much as the three Lothians together. From 2 miles E of Taybridge in Perthshire his estate extends to Easdale in Argyllshire, measuring 100

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miles in length by from 3 to 15 in breadth; and is interrupted only by the occurrence of three or four properties on one side of a valley or glen, the other side of which belongs to the Breadalbane estate. The Earl of Breadalbane, in 1793-94, raised two fencible regiments comprising 2300 men, of whom 1600 were obtained from the estate of Breadalbane alone. A presbytery of the Free church bears the name of Breadalbane; is in the synod of Perth and Stirling; and has churches at Aberfeldy, Ardeonaig, Fortingal, Glenlyon, Kenmore, Killin, Lawers, Logierait, Strathfillan, and Tummel-Bridge, and a mission station at Amulree, which together had 2228 members in 1880.

Breakachy, a burn in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire. It is a trivial runnel in dry weather, but becomes a voluminous and destructive torrent after a few hours of heavy rain.

Breakish, a hamlet in Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. A public school at it, with accommodation for 82 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 56, and a grant of £42, 11s.

Breasclat, a village in Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Pop. (1871) 331.

Brechin, a royal and parliamentary burgh and a parish of E Forfarshire. The town stands on the left or northern bank of the South Esk, here spanned by an ancient two-arched bridge, and by road is 8½ miles WNW of Montrose and 12¾ NE of Forfar, whilst, as terminus of a branch of the Caledonian, it is 4 miles W by N of Bridge of Dun Junction, 9¾ WNW of Montrose, 45¾ SSW of Aberdeen, 19½ NE of Forfar, 51¾ NE of Perth, 102¾ NNE of Edinburgh, and 111 NE of Glasgow. 'As an old Episcopal seat, Brechin' (to quote from Dr Guthrie's Memoir), 'is entitled by courtesy to the designation of a "city," but, apart from its memorials of the past, the interior aspect of the place has little to distinguish it from any other Scotch burgh of its size. With Brechin, as with more important places, it is distance that lends enchantment to the view. Seen from the neighbouring heights, owing to its remarkable situation, it is picturesquely distinctive, almost unique. A very steep, winding street, a mile in length, conducts the visitor from the higher portion of the town to the river South Esk; and when he has crossed the bridge, and ascended some way the opposite bank, let him turn round, and he can scarce fail to be struck by the scene before him. The town seems to hang upon the sunny slope of a fertile wooded valley; the river, widening above the bridge into a broad expanse of deep still water, reflects in its upper reaches the ancient trees which fringe the precipitous rock on which Brechin Castle stands, fit home for a feudal baron; while immediately to the right of the castle, and on a still higher elevation, rise the grey spires of the Cathedral and the adjoining Round Tower. The middle distance is occupied by the town itself, descending, roof below roof, to the green meadow which borders the stream; and, for background, some 10 miles to the N, rises the long blue range of the Grampians.'

Brechin appears first early in the reign of Kenneth Mac Malcolm (971-95), who 'gave the great city to the Lord,' founding a church here dedicated to the Holy Trinity—a monastery seemingly after the Irish model, combined with a Culdee college. We hear of it next in two charters of David I. to the church of Deer, the first one witnessed in 1132 by Leot, abbot, and the second in 1153 by Samson, bishop, of Brechin, so that between these dates—most probably about 1150—the abbot appears to have become the bishop, the abbacy passing to lay hereditary abbots, and the Culdees being first conjoined with, next (1218) distinguished from, and lastly (1248) entirely superseded by, the chapter.—Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. ii. (1877), pp. 332, 400. The annals of the see are uneventful; in those of the town one striking episode is the three weeks' defence of the castle against Edward I. in 1303 by Sir Thomas Maule, whose death from a missile was followed by the

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garrison's surrender. In the 'Battle of Brechin' (13 May 1452), fought near the Hare Cairn in Logiepert parish, 2½ miles NNE of the town, the Earl of Huntly defeated Crawford's rebellion against James II.; at the town itself, on 5 July 1572, Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, Queen Mary's partisan, surprised a party of her son's adherents. The bishop, in 1637, resolved to read Laud's Service book, so 'one Sunday,' by Baillie's account, 'when other feeble cowards couched, he went to the pulpit with his pistols, his servants, and, as the report goes, his wife with weapons. He closed the doors and read his service. But when he was done, he could scarce get to his house—all flocked about him; and had he not fled, he might have been killed. Since, he durst never try that play over again.' In 1645 the place was plundered by Montrose, who burned about sixty houses; in 1715, James VIII. was proclaimed at it by James, fourth Earl of Panmure and Baron Maule of Brechin and Navar. The forfeited Panmure estates, including Brechin Castle, were bought back in 1764 by Wm. Maule, Earl of Panmure and Forth; and on his death in 1782 they passed to his nephew, Geo. Ramsay, eighth Earl of DALHOUSIE, whose great-grandson, Jn. Wm. Ramsay (b. 1847), succeeded as thirteenth Earl in 1880.

The list of its worthies is long for Brechin's size, including—Thos. Dempster (1579-1625), Latinist and historian; doubtfully, Gawin Douglas (1474-1522), the poet-bishop of Dunkeld; Jn. Gillies, LL.D. (1747-1836), historian of Ancient Greece; Thos. Guthrie, D.D. (1803-73), philanthropist and preacher; Wm. Guthrie (1701-70), compiler of histories; David Low (1768-1855), Bishop of Ross, and last of the Jacobite clergy; Wm. Maitland (1693-1757), historian of London and Edinburgh; Prof. Jn. Pringle Nichol (1804-59), astronomer; Geo. Rose (1744-1818), statesman; Colvin Smith, R.S.A. (1795-1875), portrait painter; Jas. Tytler (1747-1803), hack-writer and editor of the *Encyc. Britannica*; his brother, Hy. Wm. Tytler, M.D. (1752-1808), translator of Callimachus; and David Watson (1710-56), translator of Horace. At Brechin, too, died Wm. Guthrie (1620-65), Covenanting confessor, and author of the *Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ*, who lies within the old Cathedral church; and the Rev. Geo. Gilfillan (1813-78), author and lecturer. Two of its ministers were Jn. Willison (1680-1750), author of *Sacramental Meditations*, and Jas. Fordyce (1720-96), poet and author of *Sermons to Young Women*; among its bishops was Alexander Penrose Forbes (1817-75).

Brechin's chief relics of antiquity are its Round Tower and Cathedral. The latter, founded about 1150, and added to at various periods, was once a plain cruciform structure, comprising an aisleless choir (84½ feet long), pure early First Pointed in style, N and S transepts, and an aisled, five-bayed nave (114 × 58 feet), in late First Pointed mixed with Second Pointed, thereto belonging the NW tower and the large four-light window—almost Flamboyant in character—over the W arched doorway. The 'improvements' of 1806-8 reduced the choir to 30½ feet, demolished the transepts, and rebuilt the aisles, roofing them flush with the nave, so that little is left now of the original building but the octagonal and clustered piers, the W front, corbie-gabled, and the broad, square, five-storied tower, which, with a NE belfry-turret, and a low, octagonal, dormer-windowed spire, has a total height of 128 feet, and was built by Bishop Patrick (1351-73). Attached to the SW angle of the Cathedral stands the Round Tower, like but superior to that of Abernethy. From a round, square-edged plinth, it rises to a height of 86½, or, including the later conical stone roof, 101½, feet; and it is perfectly circular throughout, tapering regularly from an internal diameter of 7½ feet at the base to one of 6½ feet at the top, whilst the wall's thickness also diminishes from 4½ to 2½ feet. It is built, in sixty irregular courses, of blocks of reddish-grey sandstone, dressed to the curve, but squared at neither top nor bottom; within, string-courses divide it into seven stories, the topmost lighted by four largish apertures facing the cardinal points. A western doorway, 6½ feet from the ground, has inclined

* The rise from the south-eastern to the northern outskirts of the town, a distance of 2½ miles, is 222 feet, viz., from 94 to 316 feet above sea-level.

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jamb and a semicircular head, all three hewn from single blocks, and the arch being rudely sculptured with a crucifix, each jamb with a bishop bearing a pastoral staff, and each corner of the sill with a nondescript crouching animal. The 'handsome bells,' that Pennant found here in 1772, were two most likely of the three now hung in the neighbouring steeple. Such is this graceful tower, dating presumably from Kenneth's reign (971-95), and so a memorial of Brechin's early connection with Ireland. (See ABERNETHY, and the authorities there cited.) A hospital, the Maison Dieu, was founded in 1264 by William de Brechin in connection with the Cathedral; and its chapel is a pure First Pointed fragment, consisting of the S elevation and a small portion of the E wall, with a good doorway and three single-light, finely-moulded lancets. No scrap remains of the ancient city wall and ports; and the primitive features of the Castle have nearly all been absorbed in reconstructions, which make it appear an irregular mansion of the 17th century, with a fine square tower and two round angle ones. Its library contains Burns' correspondence with George Thompson, the Chartularies of Brechin, St Andrews, etc.; the gem of its paintings is Honhorst's original portrait of the great Marquis of Montrose. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh stayed herein Aug. 1881.

To come to the town itself, Brechin has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and insurance departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, National, Royal, and Union banks, the Tenements' and a National Security savings' bank, thirty insurance agencies, gas-works, nine principal inns, a public washing-house, an infirmary (1869; cost, £1900), bowling, curling, and quoit clubs, a Young Men's Christian Association, temperance, Bible, musical, horticultural, and two literary societies, and a Tuesday paper, the *Advertiser* (1848). The town-hall, mainly rebuilt in 1789, is a respectable edifice; the Episcopal diocesan library, founded by Bishop Forbes, contains an extensive and valuable collection of books; but the chief modern building is the Mechanics' Institute, a Tudor pile, with a central clock-tower 80 or 90 feet high, a lecture room seating 450 persons, and a library of 4000 volumes. It was erected in 1838 at the sole cost of Lord Panmure, who further endowed it with £40 per annum, and gave to it several interesting portraits. A public park of 8½ acres was opened near the town in 1867; and Trinity Muir, a mile to the N, forms a capital recreation ground. The water supply, provided in 1871 by the paper-mill company, for a stipulated payment of £280 a-year, proved insufficient; so, in 1874, a fresh supply was introduced from the Grampians, at a cost of £15,000, estimated to afford 40 gallons per head of the population per day. This paper-mill, 2 flax-mills, and 5 linen factories employ a large number of hands, the manufacture of osnaburghs, brown linen, and sailcloth, having long been largely carried on. The quantity of linen stamped here annually exceeded 500,000 yards at the beginning of last century; by 1818 it had reached 750,000 yards. Now, though employing fewer persons than forty years since, the manufacture yields a much larger produce, thanks to improved machinery, the weaving, that lately all was done by hand, being now mostly done by power-looms in factories. The East Mill, large to start with, is described to-day as 'monstrous in its magnitude;' there are also 2 extensive bleachfields, 2 distilleries, a brewery, 2 saw-mills, 2 nurseries, and the Denburn machine works.

The seat of a presbytery, Brechin possesses two Established churches—the Cathedral (1511 sittings; stipend, £495) and East or City Road Church (860 sittings; stipend, £485). The latter, a cruciform building, with a spire 80 feet high, was erected for £1500 in 1836, and, after belonging to the Free Church from the Disruption to 1856, was made a *quoad sacra* parochial church in 1874. Other places of worship are 2 Free churches, East and West; 3 U.P. churches, City Road, Maisondieu Lane, and Bank Street (1876; 650 sittings; cost, £4000); an Evangelical Union chapel; and St Andrew's Episcopal church (300 sittings), which, founded in 1809, and

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thrice enlarged, was made by the last alteration 'as like a Christian church as such a building can ever be.' Five public schools, under the burgh board, are Bank Street, the Infants', Damacre Road, the Tenements, and the High School, the last erected in 1876 at a cost of £2519. With total accommodation for 1780 children, these 5 had (1879) an average attendance of 1374, and grants amounting to £1135, 1s. 6d.

Brechin, created a royal burgh by charter of Charles I. (1641), adopted the General Police and Improvement Act prior to 1871, and is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a hospital master, and 7 councillors, and by a body of police commissioners, whilst, with MONTROSE, ARBROATH, FORFAR, and BERVIE, it returns one member to parliament. There are 6 incorporated trades (hammermen, glovers, bakers, shoemakers, weavers, and tailors) and a guildry incorporation. Police courts sit every Wednesday, justice of peace small debt courts on the first Wednesday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts on the third Tuesday of Jan., March, May, July, Sept., and Nov. The police force, 7 strong, cost £531, 5s. 8d. in 1878; and of 254 persons tried at the instance of the police in 1879, 5 were committed for trial and 231 convicted. Tuesday is market-day; and sheep, cattle, and horse fairs are held upon Trinity Muir on the third Wednesday of April, the second Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of June (this being one of the largest fairs in Scotland), the second Thursday of August, and the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of September. Burgh valuation (1861) £10,506, (1881) £26,517, 7s. 4d. Corporation revenue (1880) £1838. Parliamentary and municipal constituency (1881) 1107. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 3951, (1871) 5083; of parliamentary burgh (1831) 6508, (1851) 6638, (1861) 7179, (1871) 7959, (1881) 9031.

The parish of Brechin contains also the villages of Trinity and Little Brechin, 1¼ mile N by E, and 2¼ miles NNW, of the town. Rudely resembling a spread eagle in outline, it is bounded N and NE by Stracathro, E by Dun, SE and S by Farnell, SW by Aberlemno, W by Careston, and NW by Menmuir. Its length from E to W varies between 1½ and 6¾ miles, its breadth from N to S between 2 and 4½ miles; and its land area is 14,313 acres. The South Esk here winds 7¼ miles eastward—first 1½ along the Careston and Aberlemno boundary, next 3¾ through the interior, then 1¾ on the Farnell border—and descends in this course from about 130 to 20 feet above sea-level, flowing partly between high rocky banks, partly through low and often flooded flats. From it the surface rises gently northward to 419 feet at Craigend of Careston, 370 near Killiebair Stone, 200 near Kintrockat House, 316 and 290 on Trinity Muir, 266 at Leuchland, and 330 at Leightonhill—southward, more steeply, to 318 feet near AULDBAR Castle and 407 on Burghill, opposite the town. The prevailing rock is Old Red sandstone; and sandstone is quarried, and limestone calcined, the latter containing veins of calcareous spar, with occasional crystals of sulphate of barytes. The soil is fertile on most of the arable lands, these comprising about three-fifths of the entire area, and plantations covering nearly one-fifth more. The principal mansions with owners, and the extent and yearly value of their estates within the shire, are—Brechin Castle (Earl of Dalhousie, 136,602 acres, £55,602); Ardovie House, 3 miles S by W of the town (Hy. Speid, 1005 acres, £1291); and Keithock House, 3 miles N (Francis Aberdein, 645 acres, £1304). In all, 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 33 of from £50 to £100, and 93 of from £20 to £50. Three public schools, under the landward board, Little Brechin, Auldbar, and Arrat, with respective accommodation for 100, 53, and 55 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 82, 54, and 24, and grants of £74, 18s. 3d., £28, 14s. 2d., and £27, 1s. 6d. Valuation of landward portion (1881) £20,854, 18s. 4d., of which £1289 was for the railway. Pop., with burgh, (1755) 3181, (1801) 5466, (1811) 5559, (1831) 6508, (1851) 8210, (1871) 9514, (1881) 10,499.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

The presbytery of Brechin comprehends Brechin and

BRECKNESS

East Church (*q. s.*), Careston, Craig, Dun, Edzell, Farnell, Fearn, Hillside (*q. s.*), Lethnot-Navar, Lochlee, Logiepert, Maryton, Melville (*q. s.*), Menmuir, Montrose, and Stracathro. Pop. (1871) 34,030, of whom, according to a parliamentary return (1 May 1879), 8510 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by the above 17 congregations amounting in that year to £4507. The Free Church has another presbytery of Brechin, with 11 churches—2 at Brechin, Craig, Edzell, Lochlee, Logiepert, Maryton, Menmuir, and 3 at Montrose; and these together had 3474 communicants in 1880. The Episcopal Church, too, has a diocese of Brechin, with 20 churches or chapels—Arbroath, Brechin, Broughty Ferry, Carnoustie, Catterline, Cove, Drumlithie, 4 at Dundee (the Bishop's residence), Fasque, Glencarse, Inchture, Laurencekirk, Lochee, Lochlee, Montrose, Muchalls, and Stonehaven.

See D. Black's *History of Brechin* (1839, 2d ed. 1867); Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* (1852); the *Registrum Episcopatus de Brechin* (Bannatyne Club, 1856); the *Autobiography and Memoir of Thomas Guthrie* (1874); and Dr Wm. Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Forfarshire* (1875).

Breckness. See BRACKNESS.

Breckon, a hill, 603 feet above sea-level, in the E of St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, flanking the Water of Milk, 3½ miles SSE of Lockerbie.

Breckry, a burn and a glen in Southend parish, Argyllshire. The burn rises on Knockmoy, and traverses the glen south-eastward to Carskey Bay, 4 miles E by N of the Mull of Kintyre.

Breckry, a village in the W of the Isle of Skye, Argyllshire. Its post-town is Kilmuir under Portree.

Brecon, a voe or bay in North Yell, Shetland.

Breconbeds. See ANNAN.

Breda, a quaint, pleasant old mansion, on the left bank of the Leochel, 3 miles W of Alford village, Aberdeenshire. Its owner, Major Gen. Geo. M. B. Farquharson (b. 1824; suc. 1872), holds 1761 acres in the shire, valued at £929 per annum.

Brediland, an estate, with a mansion, in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 1½ mile SW of Paisley. A pottery, for the manufacture of coarse earthenware, is on the estate.

Bredisholm, an estate, with a mansion, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the North Calder's right bank, 2½ miles WSW of Coatbridge. Its owner, Miss Grossett-Muirhead (b. and suc. 1864), holds 1077 acres in the shire, valued at £7620 (£5471 minerals).

Breich, a rivulet of Lanark, Linlithgow, and Edinburgh shires. It rises in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, receiving there the Lingore, Kitchen, Darmead, and Leadloch burns; and, passing soon out of Lanarkshire, proceeds about 7½ miles east-north-eastward, along the boundary between Linlithgow and Edinburgh shires, till it falls into the Almond, 2 miles E by N of Blackburn. Places called Breichdyke, Wester Breich, Mid-Breich, and Easter Breich, are on its left side, within Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, near its influx to the Almond; and also in Whitburn is Breich station, on the Cleland section of the Caledonian railway, 4¼ miles W by S of West Calder station, serving for Longrigg.

Brenahegleish or **Braigh na h-Eaglaise**, a summit, 1387 feet above sea-level, in Latheron parish, S Caithness, 3 miles N of Ord of Caithness.

Brenister, a village in Shetland, 4 miles from its post-town Lerwick.

Brieriach. See BRAERIACH.

Bressay, an island, a sound, and a parish in the W of Shetland. The island lies along the E side of the sound, between Noss island and the Shetland mainland; is, in its central part, exactly opposite Lerwick; has a post office under Lerwick; and measures nearly 6 miles in length from N to S, and from 1 to 3 miles in breadth. Its coast is rocky, and its surface indented, tumulated, and otherwise diversified. Ander Hill on its E side, and Beacon Hill near its southern extremity, are its highest grounds—the former a ridge of at least 400 feet in altitude, the latter a somewhat conical summit of 724 feet. Some caverns perforate its coast; and of

BRIDGECASTLE

them admits a boat for a considerable distance, but has never been thoroughly explored. Several natural arches also are in the southern part of the coast, and can be traversed by boats in favourable weather; one of them is called the Giant's Leg. Old Red sandstone is the prevailing rock; and, in the form of flag and roofing stone, is quarried for exportation. An ancient standing stone is in the interior, and serves as a landmark to ships approaching the sound. There likewise are remains of several ancient chapels. On 23 Aug. 1879 the ill-fated *Atalanta* training-ship stranded on Bressay island, but was got off the morning following. The sound is co-extensive in length with the island; has a medium width of fully a mile; affords, in most parts, excellent anchorage; serves, in its west centre, as the harbour of Lerwick; is so screened, from part to part, by little headlands and by windings of the coast on either side, as to enjoy ample shelter; possesses the advantage of being easily accessible at both ends; and has a lighthouse erected in 1858 at a cost of £5163, and showing every minute a red and white revolving light, visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. A sunken rock, called the Unicorn, lies on the outside of its N entrance. The ancient parish of Bressay comprised the islands of Bressay and Noss; and the present parish comprehends also the ancient parishes of Burra and Quarff. The several portions of it, beyond Bressay island, are noticed in our articles on Noss, Burra, House, Hevera, Papa, and Quarff. There are six principal proprietors. In the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland, Bressay is divided ecclesiastically into a parish of its own name (living, £187) and the parliamentary parish of Quarff. Bressay church (370 sittings) was built in 1815, and that of Quarff (320 sittings) in 1829. There are also a U.P. and a Baptist church on Burra; whilst Bressay and Quarff public schools and Burra Society school, with respective accommodation for 120, 25, and 67 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 114, 28, and 62, and grants of £33, 19s. 7d., £9, 7s. 3d., and £47, 16s. Pop. (1801) 1330, (1831) 1699, (1871) 1854, (1881) 1768, of whom 850 belongs to Bressay *q. s.* parish.

Brewhead, a village near Dundee, in Forfarshire.

Brewlands, a mansion in Glenisla parish, W Forfarshire, on the right bank of the Isla, 1½ mile WNW of Kirkton of Glenisla. It is a seat of Jas. Small, Esq. of Dirnanean, owner in Forfarshire of 10,300 acres, valued at £1889 per annum.

Briarachan, a rivulet of Moulin parish, Perthshire. It rises on the NE side of Ben Vrackie; receives affluents from the S side of Benvuroch; runs altogether about 6 miles, mainly eastward, along Glen Briarachan; and unites with the Fearnach to form the Airdle.

Brichty. See BRIGHTY.

Brick-Kiln, a hamlet in the parish and 1 mile from the village of Canonbie, SE Dumfriesshire.

Bridekirk, a village in ANNAN and HODDAM parishes, and a *quoad sacra* parish, partly also in Cummertrees parish, S Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the right bank of the Annan, 3 miles NNW of Annan, and has a post office under that town, a three-arched bridge, a saw-mill, a corn-mill, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 360, all in Annan parish; (1871) 340 in Annan and 7 in Hoddam; (1881) 334. The parish had a population in 1871 of 731 (78 in Hoddam, 44 in Cummertrees), in 1881, of 702; and it is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries. Stipend, £120. The church was built in 1835, entirely at the expense of Mrs Dirom of Mount-Annan and her friends, and contains 370 sittings.

Bride's Burn, a burn in Renfrewshire, rising in the S of Kilbarchan parish, and running about 2 miles southward, partly along the boundary with Lochwinnoch, to the Black Cart, at its efflux from Castle-Semple Loch.

Bridesness, a headland in the SE of North Ronaldshay island, Orkney.

Bridgecastle, an estate, with a mansion, an ancient castle, a hamlet, and a colliery in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire. The mansion stands near the Black-

BRIDGEFOOT

stone and Boghead section of the Monkland railway, 2½ miles NW of Bathgate, and has around it some fine old trees. The ancient castle stands in the south-western vicinity of the mansion; was formerly the seat of the Earls of Linlithgow; and as to its mere walls, remains in nearly its original condition. The hamlet lies about ½ mile SSW of the mansion.

Bridgefoot, a village on the SW border of Forfarshire. Its post-town is Auchterhouse under Dundee.

Bridgefoot, a village in the NE of Banffshire. Its post-town is Whitehills under Banff.

Bridgegate. See GLASGOW.

Bridgehouse, a hamlet in Torphichen parish, Linlithgowshire, 2½ miles NW of Bathgate.

Bridgend, a suburb of Dumbarton, on the eastern verge of Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the river Leven. See DUMBARTON.

Bridgend, a village in Dalkeith parish, Edinburghshire, on the North Esk river, ¼ mile N of Dalkeith town.

Bridgend, a village in Dunse parish, Berwickshire, near the S side of Dunse town, and separated from it by a bog which formerly was impassable.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, adjacent to the bridge over the Tweed, about a mile W of Melrose town. An ancient bridge of curious construction stood here; is said to have been built by David I., to facilitate communication with Melrose Abbey; and half-way across it had a tower, containing a bridge-keeper's residence.

Bridgend, an eastern suburb of Perth, in Kinnoull parish, on the left bank of the Tay. Here lived the paternal aunt of Mr Ruskin. 'She had,' he writes, 'a garden full of gooseberry bushes, sloping down to the Tay, with a door opening to the water, which ran past it clear-brown over the pebbles 3 or 4 feet deep; an infinite thing for a child to look down into.' See KINNOULL and PERTH.

Bridgend, an ancient village, now absorbed in Maxwelltown, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of the river Nith, immediately suburban to Dumfries. See MAXWELLTOWN.

Bridgend, a village in Muthil parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the river Earn, adjacent to the town of Crieff.

Bridgend, a village in Ceres parish, Fife, on the left bank of Ceres burn, adjacent to the NW end of Ceres old town, and 2 miles SE of Cupar.

Bridgend, a village in Ruthven parish, Forfarshire, on the river Isla, adjacent to Perthshire, 2½ miles E of Alyth.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Lintrathen parish, Forfarshire, on Back Water, 6 miles W by N of Kirriemuir.

Bridgend. See ALNESS and ROSSKEEN.

Bridgend, a village in Kilarrow parish, island of Islay, Argyllshire, at the northern extremity of Loch Indal, 3 miles NNE of Bowmore, and 8½ SW of Port Askaig. It has a post office under Greenock, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments; and it communicates by omnibus with steamers from Glasgow to Port Askaig and Port Ellen.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, on the river Calder, ¼ mile NNW of Lochwinnoch village. An ancient bridge, with a very fine arch, crosses the Calder at it; and, originally very narrow, was widened in 1814.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Kilmorack parish, Invernessshire, on the river Beaully, adjacent to Beaully village.

Bridgend, a hamlet in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, on the river Leader, adjacent to Roxburghshire, 3½ miles SSE of Lauder.

Bridgend. See KILBERNIE.

Bridgend or **Afton-Bridgend**, a village in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, on Afton Water, at its influx to the Nith, adjacent to Cumnock village.

Bridgend or **Kendrochad**, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire.

Bridgend, **Hyndford**, a hamlet in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the river Clyde, 2½

BRISHNEAL

miles SE of Lanark town. A modern elegant bridge here spans the Clyde.

Bridgend, **Old**, a village in Galston parish, Ayrshire.

Bridgeness, a village in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire, on the coast, 1 mile E of Borrowstounness. During the erection of iron-smelting furnaces here in April 1868 a very fine Roman sculptured slab was discovered, fixing the eastern termination of Antoninus' Wall.

Bridge of Allan, etc. See ALLAN, BRIDGE OF, etc.

Bridgeton, a village in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the river Almond, near Almondbank. Remains of an ancient tumuli and of a Roman camp are in its vicinity.

Bridgeton, an estate, with a mansion, in the NE of St Cyrus parish, S Kincardineshire, 1¼ mile NE of Lauriston station.

Bridgeton, a suburban town and a *quoad sacra* parish in Calton parish, Lanarkshire. The town, forming part of the extreme E of Glasgow, lies between Calton on the NW and Barrowfield on the SE; and takes its name from a bridge at its SE end, over the Clyde, on the road to Rutherglen. Adjoining on its SW side the upper part of Glasgow Green, it comprises numerous streets, mostly crossing one another at right angles; has in its centre, at Bridgeton Cross, an elegant, decagonal, cast-iron pavilion, with surmounting clock tower 50 feet high, erected in 1875; contains many cotton factories and other public works; presents, in general, a dingy, murky appearance; and is traversed, to Bridgeton Cross, by a line of the Glasgow City Street Tramways. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend, £120. Bridgeton gives name to a registration district of Glasgow, with 39,628 inhabitants in 1881. See GLASGOW.

Bridge, **West**. See INVERTIEL.

Brieich. See BREIGH.

Brigham. See BIRGHAM.

Brighton, a village, with a public school, in Cupar parish, Fife, on the Edinburgh and Dundee section of the North British railway, 1¼ mile SSW of Cupar.

Brightons, a village in Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the Union Canal, and near Polmont station, ¾ mile SW of Polmont village. Sandstone is quarried in its vicinity.

Brighty, a village in Murroes parish, Forfarshire, 6½ miles NNW of Dundee.

Brighty, a burn in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire, rising near the meeting-point with Aberdeenshire and Perthshire, and running 4½ miles southward and east-south-eastward, along a mountain glen, to the nascent Isla river.

Brig o' Tram, a natural arch on the coast of the southern part of Wick parish, Caithness.

Brighton, a hill in Kinnettes parish, Forfarshire. It belongs to the Sidlaw group, but is detached or isolated; and has an elliptical outline and flattish top. It is all under cultivation, except a very few acres on its brow, and even there is clothed with wood; and it forms a beautiful feature in a considerable extent of landscape, rising to an altitude of 543 feet above sea-level, and commanding a grand, extensive, panoramic view.

Brimnsness, a small headland in Thurso parish, Caithness, 4 miles SW by W of Holburn Head.

Brindister, a voe or bay and a village in Sandsting parish, Shetland. The voe is flanked at the mouth by a headland of its own name; forms a fine open boat harbour; penetrates the land several miles south-westward; and, in its upper part, is called Unifirth. The village stands near the voe's mouth.

Brindy, the westward part of the lofty ridge which divides the district of Garioch from the Vale of Alford, in Aberdeenshire.

Brisbane, an estate, with a mansion, in Largs parish, Ayrshire. The mansion stands amid picturesque grounds, in a fine glen, 1¾ mile N by E of Largs town; and is the seat of Chs. Thos. Brisbane (b. 1844; suc. 1860), owner of 6933 acres, valued at £2050 per annum.

Brishneal, a hill in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Invernessshire. It is situated on the coast, behind

Talisker; it has a circular shape and a basaltic formation; it greatly resembles the Scur of Eig, both in its form and in its columnar and reticulated features; it rises to an altitude of about 800 feet above sea-level; and it commands a magnificent view of the Storr, the Cuchullin Mountains, and a great extent of the Inverness-shire Hebrides.

Bristo. See EDINBURGH.

Brittle or **Bhreatal**, a triangular sea-loch in the Minigish district of Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It enters 12 miles SE of the mouth of Loch Bracadale; is flanked on the SE by Dunan Point; is 3 miles long and 2 wide; and receives at its head a stream of its own name.

Broad Bay, a sea-inlet of Stornoway parish, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, between the mainland of Lewis and the Aird. Extending south-westward, it measures 8 miles in length, and from $5\frac{3}{8}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ in breadth; and is so traversed by a sunken reef as to be unsafe for strange mariners; but is serviceable to mariners who are acquainted with its soundings and its anchorages.

Broad Chapel, an estate in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire.

Broadfield, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire.

Broadford, a manufacturing locality in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, suburban to Aberdeen.

Broadford, a bay, a burn, and a village of Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The bay confronts the entrance of Loch Carron; is screened at its mouth by Pabba island, and has a somewhat triangular outline, measuring $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide across the churd, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile thence to its inmost recess. The burn runs 5 miles north-north-eastward to the head of the bay, contains good store of trout, and is frequented by salmon. The village stands at the burn's mouth, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Kyle Akin Ferry; and is described by Mr Black in *Madcap Violet* 'as a little cluster of white houses, with a brilliant show of dahlias and a dark-green line of trees, right behind which rise the great red granite shoulders of Ben-na-Cailleach.' At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, the parish church (1841; 900 sittings), a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 132 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 70, and a grant of £68, 19s. Cattle fairs are held on the Thursday after the last Tuesday of May, and the Thursday after the third Tuesday of August, September, and November. See chap. v. of Alex. Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1866).

Broadhaven, a small bay and a fishing village in Wick parish, Caithness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Wick town. Veins of copper ore, and strong appearance of alum rock, are in the vicinity.

Broadhill. See ABERDEEN.

Broad Law, a mountain at the meeting-point of Drummelzier, Lyne, and Tweedsmuir parishes, Peeblesshire, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Peebles. It belongs to the Hartfell group; it sends off early affluents to the Megget and the Tweed; it is of easy ascent, and clothed with rich herbage; it rises to an altitude of 2723 feet above sea-level; and it commands a sublime prospect, from the English Border to the German Ocean.

Broadlee, a farm in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, near the Selkirkshire boundary, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Hawick. On it, 906 feet above sea-level, is a prehistoric fort, in a state of comparatively good preservation.

Broadley, a village in Enzie *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire.

Broadley, a seat of manufacture near Neilston village, in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire.

Broadmeadows, an estate, with a mansion, in Hutton parish, Berwickshire. The mansion stands on the right side of the Whitadder, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Chirnside; and is a modern edifice, of very fine white sandstone, and in the Grecian style.

Broadmeadows, an estate, with a mansion, in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the N side of Yarrow Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Selkirk town.

Broad Moss, a common of nearly 300 acres in the higher part of Rattray parish, Perthshire. It is rather a moor than a moss; and it might be profitably covered with plantation.

Broadsea, a fishing village in Fraserburgh parish, Aberdeenshire, a little W of Fraserburgh town. It has a Church of Scotland mission station, and a General Assembly school. Pop. (1861) 371, (1871) 442.

Brochel, a group of dilapidated strong ancient buildings in Portree parish, Skye, Inverness-shire, on a ledgy rock, at the head of a small bay, near the middle of the E side of Rasay island. A small building of two low stories, with a narrow interior court, stands on a lower shelf of the rock, outward to its very edge; and another small building of two low stories, surmounted by battlements, and recessed with two triangular loop-holed apartments, occupies all the summit of the rock. The only access to the lower building is an ascent on the seaward side, so steep that it can be climbed only on all-fours, or at least with the aid of the hands; the approach to the higher building is through a narrow steep-roofed passage between the lower building and the base of the upper stage of the rock; and the entire character of the place, as to both natural position and artificial structure, is so strong as to exhibit the very beau-ideal of adaptation to security and defence in the ages preceding the invention of gunpowder. The last occupant is said to have been a person of extraordinary prowess, a chief of the Macleods, in the time of James VI., bearing the *soubriquet* of Eoin Garbh, or 'John the Athletic.'

Brochloch, a quondam ancient castle in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. It was the scene of a skirmish, in 1601, between the retainers of the Earl of Cassillis and those of the Laird of Bargany; and it is now represented by only some scanty ruins.

Brock, a burn in the E of Renfrewshire. It rises in Mearns parish, near the boundary with Ayrshire; receives soon the effluence from Brother Loch; runs northward to Balgray, Ryat-Linn, and Glen reservoirs, on the mutual boundary of Mearns, Neilston, and Eastwood parishes; proceeds northward, partly along the boundary between Neilston and Eastwood, partly within Eastwood; and falls into the Levern, nearly 2 miles W of Pollokshaws. Its length of course, inclusive of nearly a mile through the reservoirs, is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Brocklehurst, a hamlet in Mousewald parish, Dumfriesshire.

Brodichan or **Brothacan**, a loch in Crathie parish, SW Aberdeenshire, close to the Perthshire border, 9 miles SSW of Castleton of Braemar. Lying 2303 feet above sea-level, it measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs by 1, and teems with excellent trout.

Brodick, a bay, a village, an old castle, and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kilbride parish, Arran, Buteshire. The bay is in the middle of the E side of Arran; has a half-moon form; measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles across the entrance; and is flanked on the N by Merkland Point, on the S by Corriegill Point. A fine smooth beach of sand and shingle, admirably adapted for bathing, lines its margin; a sweep of plain, sprinkled with little hamlets, rows of cottages, and pretty villas, spreads away from the beach; and this plain is backed by a semi-amphitheatre of mountains, cleft by the glens of Cloy, Shurig, and Rosie.—The village, on the SW side of the bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Lamblash, and 14 WSW of Ardrossan, contains a number of neat residences, a spacious hotel, a small belfried church, and the Duke of Hamilton's school, which, with accommodation for 99 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £72, 17s. 6d. A favourite summer resort of families from Glasgow, and even from the E of Scotland, it enjoys regular communication, by steam vessels, with Ardrossan and Greenock; and has a commodious iron steamboat pier erected in 1872, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, under Ardrossan, a fair on the Tuesday after 20 June, a justice of peace small debt court on the first Monday of every month, and sheriff small debt courts four times a year.—The castle stands on a green

terrace, amid a splendid park, on the N side of the bay; belongs to the Duke of Hamilton, the proprietor of most of Arran; is chiefly a modern structure, in the old Baronial style, with steep crow-stepped gables, battlemented roofs, flanking turrets, and a lofty central tower; and, together with its park, figures picturesquely and proudly on the seaboard. A fortalice on its site existed in the times of the Norse invaders and of the Lords of the Isles; a reconstruction or an extension of that fortalice was an object of contention in the wars of Bruce and Baliol; and some portion of the mediæval structure is retained in the walls of the present edifice. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll. Stipend, £120. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 1104, (1881) 996; of registration district (1871) 928, (1881) 837.

Brodie, an estate, with a mansion and a station, in Dyke and Moy parish, W Elginshire. Brodie Castle, in the southern vicinity of the station, and near the Nairnshire boundary, is an irregular castellated edifice, partly old and partly modern; a predecessor, Brodie House, was burned by Lord Lewis Gordon in 1645. For more than 500 years the Brodies have held the estate, the present representative, Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie, Esq. (b. 1840; suc. 1873), owning 4728 acres in the shire, valued at £2172 per annum. The station is on the Highland railway, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Forres.

Brodie's Cairn, a tumulus on Towie farm, in Aberdour parish, N Aberdeenshire. It is said to cover one quarter of a farmer who murdered his mother; and three other cairns, of the same name, formerly were near it.

Brodiesord. See **FORDYCE**.

Brogaig, a village in the W of Skye, Invernessshire. Its post-town is Kilmuir under Portree.

Brogar-Bridge, a bridge over the water-isthmus between the two parts of Loch Stenness, in the SW of the mainland of Orkney. It is situated $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Kirk wall; and it takes across the road thence to Sandwick.

Broich, an estate and a burn in Kippen parish, Stirlingshire and Perthshire. The mansion on the estate adjoins the burn, and has adjacent to it one of the finest yew-trees in Scotland. The burn issues from Loch Leggan on Kippen Moor; has been employed in floating away patches of moss; and runs along a beautiful glen or vale to the Forth.

Broich, an estate, with a mansion, in Crieff parish, Perthshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the town. The mansion, enlarged by a wing in 1881, is the seat of Alex. MacLaurin Montearth, Esq. (b. 1834; suc. 1880). An ancient Caledonian standing stone is on the estate; and two larch-trees, overshadowing a circle of 12 yards in diameter, were on it in 1860, when their site, being trenched and levelled, was found to inhere two ancient stone cists, one of them containing human remains and an urn.

Brolum, a sea-inlet, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the SE coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, about 8 miles ENE of Loch Seaforth.

Bronach, a burn in Laggan parish, Invernessshire. It is a mere runnel in dry weather, but it becomes a voluminous and destructive torrent after a few hours of heavy rain.

Brony, a rivulet in the E of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the confines of Bourtie and Udney parishes, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward to the river Ythan on the W border of Ellon parish.

Broom, a village near the W border of Aberdeenshire. Its post-town is Rhynie under Aberdeen.

Broom, a small village in the Moy district of Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire.

Broom, a farm in Cummertrees parish, Dumfriesshire. A field at it, called Bruce's Acres, is said to have been the scene of a severe repulse of Robert Bruce by the English, through the treachery of a blacksmith. A quantity of human bones and several swords were found not long ago in a neighbouring moss.

Broom, a lake on the mutual border of Moulin, Logierait, and Dowally parishes, Perthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Pitlochry. Lying 1000 feet above sea-level, it has an extreme length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 furlongs;

and it is famed for its trout, as good and large as those of Loch Leven.

Broom, a river and a sea-loch of NW Ross-shire. The river, rising among the Dirri Mountains, issues in two head-streams from two lakes 6 miles asunder, Lochs Bhraoin and Droma. Uniting its head-streams at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of those lakes, it thence runs $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles N by W to the head of Loch Broom proper in the vicinity of Lochbroom church, and has throughout a rapid current. The sea-loch (Ptolemy's *Volsas Bay*), opening from the Minch, with a width of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, goes 7 miles south-eastward with very little diminution of its width; and is sprinkled, over these 7 miles, with Summer isles, Priest island, Gruinard island, Horse island, Du island, and a number of islets and skerries. It ramifies into Loch Broom proper in the N, Little Loch Broom in the middle, and Gruinard Bay in the S. Loch Broom proper commences with a width of 4 miles, goes 5 miles south-eastward with a maximum width of $4\frac{3}{4}$, and a mean width of about 4 miles; suddenly contracts to a width of about 1 mile, and goes $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward and south-south-eastward, with a mean width of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, to Lochbroom church. Nearly all the loch, in both the larger and the proper sense, presents a picture of singular loveliness. Rocky promontories and sweeps of wood diversify its shores; abrupt lofty mountains, with strong features, striking flexures, and bold amassments, form its cineture; and Benmore of Coigach, one of the most remarkable mountains in the Highlands, for both contour and colour, occupies the middle portion of the N flank. Little Loch Broom goes $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, with a mean breadth of about 1 mile, and is separated from Big Loch Broom by a peninsula from 2 to 4 miles wide, commencing in Cailleach Head, and comprising the mountains Ben Goleach (2074 feet) and Ben-nam-Ban (1893).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Broomfield, a station in Montrose parish, Forfarshire, on the Montrose and Bervie railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Montrose town.

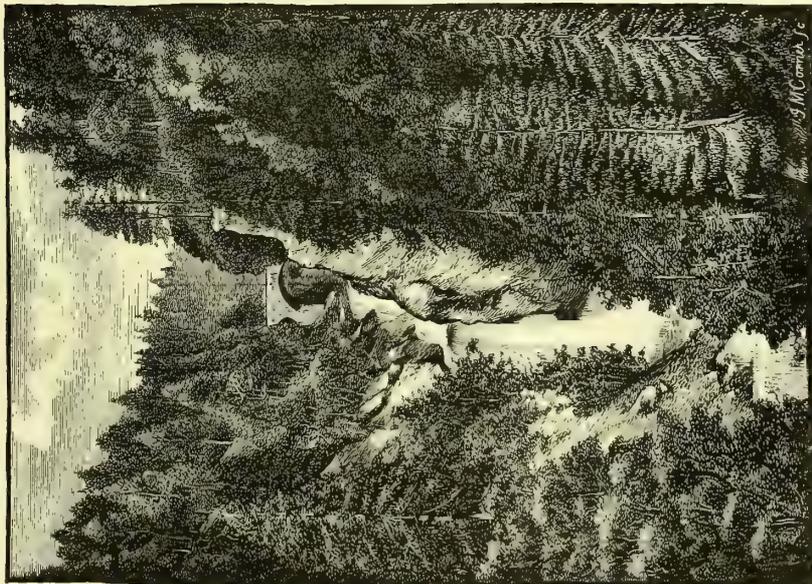
Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, in Dunfermline parish, Fife. It stands on an elevated lawn, overlooking Limekilns village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the Firth of Forth, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Dunfermline town. An elegant mansion, it contains the bed in which Charles I. was born, and the sword and helmet of King Robert Bruce, that sword with which Burns was knighted by Mrs Bruce of Clackmannan. The estate, called formerly West Gellat, does not seem to have come into the possession of the Bruces till the early part of the 17th century; its present holder Victor Alex. Bruce, ninth Earl of Elgin (cre. 1633) and thirteenth Earl of Kincardine (cre. 1647), was born in 1849; succeeded his father, the eminent diplomatist, in 1863; and owns in the shire 2663 acres, valued at £12,080 per annum, including £3710 for minerals.

Broomhall, a village on the E border of Perthshire, near the boundary with Forfarshire. Its post-town is Longforgan, under Dundee.

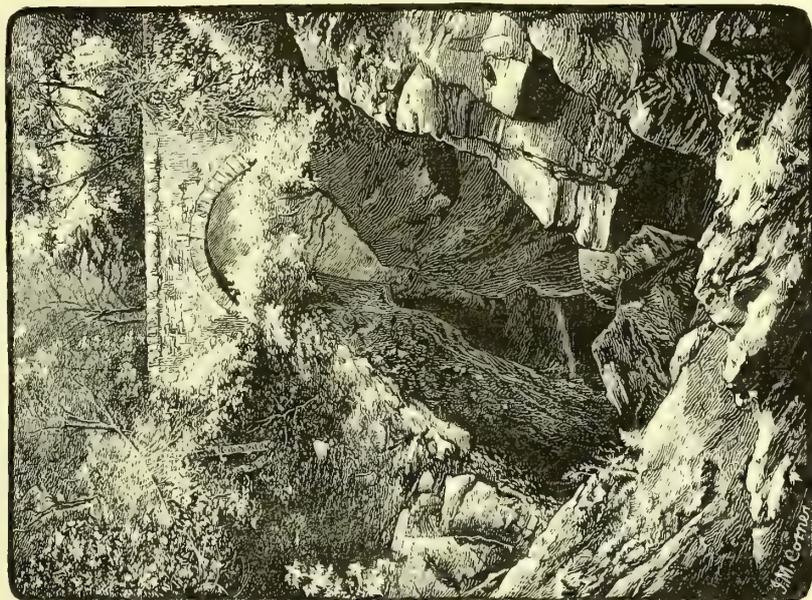
Broomhill. See **LOCHMABEN**.

Broomhill, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Dalsert parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile SSW of Larkhall. It came into possession of John Hamilton, son of James, first Lord Hamilton, in 1473, and with his descendants it has since continued, its present owner being Wm. Hy. McNeill Hamilton of Raploch (b. 1827; suc. 1862). The original residence was a bartisaned fortalice, 4 stories high, and only 1 room wide; bore the name of Auld Machan Castle; and was burned about 1570 by Sir William Drury, governor of Berwick, but afterwards repaired. An old Romish chapel stood near it, in a field still called Chapel-Rome; was menaced with destruction by a mob in 1563; was saved from their fury by the Lady Hamilton of the period assuring them that she intended to convert it into a barn; and stood till 1724, when it fell to the ground under its own weight. Excellent sandstone for building is quarried on the estate.

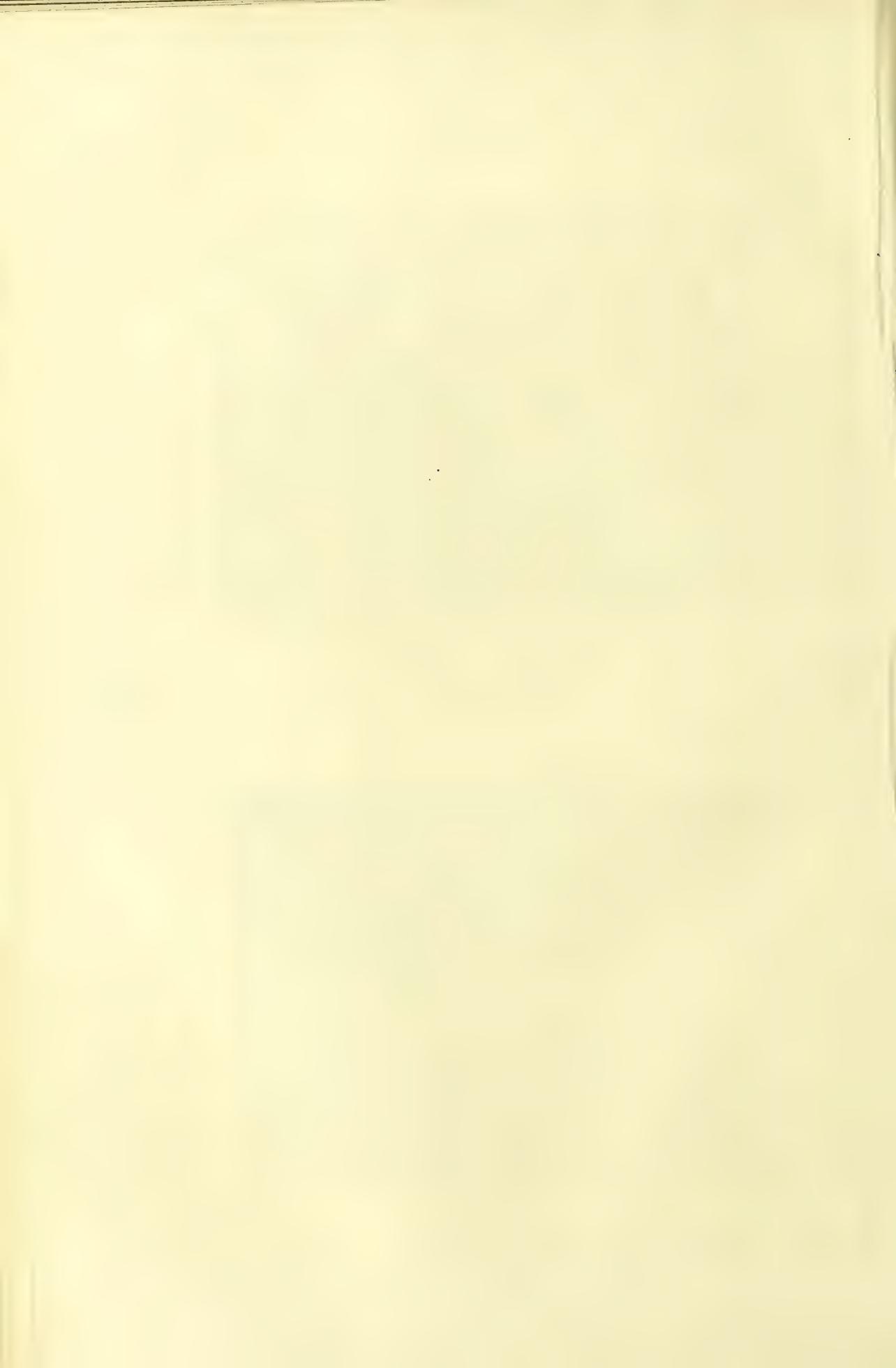
Broomhill, a property of about 8 acres, with a large mansion, at the mutual boundary of Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE of the meeting-point with



Upper Falls of Bruar. From a photograph by
Valentine, Dundee.



The Rumbling Bridge, Dunkeld, Perthshire. From a photograph
by Wilson, Aberdeen.



BROOMHOLM

Lanarkshire, on the river Kelvin, adjacent to the Campsie railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by E of Kirkintilloch. It was purchased, in 1875, for £14,000, to be occupied by incurables; and plans were formed both to enlarge its mansion for the occupancy of patients, and to erect upon it several cottage homes.

Broomholm, an estate, with a mansion, in Langholm parish, E Dumfriesshire. The mansion, on the left bank of the Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Langholm town, superseded an old castle, which was demolished about 1745, and is supposed by Pennant to occupy the central point of an ancient Caledonian town.

Broomhouse, a village on the W border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, near Tolleross.

Broomhouse, an estate, with a mansion, in the NW corner of Edrom parish, Berwickshire. The mansion, on the right bank of the Whitadder, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Dunse, was built, in 1813, on the site of an ancient castle, and is the seat of Geo. J. N. Logan-Home, Esq. (b. 1855; suc. 1870).

Broomieknowe, a hamlet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire.

Broomieknowe, a railway station in the E of Lasswade parish, Edinburghshire, on the Edinburgh, Lasswade, and Polton railway, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Lasswade station.

Broomielaw. See GLASGOW.

Broomknoll, a suburb or street of Airdrie, in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. See AIRDRIE.

Broomlands, a hamlet in Inchinnan parish, Renfrewshire.

Broomlee, a hamlet, with a station, in Linton parish, Peeblesshire. The hamlet lies on the river Lyne, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Linton village. The station is on the Leadburn and Dolphinton railway, and serves for Linton. Extensive improvements, in draining, enclosing, and planting land, were, not long ago, effected in the neighbourhood.

Broomrig, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the E of Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire.

Broomyleas, a low hilly ridge in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire. An excellent durable red sandstone is quarried in it.

Brora, a village in Clyne parish, SE Sutherland. Standing on the coast, and on the Sutherland railway, at the mouth of the Brora river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Golspie, it includes the suburbs of Inver-Brora Kyle-Brora, and Glasloch. At it are two hotels, Clyne parish church (c. 1770; 900 sittings), Clyne Free church, a public school, a reading room, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a railway station, and a small harbour; and fairs are held on the Friday of May and October before Beauly. The rocks around it possess uncommon interest to geologists for the occurrence in them of a coal formation belonging to the Lias and the Oolite epochs, and for the juxtaposition of that formation with granite. The coal was worked as long ago as 1573, and at various subsequent periods, but ceased to yield a compensating output. A new pit was sunk about 1820 at a cost of £16,000, and struck, at 250 feet from the surface, a seam about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick; and coal, from that pit, was conveyed to the harbour on a railway 800 yards long. Four large salt-pans also were erected at a cost of £3327, and long gave employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants. Renewed mining operations for coal were commenced on a large scale in 1872, and since have yielded about 5000 tons annually, whilst at brickworks, under the same management as the coal-pit, 686,278 brick and tiles were made in 1879. Saw-mills and steam carpentry works have also been erected by the Duke of Sutherland, where fittings for all buildings in connection with the estate improvements are made. Peter Sutherland, or 'Luckie' (1768-1880), was a native of Brora. Pop. (1861) 482, (1871) 474, (1881) 532.

Brora, a river and a loch of SE Sutherland. The river is formed in the NW corner of Rogart parish, at 783 feet above sea-level, by head-streams that rise at altitudes of from 1500 to 1600 feet. Thence it flows 26 miles S, SE, ENE, and again SE, through Rogart and Clyne parishes, till it falls into the sea at Brora village.

BROUGHTON

Its principal affluent is the **BLACKWATER**. Loch Brora, an expansion of the river, 4 miles WNW of the village, is $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles long, and, at the widest, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs broad, at two points narrowing to only 70 yards. The river itself has long been regarded as one of the best trout and salmon streams in Scotland; and in the loch a salmon breeding establishment has been carried on by the Duke of Sutherland since 1872. The number of ova collected in 1873 amounted to 1,105,000, a figure never exceeded up to 1880. Loch Brora displays grand features of rock and wood; is overhung, in the upper part of its right side, by Carrol Rock (684 feet); looks, in most views, to be a chain of three lakes; and contains, near its lower end, an islet on which stood anciently a hunting seat of the Earls of Sutherland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Brosdale. See JURA.

Brother, a small island off the S coast of Yell, in Shetland.

Brother, a lake in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Newton-Mearns village. It has an extreme length and breadth of $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 furlongs, and it contains perch and trout.

Brotherton. See BENHOLM.

Brothock (Gael. *brothach*, 'filthy'), a rivulet of the E of Forfarshire. It rises on the eastern border of Kirkden parish, and runs 6 miles south-eastward through Inverkeilor, St Vigeans, and Arbroath parishes to the sea at Arbroath Harbour.

Brough, a village in the N of the mainland of Shetland. Its post-town is Mossbank under Lerwick.

Brough, a fishing hamlet in Dunnet parish, Caithness, 3 miles SSE of Dunnet Head, and 11 by road NE of Thurso. A slip was erected here by the Commissioners of Northern Lights for landing their stores.

Brough, Orkney. See BIRSAV.

Brough-Head. See BURGH-HEAD.

Brough Lodge, a mansion in Fetlar island, Shetland, 34 miles N of Lerwick.

Broughton, an ancient metropolitan suburb, a burgh of barony, now absorbed into the New Town of Edinburgh. It stood on the old road from ancient Edinburgh to North Leith, and it is commemorated in the present names of Barony Street, Broughton Street, Broughton Place, and Broughton Park. Its tolbooth and courthouse, built in 1582, were demolished so late as 1829; some fragmentary remains of its streets were removed in 1870; and a small fragment of it still exists at the W end of Barony Street.

Broughton, Kilbucho, and Glenholm, a Tweeddale parish of W Peeblesshire, formed about 1804 by the union of Broughton parish in the NE, and of the larger parishes of Kilbucho in the SW and Glenholm in the SE. It contains the village of Broughton, a neat modern place, lying on the Edinburgh and Dumfries highroad and the right bank of Broughton Burn; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S, the post office, under Biggar, of Rachan Mill; and, between these two, Broughton station on the Caledonian, 11 miles W by S of Peebles, $4\frac{1}{4}$ E by S of Biggar, and 8 E of Symington Junction.

The united parish is bounded N by Kirkurd, E by Stobo and Drummelzier, SE by Drummelzier, and W by Culter in Lanarkshire and Skirling. From Broughton Heights at the NE corner to Glenwhappen Rig, the southernmost point, it has an extreme length of 10 miles; its breadth from E to W varies from $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and thence again to *nil*; and its area is 18,121 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $56\frac{3}{4}$ are water.* For $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles the upper northward-flowing TWEED roughly traces the eastern border, and, just where it quits it, is joined by BIGGAR Water, which here has an easterly course of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, dividing Kilbucho and Glenholm from Skirling and Broughton, and itself receiving Kilbucho Burn ($4\frac{3}{8}$ miles long) from the SW, Broughton Burn ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) from

* According to Chambers's *History of Peeblesshire* (1864), p. 440, this parish extends over the western corner of the shire containing the Hartree Hills, which would give it an extreme breadth of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 19,834 acres. But as that corner is included in Culter in the Ordnance maps, and annexed to it for census, registration, church, and school purposes, it seems better to treat it as practically part of CULTER.

BROUGHTY FERRY

the N, and Holms Water (7½ miles) from the SSW,—all of them capital trout-streams. Consisting of ranges of rounded grassy hills, of narrow straths, and of the Biggar's wider and more level vale, the surface at the 'meeting of the waters,' opposite Drummelzier Haugh, has an elevation of barely 600 feet above sea-level, but rises rapidly on either hand. Northward, in Broughton, are Burnetland (908 feet), Cloverhill (1148), pyramidal Landlawhill (1208), Clover Law (1616), and *Broughton Heights (1872), where the asterisk indicates a summit culminating on the boundary. Westward, between the Biggar and Kilbucho Burn, are Goseland Hill (1427), Kilbucho Hill (1307), and *Scawdman's Hill (1880); south-westward, between Kilbucho Burn and Holms Water, Whitslade Hill (1198), Common Law (1544), Carden Hill (2218), Chapelgill (2282), *King Bank Head (2067), *Culter Fell (2454), and *Glenwhappen Rig (2262); south-south-westward, between Holms Water and the Tweed, green insulated Rachan Hill (1041), Wrae Hill (1345), Blackhope Hill (1782), Wormal Hill (1776), Middle Head (1703), and *Glenlood Hill (1836). The rocks belong to the Lower Silurian formation; and limestone and slate have been quarried—the former at Wrae, containing graptolites, trilobites, and shells. Brick-clay is rare, whilst coal has been sought in vain. The arable soils are partly a deep rich alluvium, and partly loam, clay, or reclaimed moss; and 1000 acres might perhaps be added to the 5000 or so already cultivated, besides some 250 under plantations. At Rachan Mill is the great bacon and ham curing establishment of Mr Adam Bryden, dating from 1850, where about 10,000 stone of pork, collected out of 30 parishes, is annually cured, of late years solely for one Carlisle house. Antiquities are 10 prehistoric hill-forts, the chief one that upon Landlawhill; the staircase angle of the keep of Wrae Castle, near the Tweed; and traces of the old churches of Broughton and Kilbucho (Gael. 'cell of Begha,' or St Bees). Among the families connected with this parish were the Dicksons, Flemings, Geddeses, Browns, and Carmichaels; at Broughton House dwelt the 'Apostate' Murray, secretary to Prince Charles Edward during the '45. The house was burned about 1775, and shortly afterwards the estate was purchased by Robert Macqueen, Lord Braxfield (1722-99), that 'giant of the bench,' whose descendant, A. J. Macqueen of Hardington House, is owner of almost the whole of Broughton. At present the chief mansions are Rachan House (Jas. Tweedie, owner of 11,151 acres in the shire, of £4059 annual value) and Mossfennan (Rev. Wm. Welsh, with 1509 acres of £634 value), both upon the Tweed, with Glencotho (Geo. Hope) upon Holms Water; and the whole parish is divided among 11 proprietors, 6 holding each a yearly value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. It is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's income is £400. The present parish church (1804; 500 sittings) stands near the station; and there is also a Free church. Three public schools—Broughton, Glenholm, and Kilbucho—with respective accommodation for 120, 41, and 44 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 59, 23, and 18, and grants of £49, 9s., £34, 17s. 6d., and £31, 6s. Valuation (1881) £9573, 11s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 627, (1831) 911, (1841) 764, (1851) 881, (1861) 723, (1871) 729, (1881) 667.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Broughty Ferry, a watering-place and little seaport of Forfarshire, partly in Dundee parish, but chiefly in that of Monifeth. On the northern shore of the Firth of Tay, 5½ miles W of Buddon Ness, it is 3½ miles E of Dundee, 13¼ WSW of Arbroath, and 17¼ S by E of Forfar, by rail; whilst by water it lies 7 furlongs N of Tayport, this being 45½ miles NNE of Edinburgh. It takes its name from the Castle of Broughty or Burgh-Tay, which, built on a rocky peninsula by Andrew, third Lord Gray, in 1498, consists of a massive square keep, enclosed by a wall with two round flanking towers. For 2½ years after the battle of Pinkie, this key of the Tay was held by an English garrison, nearly 2000 strong, who further fortified the neighbouring hill of

BROWN CARRICK

Balgillo; but, after twice being vainly besieged by the Regent Arran and the Earl of Argyll, it was stormed by the Scots and Frenchmen under De Thermes, on 20 Feb. 1550 (Hill Burton's *Hist.*, iii. 278, ed. 1876). In 1855 the ruin was purchased for £1500 by Government, who spent £7000 more on its restoration (1860-61); and it is mounted now by 9 heavy guns, and manned by a few artillery veterans. Save for the castle, the place is wholly modern, and consisted a century back of only a few poor fishers' huts. But the pleasant site, fine air, and good sea-bathing had marked it out for 'Dundee's country house'; and, since the railway was opened in 1839, its sloping links have year by year become more thickly studded with the beautiful villas of merchant-princes of that jute metropolis. A police burgh since 1864, it is governed by 3 magistrates and 8 commissioners; is well supplied with both gas and water; and has a post office under Dundee, with money order, savings' bank, and insurance departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Royal and North of Scotland Banks, a local savings' bank, 2 chief hotels, a library, a masonic lodge, a volunteer hall, a lifeboat, and several clubs. The principal buildings are the Public Hall (1869), the Young Men's Christian Association (1874), the British Workman's Public House (1873), the Good Templar Hall (1874), and, near the Cemetery, the Dundee Convalescent Home (1876), an imposing pile with lofty central tower, erected for 50 inmates by the late Sir David Baxter and his friends. The Castle Links and Reres Hill are pleasant recreation grounds, 3 and 6 acres in extent; the latter was given by the tenth Earl of Dalhousie. Fishing, employing fully 100 decked boats of 20 tons each on an average, is the only extensive industry; and not more than 40 small vessels annually enter the harbour, which, opened in August 1872, has a stone pier 30 feet wide and nearly 200 long, with a wooden platform and slip.

In the presbytery of Dundee and synod of Angus and Mearns, Broughty Ferry is apportioned into two *quoad sacra* parishes, the first erected in 1834, and the second or St Stephen's in 1875. Brook Street Established church (1826-75) has a fine organ, as also has St Stephen's (1871-80), a cruciform Gothic edifice, with a spire 112 feet high; and, in the graveyard of the first-named church, a granite obelisk (1860) marks the tomb of the author of the *Christian Philosopher*, Thomas Dick, LL.D. (1774-1857), who spent his last 20 years at Broughty Ferry. There are also 3 Free churches—West (1844), East (1865), a good Second Pointed structure, and St Luke's or West Ferry iron church (1878); 2 U.P. churches—Fort Street (1847) and Queen Street (1876), geometrical Gothic in style, with organ and spire; a Congregational church (1864); a Baptist chapel (1882); and St Mary's Episcopal church (1859-70), which, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott in Early English style, is rich in painted glass by London, Munich, and Belgian artists. Besides the Collegiate boys' school and 4 young ladies' seminaries, there are 3 public schools—Eastern, Southern, and Western—which, with respective accommodation for 300, 357, and 184 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 411, 229, and 171, and grants of £294, 4s. 6d., £165, 9s., and £115, 8s. Valuation (1864) £14,100, (1879) £36,818. Pop. (1792) 230, (1841) 1980, (1851) 2772, (1861) 3513, (1871) 5817, of whom 5037 belonged to Monifeth, (1881) 7407.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865. See Norrie's *Handbook to Broughty Ferry* (Dundee, 1875).

Brow, a decayed village in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire, on the coast of the Solway Firth, at the influx of Lochar Water, 9 miles SE of Dumfries. It has a chalybeate spring, and was formerly in repute as a watering-place, both for the spring and for sea-bathing. Here Burns spent three of the last weeks of his life (July 1796), in the hope of restoring his shattered constitution.

Brow, one of the lead mines at Leadhills, in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire.

Brown Carrick, a broad-based, ridgy hill in the N of Maybole parish, Ayrshire. Rising to an altitude of 940 feet above sea-level, it overlooks the Bay of Ayr and

BROWNHEAD

the valley of the Doon; and commands a magnificent prospect over Kyle and Cunningham and the Firth of Clyde.

Brownhead, a bold rocky headland at the south-western extremity of Arran island, Buteshire.

Brownhills, a hamlet in St Andrews parish, Fife, 1½ mile SE of St Andrews city.

Browhouses, a village and a bay in Gretna parish, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the bay, 5½ miles E by S of Annan, and is of considerable magnitude. The bay is merely a slight incurvature between Tordoff and Redkirk Points; but it affords some shelter from the rushing tides of the Solway.

Brownlee, an estate, with a mansion, in Carluke parish, Lanarkshire.

Brown Loch, a quondam lake on the mutual border of Craigie, Mauchline, and Tarbolton parishes, Ayrshire, 2½ miles NNW of Mauchline. It covered about 60 acres, was frequented by wild duck and wild geese, and sent off water-power to drive two corn-mills; but it was shallow, and has been drained; and now its bottom is traversed by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and presents to view well-cultivated fields.

Brownside, a place in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire. A cascade on the river Levern and a large quarry of trap rock are here.

Broxburn, a rivulet of Haddingtonshire. It rises, in several head-streams, in the parts of Lammermuir adjacent to the sources of the Whitadder, and runs about 7 miles north-eastward, throughout Spott and Dunbar parishes, to the German Ocean at Broxmouth, 1¼ mile SE of Dunbar town. In part of its course it bears the name of Spott Water.

Broxburn, a mining and manufacturing village of Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire, standing at a curve of the Union Canal, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow highroad, and on the right bank of the Brox Burn, 1 mile N by W of Drumshoreland station on the North British, this being 11½ miles W of Edinburgh, and 7¾ miles E by N of Bathgate. It consists of one long straggling street, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Company, 3 inns, and a Gothic public hall, seated for 500, and erected with billiard and reading rooms in 1873 at a cost of £1300. Places of worship are a Free church, a U.P. church (1880; 400 sittings; cost, £3000) with a spire 90 feet high, and a handsome Roman Catholic church (1881); a public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 423 and 108 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 289 and 92, and grants of £232, 14s. 6d. and £77, 18s. At or close to the village are a colliery, 3 shale oil works, a fish manure factory, and a composition brick yard. Pop. (1861) 660, (1871) 1457, (1881) 3210.

Broxburn Railway, a proposed railway, 1¼ mile long, in the E of Linlithgowshire, from the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British system, within the border of Kirkliston parish, to Broxburn village. It was authorised in 1867, on a capital of £8000 in £10 shares, and £2600 on loan; and was amalgamated with the North British in 1873.

Broxmouth, a seat of the Duke of Roxburghe in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, at the mouth of Broxburn rivulet, 1½ mile SE by E of Dunbar town. The mansion is modern, and has a finely embellished park, whose gently-sloping grounds are bounded by a sea-wall 1½ mile long. A little eminence called Cromwell's Mount, and crowned by a cedar of Lebanon, is supposed to mark Cromwell's station in the battle of DUNBAR (1650); and in the grounds, too, are a *Cedrus deodara* planted by the Queen in 1873, an observatory, a lake of 4 acres, 5 vineries, etc. In Haddingtonshire the duke owns 3863 acres, valued at £6281 per annum. See FLOORS CASTLE.

Bruachaig, a loch of Moy and Dalrossie parish, in the NE extremity of Inverness-shire, 16 miles ESE of Inverness. Lying 1800 feet above sea-level, it measures 2¼ by 1 furlong, contains fine trout, and sends off a rivulet to the Findhorn.

Bruam, a village on the mutual border of Wick and

BRUCKLAY

Latheron parishes, Caithness, 8 miles SW of Wick town. A mission-house of the Church of Scotland, a very plain thatched building, with 585 sittings, was erected here chiefly in 1798, partly at a subsequent period, and had attached to it a manse for a missionary, with a glebe of 4 acres; and it originally was under the same charge as a mission-house at Berriedale, but became detached on the erection of the parliamentary church at Berriedale in 1826. A Free church now is here.

Bruar, a rivulet of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, formed, 1 mile from the Inverness-shire border, by several head-streams that rise on the Grampians at elevations of 2000 and 2700 feet. Thence it runs 9¾ miles southward, past Ben Dearg (3304 feet), and under the Highland railway and the Glen-Garry highroad, till it enters the Garry, 1¼ mile E by N of Struan station, and 2¼ W by N of Blair Athole. In all it descends from 1800 to 500 feet; and during the last 2 miles of its course it forms three series of romantic falls. The reach comprising these traverses a deep ravine, spanned at intervals by natural arches and by bridges, overhung by impending rocks, and covered, on shelves and acclivities and crests, with planted wood. The first or highest series of falls is threefold, and makes an aggregate descent of some 200 feet; the next, ½ mile lower down, is single, taking a leap of nearly 50 feet; and the last series is a succession of cascades, cataracts rather than falls, and nowhere more than 12 feet high. The wood that now feathers the falls and adorns the ravine was wanting in 1787 when Burns addressed his *Humble Petition of Bruar Water* to the Duke of Athole; and it was all of it planted in answer thereto. Not only were a vast number of larch, Scotch pine, and beech trees so planted as vastly to enhance the beauty of the scene, but numerous walks were formed, and convenient seats and summer-houses erected. The falls were visited by Wordsworth and his sister, 7 Sept. 1803; and by the Queen and Prince Consort, 18 Sept. 1844. The falls, in order to be seen in their perfection, must be visited when the rivulet is in a state of freshet.

Brucefield, an estate, with a mansion, in Clackmanan parish, Clackmannanshire. Coal is worked on the estate.

Brucefield, a village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, ½ mile SSE of Dunfermline town. A flax spinning-mill was erected here in 1792, and was the earliest establishment of its kind in Dunfermline parish; but suspended operations about 1840. Brucefield House is in the vicinity.

Brucefield, a level tract at the base of Barra Hill in Bourtie parish, Aberdeenshire. It is now under the plough; but it formerly comprised a number of small elliptical encroachments; and it is thought, by some archaeologists, to have been the scene of the conflict called variously, by historians, the battle of Inverurie and the battle of Old Meldrum. See BOURTIE.

Brucehaven, a harbour on the mutual border of Inverkeithing and Dunfermline parishes, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, adjacent to Limekilns, 3 miles S by W of Dunfermline town.

Brucehill, an extensive moorland tract in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire, about 1 mile W of New Deer village. Edward Bruce is said to have encamped here after the battle of Inverurie, and to have gone hence in pursuit of the Comyns to Aikie Brae.

Bruce's Acres. See BROOM, Dumfriesshire.

Bruce's Castle, an ancient baronial round tower, on the lands of Carnock, in the SE of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. No record, not even any tradition, exists as to when, by whom, or for what purpose it was built.

Bruce's Castle, a place on the SE skirt of Schiehallion mountain, on the mutual border of Dull and Fortingal parishes, Perthshire. It was a retreat of Robert Bruce at the ebb of his fortunes.

Bruch-na-Frea, one of the chief summits of the Cuchullin Mountains in Skye. It is situated in the north-western part of the group, and has an altitude of 3180 feet above sea-level.

Brucklay, a hamlet in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire.

shire, with a station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Maud Junction. A public school here, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £44, 3s. 4d. Brucklay Castle, a little to the WSW, is a fine castellated mansion, 120 feet square, dating from the latter half of the 17th century, and four times enlarged between 1765 and 1864. It is the seat of Alex. Dingwall Fordyce (b. 1873), owner of 20,899 acres in the shire valued at £12,744 per annum, and son of the late Wm. D. Fordyce, M.P. for Aberdeenshire (1866-68), for E Aberdeenshire (1868-75).

Bruiach, a loch in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, 8 miles SSW of Beaully. It measures 9 furlongs in length by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, has a small island in its middle, and abounds in trout and char.

Brunstane, a mansion in the E of Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Portobello. It was built in 1639 by Lord Lauderdale. **BURDIEHOUSE** Burn is sometimes called Brunstane Burn.

Brunstane, a ruined large strong fortalice in Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, on the left bank of the North Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Penicuik town. It is thought to have been built about the year 1580, and is said to have been inhabited by the predecessors of the Earl of Dumfries. Brunstane colliery is 5 furlongs to the SW.

Brunswark, Burnswark, or Birrenswark, an isolated and conspicuous hill on the NE border of Hoddam parish, Dumfriesshire, near the Caledonian railway, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Lockerbie. It rises to an altitude of 920 feet above sea-level; has a tabular summit; stands out against the sky-line, in extensive prospects from the straths of the Annan, Solway, and Eden; commands a wide panoramic view; is crowned with two well-preserved Roman camps, believed to have been formed in the time of Agricola; and was a central station of the Romans, whence their itinera diverged to all the southern parts of Scotland. By Skene it is also identified with Trimontium (Welsh *Trefmynydd*, 'town on the mountain'), a town of the Selgovæ mentioned by Ptolemy (*Celt. Scot.*, vol. i., 1876, p. 72).

Brunt, a hill in Dunbar parish, Haddingtonshire, 3 miles SSE of the town. Its summit is the highest ground in the parish, rising 737 feet above sea-level.

Bruntaburn, a tract of land on the W border of Westruther parish, Berwickshire. Extensive plantations are on it; a flagstone quarry was formerly worked in it; and a reach of Boondreigh burn bears its name; and remains of a Roman camp are on its northern border.

Bruntisland. See BUNNTISLAND.

Brunton, a hamlet in Criech parish, Fife, 6 miles ENE of Newburgh. It has a post office under Cupar-Fife.

Brunton, in Markinch. See BARNLSLEE.

Bruntsfield, a tract of links and a mansion in St Cuthbert's parish, Edinburghshire. The links lie in the immediate south-western vicinity of Edinburgh city, adjoining the Meadows on the NE, the line of thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Morningside on the WSW, and the ornate villa-gemmed tract called Canaan on the S. Part of the ancient extensive common of Borough Muir, where James IV. mustered his army before the battle of Flodden, they form now, and have long formed, a capital golfing ground. The mansion stands a little S of the links, and is the seat of Sir George Warrender, sixteenth Bart. since 1715 (b. 1825; suc. 1867), owner of 74 acres in the shire, valued at £908 per annum in 1872, a sum since greatly increased by the feuing of Warrender Park. See EDINBURGH.

Bruntwood, a quondam lake in Galston parish, Ayrshire. It was much frequented by waterfowl; but it has been completely drained; and all its bed is now under the plough.

Burrie Skerries, a group of islets in Nesting parish, Shetland.

Bruixie, a hill on the mutual border of Arbutnot and Kinneff parishes, Kincardineshire. Its summit is the highest ground in either parish, and has an altitude of 710 feet above sea-level.

Brydekirk. See BRIDEKIRK.

Buachaille, Booshala, or Herdsman, an islet off the S coast of Staffa, Argyllshire. It is separated from Staffa by a channel about 30 yards wide, through which a foamy surf is constantly rushing; it has a conoidal or irregularly pyramidal form; it rests on a bed of curved horizontal columns, visible only at low water; it consists of ranges of basaltic columns, small, closely-compacted, and most of them so disposed as to look like billets of wood piled against a central nucleus; it rises to an altitude of about 30 feet above sea-level; and it presents a general outline at once exact, symmetrical, and curiously beautiful.

Buachaille-Etive (Gael. 'shepherds of Etive'), two mountains in the NE of Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire. Lying in the angle formed by Glen Etive and Glenceoe, they are parted by the river Coupal, to the W of which Buachaille Etive Bheag culminates in Stob Dubh (3129 feet above sea-level); and, to the E, Buachaille Etive Mor in Stob Dearg (3345). Dorothy Wordsworth tells how from Kingshouse she and her brother 'often looked out of the window towards a huge pyramidal mountain, Buchal, at the entrance of Glenceoe.'

Bualnaluib, a hamlet, with a public board school in Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. The school, with accommodation for 140 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 67, and a grant of £60, 15s. 6d.

Bucleuch, a cleuch in Etrick parish, Selkirkshire, in the lonely glen of the Rankle Burn, from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 miles SSE of Tushielaw. It is flanked on the E by Kirk Hill (1293 feet), on the W by Dunsie Rig (1206); at its head are some vestiges of a pre-Reformation church, at its foot is the site of an ancient castle. From it was named a former parish, now incorporated with Etrick, and it has given the titles of successively Laird, Baronet, Baron, Earl, and Duke to the family of Scott. The title of Baron Scott of Bucleuch was created in 1606, of Earl of Bucleuch in 1619, of Duke of Bucleuch in 1663. The Duke of Bucleuch is also Duke of Queensberry in the peerage of Scotland, and Earl of Doncaster in that of England; he is fourth largest landowner in Scotland, holding 432,183 acres, or nearly as much as the three Lothians. His Scottish seats are Dalkeith Palace in Edinburghshire, Drumlanrig Castle and Langholm Lodge in Dumfriesshire, Bowhill in Selkirkshire, and Branxholm in Roxburghshire. Both tradition and song ascribe the name of Bucleuch to the capture and killing of a buck in a cleuch; and they indicate both the spot on which the buck was taken and that where it was slain. Old Satchels says, in expressive doggerel,—

' Good Lancelot Scot, I think be true
Old Rankle Burn is designed Buckleuch now,
Yet in his book no falls read he,—
It was Buck's cleuch he read to me.
He told me the name, the place, the spot,
Came all by the hunting of a buck
In Scotland no Buckleuch was then,
Before the buck in the cleuch was slain.'

Bucleuch, Edinburghshire. See EDINBURGH.

Buachaille. See BUACHAILLE.

Buchan, a district of NE Aberdeenshire. It originally extended from the Don to the Deveron; it afterwards was curtailed by detaching from it the district of Formartine; and it now extends from the Ythan to the Deveron, or includes all the parts of Aberdeenshire N and NNE of the Ythan; but it is obscurely bounded over the few miles, in the NW, between the sources of the Ythan and the course of the Deveron. Its outline is almost circular, with a diameter of about $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Its coast, particularly at what are called the Bullers of Buchan, shows interesting features; but its interior is mainly low and monotonous, and nowhere has a higher elevation than Mormond Hill, whose summit rises to an altitude 769 feet above sea-level. The prevailing rock is granite. The district is subdivided into Deer or Buchan proper, comprising 13 parishes, and Ellon, comprising 8 parishes. The chief towns are Peterhead and Fraserburgh; and the chief villages are Ellon, Stewartfield, Mintlaw, Longside, Old Deer, New Deer, Strichen, New Pitligo, Cuminstown, New Byth, Turriff, Crimond, St

BUCHAN

Combs, Roseheart, and Aberdour. The district, in its original extent, was anciently an earldom, with feudal jurisdiction, vested in the Comyn family till their forfeiture in 1309; and also was a deanery in the diocese of Aberdeen. A modern earldom of Buchan was created in 1469 in favour of the Erskine family, and descended in 1857 to David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth Earl. His lordship's seat is Amundell in Linlithgowshire. Twenty-six parishes—Aberdour, Auchterless, Crimond, Cruden, New Deer, Old Deer, Ellon, Forglan, Foveran, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, King-Edward, Logie-Buchan, Longside, Lomay, Methlick, Monquhitter, Pitsligo, Rathen, St Fergus, Slains, Strichen, Tarves, Turriff, Tyrie, and Udry—constitute the Buchan poor-law combination. The poorhouse, on the brow of a knoll, a little S of Maud Junction, is a conspicuous edifice, with accommodation for 138 inmates. The U.P. synod has a presbytery of Buchan, with churches at Fraserburgh, New Deer, New Leeds, Peterhead, Roseheart, Savoch of Deer, Stewartfield, and Whitehill. See J. P. Pratt's *History of Buchan* (Ab. 1859), and Peter's *Peat-Mosses of Buchan* (Ab. 1876).

Buchan, a hamlet in Keltoun parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the W side of Carlingwark Loch, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Castle-Douglas.

Buchanan, a parish in the extreme W of Stirlingshire, bounded NW by Arrochar in Dumbartonshire, NE by Callander in Perthshire and by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the upper waters of Loch KATRINE, E by Aberfoyle in Perthshire and by Drymen, S by the $4\frac{1}{2}$ last miles of the winding, impetuous ENDRICK, dividing it from Kilmarnock in Dumbartonshire, and W by an imaginary line drawn up the middle of Loch LOMOND from Endrick Mouth to Island Vow Castle. It thus includes the islands of CLAIRINCH, INCHCAILLOCH, INCHFAD, and INCHCRUIN, with two or three tinier islets, and contains the steam-boat piers of BALMAHA, ROWERDENNAN, and INVER-SNAID; while its church, in the S, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the post-village, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of the station, of Drymen. From NNW to SSE its greatest length is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width from E to W varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 miles; and its area is 47,804 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 6206 are water. Some forty burns, the largest of them ARKLET Water, run to Loch Lomond from Buchanan, whose Callander boundary is traversed by Glengyle Water, and which contains the southern head-streams of the FORTH, as well as Lochs ARKLET ($9\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ furl.), Cruachain, and Dubh. Loch Katrine lies 364, Loch Lomond 23, feet above sea-level; and from the wooded shore of the latter the surface rises, from N to S, into the following summits, of which those marked with an asterisk culminate on the borders of the parish:—*Stob nan Eighrach (2011 feet), *Beinn a' Choin (2524), Creag an Fhithich (1143), Stob an Fhainne (2144), Maol Mor (2249), Cruachan (1762), *Beinn Uaimhe (1962), Cruinn a' Bheinn (2077), Creag a' Bhocain (1613), *Beinn Dubh (1675), *Mulan an't-Sagairt (1898), BEN LOMOND (3192), Ptar-migan (2398), Beinn a' Bhan (1854), Sron Aonaich (1893), Coille Mhor Hill (763), Beinn Uird (1957), Dun Dhamh (996), *Beinn Bhreac (1922), Tom Soilleir (1375), *Gualann (1514), Bhreac Leac (1059), Conic Hill (1175), and Bad Ochainach (852). Of the whole area 4250 acres are under wood, and but 2800 in tillage, these chiefly in the SW corner of the parish, a strip of Strathendrick, and the one part that is not mountainous. Here stand the church at 127, and Buchanan Castle at 50, feet above the sea, this latter being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Drymen, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Loch Lomond, and 3 furlongs from the right bank of the Endrick. Successor to an earlier mansion, destroyed by fire in January 1850, it commands from its finely-wooded park and grounds magnificent views of the lovely surrounding landscape, and is the seat of Douglas-Beresford-Graham, fifth Duke of Montrose (b. 1852; suc. 1874), who owns 103,760 acres (including all this parish) in Stirling, Perth, and Dumbarton shires, valued at £23,100 per annum. From 1231 and earlier Buchanan was held by Buchanans of that ilk, part of whose ancient Peel yet stands 200 paces from the Castle, and upon whose extinction in 1682 the estate was purchased by the third Marquis of Montrose, in 1707 created first Duke, and

BUCKHAVEN

also Marquis of Graham and Buchanan. Apart from these families, the parish has memories of Rob Roy and Rob Roy's sons, of General Wolfe and Wordsworth; but these are noticed under separate headings, where, too, its special features are described. Formed in 1621 by the union of the ancient parish of Inchcailloch and an outlying portion of Luss, it is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, its minister's income amounting to £272. The church, repaired in 1828, contains 300 sittings; and two public schools, Buchanan and Inversnaid, with respective accommodation for 52 and 43 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 29 and 8, and grants of £36, 8s. and £22, 7s. Valuation (1881) £8435, 13s. Pop. (1801) 748, (1851) 632, (1871) 591, (1881) 550.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Buchan, Bulls of. See BULLERS OF BUCHAN.

Buchanhaven, a fishing village in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Peterhead town, and within Peterhead parliamentary burgh. Pop. (1871) 453, (1881) 530.

Buchan Ness, a low but rocky peninsula of E Aberdeenshire, in the S of Peterhead parish, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Peterhead town. Joined to the mainland at BODDAM village by a beach of small rounded stones, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong long, is mainly composed of hornstone and hornstone-porphry, and is crowned by a circular granite lighthouse (erected in 1827 at a cost of £11,912), whose revolving lantern, 130 feet above sea-level, exhibits a flashing light once every five seconds, visible for $17\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles.

Buchanty, a decayed hamlet in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, on the S bank of the Almond, 10 miles NE of Crieff. It has a bridge, amid fine wooded scenery; and it anciently had a chapel, now entirely removed. At Buchanty, too, Skene places 'Banatia,' a frontier town of the 'Vacomagi,' a strong Roman station here being overlooked by a commanding native strength on Dunmore Hill.

Buchany, a village in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Doune.

Bucharin. See BOHARM.

Bucholie, a ruined castle in Canisbay parish, Caithness, on an almost insulated high rock, a little S of Freswick Bay. It seems to have been very ancient and strong; and, according to Pennant, was inhabited in the 12th century by a Danish nobleman.

Bucket, a rivulet of W Aberdeenshire. It rises on the mountains at the boundary with Banffshire, and runs about 7 miles south-south-eastward, along Glenbucket, to the river Don.

Bucket, Bridge of, a hamlet on the Bucket rivulet, 42 miles WNW of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Buckhaven, a large fishing village in Wemyss parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Leven by road, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thornton Junction by a branch line opened in 1881. An old-fashioned place, on the slope of a steepish headland, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Commercial banks, gas-works, a flax-spinning and twine factory, 2 networks, and a pier and harbour formed under the auspices of the Board of Fisheries. The fisher-folk, said variously to be descendants of Norsemen or of the crew of a Brabant ship wrecked in the 17th century, retained not a few peculiar traits of character and appearance a hundred and odd years since, when they were satirised in a curious pamphlet, *History of the College of Buckhaven, or the sayings of Wise Willie and Witty Eppie*. Defoe had written of Buckhaven: 'It is inhabited by fishermen, who are employed wholly in catching fresh fish every day in the firth, and carrying them to Leith and Edinburgh markets. The buildings are but a miserable row of cottages; yet there is scarce a poor man in it; but they are in general so very clownish, that to be of the college of Buckhaven is become a proverb. Here we saw the shore of the sea covered with shrimps like a thin snow; and as you rode among them, they would rise like a kind of dust, and hop like grasshoppers,

being scared by the footing of the horse. The fishermen of this town have a great many boats of all sizes, which lie upon the beach, ready to be fitted out every year for the herring season, in which they have a very great share.' Buckhaven now is included in the fishery district of Anstruther. At it are a Free church, a U.P. church, and 2 public schools, Links and Madras, which, with respective accommodation for 203 and 302 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 129 and 170, and grants of £103, 4s. and £116, 14s. Pop. (1841) 1526, (1861) 1965, (1871) 2187, (1881) 2952.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See *History of Buckhaven* (priv. prin. 1813), and an article in Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal*, Dec. 14, 1833, by the Fife poet, David Molyson.

Buckholmside, a part of Galashiels town in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Gala Water. It takes its name from Buckholm Hill (1064 feet), immediately adjacent to it; and it forms, both practically and compactly, a large part of GALASHIELS.

Buckie, a burn and a hamlet in Alford parish, Aberdeenshire. The burn runs in the central and eastern parts of the parish to the Don. The hamlet adjoins the burn.

Buckie, a coast town in Rathven parish, Banffshire, at the mouth of a burn of its own name, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Fochabers, $10\frac{1}{2}$ of Fochabers station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Portgordon, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ W by S of Portsoy. A bill, now (1881) before Parliament, proposes to form between the two last places, at a cost of £133,512, a branch of the Great North of Scotland, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, with intermediate stations at Cullen, Portknockie, Findochty, Portessie, and Buckie, and with a tunnel of 1280 yards near Cullen House. The burn divides the town into Nether Buckie to the W, and Easter Buckie to the E, the former dating from about 1650, the latter from 1723; and at the eastern end of Easter Buckie is a handsome square, the New Town. The 'largest purely fishing village in Scotland,' Buckie has a post office under Fochabers, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Aberdeen Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union banks, 8 insurance agencies, gas-works, a lifeboat, a public reading-room and library, a network, 3 rope and sail yards, a tobacco factory, 3 oil works, and a large distillery at Inchgower. A fair is held on the Wednesday before the third Tuesday of July old style. An Established church, raised from a chapel of ease to *quoad sacra* status in 1876, is about to be rebuilt; a Free church, Elizabethan in style, has a fine steeple; All Saints' Episcopal church, erected (1875-76) at a cost of £2000, is a Decorated edifice, with nave, chancel, circular apse, and a spire 96 feet high; a U.P. church was built in 1870, and St Peter's Roman Catholic church in 1857. The public school, erected (1876) at a cost of £3392, is an Early English pile, with square tower 60 feet high; and this, Mrs Gordon of Cluny's female industrial school, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 600, 120, and 292 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 366, 107, and 196, and grants of £324, 16s., £93, 12s. 6d., and £184, 6s. The present harbour, replacing one of 1857, was constructed of concrete during 1874-80 at a cost of £60,000, defrayed by the late Mr Gordon of Cluny, and, with an area of 9 acres and quayage of nearly half a mile, comprises an outer and an inner basin. The latter, 4 acres in extent, is 10 feet deep at low water, and thus has a greater depth than any harbour to the N of Leith; 40,000 cubic yards of concrete were used in the entire work, for which 115,000 cubic yards of rock had to be excavated, and 15,000 of soft materials. In 1794 Buckie had only 19 sloops and fishing-boats of aggregately 122 tons; in 1881 its fishing-craft number 333, of 3669 tons, employing 1320 men and boys, and valued at £51,321. It also is head of the fishery district from Banff to Findhorn, in which during 1879 there were cured 8207 barrels of white herring (5108 of them shipped to Baltic and North Sea ports), besides 67,882 cod, ling, and hake—taken by 887 boats of 18,808 tons; the persons employed being 3815 fishermen and boys, 18 fishcurers, 35 coopers, and 2597 others, and the total value of

boats, nets, and lines being estimated at £147,100. The *Jahres-Häringsbericht* gives the Buckie herring catch for the four years 1877-80 as 1320, 2975, 3800, and 12,957 crans. Pop. (1794) 703, (1841) 2165, (1861) 2798, (1871) 3803—1670 in Nether Buckie; (1881) 4268.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See pp. 316-320 of Jas. Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Buckiebourn, a hamlet in the SW of St Nimans parish, Stirlingshire, on a small burn at the foot of the Lennox Hills, 4 miles WNW of Denny.

Buckie-Den, a beautifully romantic dell on the mutual border of Lunan and Maryton parishes, Forfarshire, 4 miles SSW of Montrose. It has steep sides, in some parts almost vertical, in most parts gemmed with shrubs and flowers; and it is traversed by a small rapid rill, running to the sea, and leaping along in cataracts sometimes 20 or 30 feet high.

Buckinch, a quondam island in the river Clyde, within Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. It now forms part of the lands of Scotstown.

Buckland, a burn in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is formed by the confluence of Balcredan and Gribdie burns, in the vicinity of Bombie; and it runs, from the point of confluence, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Dee below St Mary's Isle.

Bucklerhead, a hamlet in Murroes parish, Forfarshire.

Bucklyvie or **Buchlyvie**, a village on the W border of Kippen parish, Stirlingshire, on a small burn, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of the Forth and Clyde railway, and 4 NNE of Balfon. A burgh of barony, it has a post office under Stirling, a railway station, an Established church (1836; *quoad sacra* since 1875), a Free church, a U.P. church (1751), public waterworks (1870), and fairs on 26 June and 18 Nov. A public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 88, and a grant of £74, 1s. 7d. Pop. (1861) 339, (1871) 327, (1881) 319.

Buckny, a burn in Stormont district, Perthshire. Rising in the E of Logierait parish, it passes between the mountains of Benachally (1594 feet) and Duchray (1670); traverses, with impetuous current, a deep, narrow, rocky dell, the Den of Riechip; and, separating Caputh and Clunie parishes, enters the latter in Laignwood park, and there falls into the Lunan, after a course (SSE and E by S) of $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Buck of Cabrach, a mountain on the mutual border of Cabrach, Auchindoir, and Kildrumny parishes, Aberdeenshire, 13 miles SW by S of Huntly. Rising 2368 feet above sea-level, it presents, to the N and E, a pyramidal outline, tapering towards the top, and crowned with a cluster of rocks looking like gigantic statuary; and, though 33 miles distant from the coast, is visible a good way out at sea.

Buddo, a remarkable rock on the coast of St Andrews parish, Fife, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of St Andrews city.

Buddon, a burn of SE Forfarshire, rising in the NW corner of Monifieth parish, and taking a generally SE course of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, till it falls into the Firth of Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Broughty Ferry. See BARRY.

Bueinch, a wooded islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, in Loch Lomond, 1 furlong NE of Inchcrain island, and itself about 1 furlong long.

Buie, a burn in Ardcattan parish, Argyllshire, running about 3 miles to Loch Creran.

Buie or **Buidhe**, a loch on the mutual border of Criech and Dornoch parishes, SE Sutherland, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Bonar-Bridge station. Lying 527 feet above sea-level, it is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long by $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, contains good trout, and is gained by salmon by means of a remarkable ladder on the Carnach river.

Builg, a loch in Kirkmichael parish, S Banffshire, close to the Aberdeenshire border, 3 miles S of Inchroy. Lying 1586 feet above sea-level, at the NE base of Ben Avon, it has an extreme length and breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, abounds in trout and char, and sends off a burn to the river Aven. The Queen beheld it 'beautifully lit up by the setting sun,' 5 Sept. 1860.

Buittle, a coast parish of Kirkcudbrightshire, which, reaching NW to within a mile of Castle-Douglas, and E

to within 5 furlongs of Dalbeattie, is traversed for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by the section of the Glasgow and South-Western between those towns, and towards the S contains the post office village of Palnackie or Polnackie. The latter stands on the right bank of Urr Water, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Urr Waterfoot, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of its post-town Dalbeattie; and, having a good natural harbour, was formerly the port of Castle-Douglas, coal, lime, and slate being the chief imports, livestock and farm produce the exports. Since 1861 the railway has mostly diverted its trade; and now it is a drowsy-looking place, with 2 inns and only some half-dozen shipowners.

The parish is bounded N, NE, and E by Urr, SE by Colvend, S by the Solway Firth (here 15 miles wide), SW by Rerwick and Kelton, NW by Kelton and Crossmichael. From N by W to S by E it has an extreme length of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 1 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,431 acres, of which $860\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, $104\frac{1}{2}$ water, and $74\frac{1}{2}$ 'inks.' The seaboard consists of a peninsula, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down to Almoness Point, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, which rises 200 and 100 feet, and is washed on the E by Rough Firth, on the W by Orchardton and Auchencairn Bays. The surface inland is pleasantly diversified by grassy or arable hills, attaining 597 feet in Barskeoch, and somewhat exceeding 400 in Guffogland, 500 in Tod Fell, 500 in Barloch, and 400 in Blackbelly. Urr Water flows to Rough Firth along all the boundary with Urr and Colvend; whilst the south-western, with Kelton and Rerwick, is traced by Doach Burn and Potterland Lane, descending to Orchardton Bay through a beautiful wooded glen, the so-called 'Trossachs of Galloway.' Other streams, in the interior, are Corra Lane, Mill of Glen Burn, and Little Lane. The Craginair granite quarries, situated near Urr Water at 390 feet above sea-level, were opened about 1806, and were worked by the Liverpool Dock Trustees from 1825 to 1832. Once more in active operation, they employ several hundred labourers, including those of Messrs Newall, who furnished granite for the Thames Embankment. Iron-ore, rock-crystal, talc, and spar are also found. The soil is fertile on the arable lands, which comprise a considerable aggregate of reclaimed foreshore and moss; nearly 1000 acres are under wood. Antiquities are a vitrified fort at Castlegower, in the W; another hill-fort at Almoness, in the S; the picturesque old tower of Orchardton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Palnackie, the only round tower in Galloway, with the rare Ceterach fern growing on its walls; the vaults and ditches of the grand Castle of Botel or Buittle on the Urr, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Buittle Bridge, a favourite seat this (it is said) of Baliol; the site of Kirkennan church, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Palnackie; and the ivy-clad First Pointed ruins of Buittle church, held anciently by Sweetheart Abbey. The mansions are Munches and Kirkennan, 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dalbeattie; and 11 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Buittle is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; its minister's income is £396. The present church (1819; 400 sittings) stands by the old one towards the middle of the parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Dalbeattie. Two public schools, High Buittle and Palnackie, with respective accommodation for 88 and 100 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 56 and 72, and grants of £39, 10s. and £55, 4s. Valuation (1881) £12,993, 15s. 9d. Pop. (1811) 858, (1861) 1165, (1871) 1026, (1881) 991.—*Ord. Sur.*, s. 5, 1857.

Bulcholie. See BULCHOLIE.

Bulg. See BULG.

Bull, a loch in North Bute parish, Bute island, Bute-shire, 9 miles NW of Rothesay. Measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ furlong, it abounds in two kinds of trout, and sends off a rivulet $\frac{3}{4}$ mile northward to the Kyles of Bute.

Bullers-Buchan, a small fishing village in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, in the vicinity of the Bullers of Buchan.

Bullers of Buchan, a stupendous series of granite cliffs, with a huge rocky caldron into which the sea rushes through a natural archway, in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Slains Castle, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SSW of Peterhead. The cliffs for a considerable distance are high and rugged, and at the Buller proper are pierced by a tunnel, open horizontally in front to the inward rush of the sea, and vertically within to the sky, forming there what is locally called the Pot. The rocks, both in front and in the Pot, are wall-like, and probably 100 feet in height; they terminate in so sharp a land surface as to leave but a narrow and precarious footway either for traversing the summit of the arch or going round the margin of the Pot. Sir Walter Scott's description of the Buller pales before that by Dr Samuel Johnson, who visited it with Boswell in 1773:—'We turned our eyes to the Buller or Bouillior of Buchan, which no man can see with indifference who has either sense of danger or delight in rarity. It is a rock perpendicularly tubulated, united on one side with a high shore, and on the other rising steep to a great height above the main sea. The top is open, from which may be seen a dark gulf of water, which flows into the cavity through a breach made in the lower part of the enclosing rock. It has the appearance of a vast well bordered with a wall. The edge of the Buller is not wide, and, to those that walk round, appears very narrow. He that ventures to look downwards sees that if his foot should slip, he must fall from his dreadful elevation upon stones on one side, or into the water on the other. We, however, went round, and were glad when the circuit was completed. When we came down to the sea, we saw some boats and rowers, and resolved to explore the Buller at the bottom. We entered the arch which the water had made, and found ourselves in a place which—though we could not think ourselves in danger—we could scarcely survey without some recoil of the mind. The basin in which we floated was nearly circular, perhaps 30 yards in diameter. We were enclosed by a natural wall rising steep on every side, to a height which produced the idea of insurmountable confinement. The interception of all lateral light caused a dismal gloom: round us was a perpendicular rock,—above us the distant sky,—and below an unknown profundity of water. If I had any malice against a walking spirit, instead of laying him in the Red Sea, I would condemn him to reside in the Buller of Buchan. But terror without danger is only one of the sports of fancy,—a voluntary agitation of the mind that is permitted no longer than it pleases. We were soon at leisure to examine the place with minute inspection, and found many cavities, which, as the watermen told us, went backward to a depth which they had never explored. Their extent we had not time to try; they are said to serve different purposes. Ladies come hither sometimes in the summer with collations, and smugglers make them storehouses for clandestine merchandise. It is hardly to be doubted but the pirates of ancient times often used them as magazines of arms or repositories of plunder. To the little vessels used by the Northern rovers, the Buller may have served as a shelter from storms, and perhaps as a retreat from enemies; the entrance might have been stopped, or guarded with little difficulty, and though the vessels that were stationed within would have been battered with stones showered on them from above, yet the crews would have lain safe in the caverns.'

Bullionfield, an extensive paper-work establishment in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire, adjacent to Invergowrie village, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Dundee. It was originally a work for bleaching and dyeing yarn and cloth, and it is now a work for manufacturing immense quantities of printing and other papers.

Bullion Well, a mineral spring in Ecclesmachan parish, Linlithgowshire. It is near the manse; it issues from the trap rocks of Tor Hill; it is weakly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen; and it formerly was visited by invalids, but is now neglected.

Bulvicar, a bay in Seil island, Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire.

Bulwark. See OLD DEER.

Bunachton, a loch on the mutual border of Daviot and Inverness parishes, Inverness-shire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Inverness. Lying 701 feet above sea-level, it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile

BUNAVOULN

long, and has on its S bank a bed of marl from 5 to 6 feet deep.

Bunavoulin, a village in Morvern parish, Argyllshire. It has a post office under Fort William.

Bunawe, a village on the western verge of Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the left bank of the river Awe, immediately above its entrance into Loch Etive, 1½ mile NE of Taynuilt station, and 14½ miles E by N of Oban. It has a ferry across Loch Etive; and is a starting-point for ascending Ben Cruachan and exploring Glen Etive. An extensive iron-work, the Lorn Furnace, near the village, was established in 1753 by a Lancashire company, who leased the adjoining woods for £430 a year till 1864, when the rent was raised to £2300. The iron ore hæmatite was imported from Furness, here to be smelted with charcoal; but within the last few years the works have come to an almost entire stoppage, the furnace being out of blast in both 1878 and 1879. Extensive granite quarries are also in the neighbourhood, employing some 60 workmen, chiefly Welshmen and Aberdonians. They were the scene, in 1871, of a 'monster blast.' A tunnel, 4 feet high, 2½ wide, and 50 long, with two terminal branches, 13 and 15 feet long, each rounded at the head into a large chamber, had been cut into an overhanging mountain during the previous two years; a charge of 4 tons of gunpowder was deposited in these two chambers; the entrance was closed with stones and Roman cement; a train was fired by a powerful galvanic battery; and, immediately, with smothered subterranean roar, the mountain side seemed to heave slightly upwards, and then subsided into the quarries to the extent of many thousand tons.

Bunchrew, a station in Kirkhill parish, Invernessshire, on the Highland railway, 3½ miles W of Inverness. Bunchrew House, a small turreted mansion near, was the birthplace and a favourite retreat of the Lord President, Duncan Forbes of Culloden (1685-1747).

Bunchrubin. See DORES.

Bundalloch, a fishing village in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, on the NE shore of Loch Long, near Dornie village, and 10 miles NE of Kyle Akin.

Buness or **Bunness**, a hamlet in Unst island, Shetland, near the head of Balta Sound. Buness House stands in its vicinity, and was the place where the philosophers, Biot and Captain Kater, conducted their experiments on the pendulum in 1817-18. A quarry of chrome ore on the Buness estate was the first source whence chrome was introduced to the British market.

Bunessan. See BONESSAN.

Bunihigh. See HELMSDALE.

Bunker's Hill, an eminence within the New Town of Edinburgh, now crowned by St James Square.

Bunkle and Preston, a parish of NE central Berwickshire, formed early in last century by the union of two separate parishes. Extending northward to within 1½ mile of Grant's House station on the main North British, it is traversed in the extreme E by 2 furlongs of the Dunse branch, whose station of Chirnside lies just outside the south-eastern angle; and Bunkle church, standing towards the middle of the parish, is 4½ miles WNW of that station, 3 NW of the post-village of Edrom, and 5 NNE of the town of Dunse. It is bounded NE by Coldingham, E by Chirnside, S by Edrom and Dunse, W too by Dunse, and NW by detached portions of Longformacus and Abbey St Bathans. With a rudely triangular outline, it has an extreme length from N to S of 4½, and a width from E to W of 5½ miles; its area is 9256½ acres, of which 67½ are water. The WHITADDER, a beautiful trout stream, roughly traces all the boundary with Dunse and Edrom, and near Chirnside station is joined by Billymire Burn, which, marking the eastern border, itself receives from the interior the south-eastward flowing Fosterland, Draden, Lintlaw, and lesser burns. The drainage of the north-western corner of the parish is carried northward to Eye Water, being parted from the basin of the Whitadder by Bunkle Edge. Starting from Stoneshiel Hill (723 feet) on the left bank of the Whitadder in the extreme W, this southern range of the Lammermuirs strikes across Bunkle in a north-easterly

BURDIEHOUSE

direction, cutting it into two unequal portions (by much the larger that to the SE), and culminating 7 furlongs NW of the church at 879 feet. The surface falls away on either side—S and south-eastward to Preston churchyard (343 feet), Preston (326), Marden (298), Lintlaw (335) Blanerne (200), and Billy Mains (225); north-westward to points upon Drake Mire 530, 708, and 660 feet above the level of the sea. The rocks include some trap, but are mainly Silurian in the N, Devonian in the S; and in the W, on Hoardweel farm, a copper mine has twice been worked. The soil of the uplands, naturally poor, has been greatly improved with lime and marl; that of the southern undulating plain is fertile and well cultivated, and on his farm here of Slighshouses, Dr James Hutton introduced the Norfolk system of drill-husbandry to Scotland (1754-68). At least three-fourths of the whole area are arable, and some 500 acres are under wood. Antiquities are 8 round camps on Bunkle Edge, and remains of Bunkle Castle near the church, of Blanerne Castle in the SE, and of Billy Castle in the NW. The last, belonging to the Earls of Angus, stood in the middle of a great morass, now drained and tilled, and was demolished in Hertford's raid of 1544. Sir John Stewart, son of Alexander Lord High Steward of Scotland, by marriage with the heiress of Sir Alexander de Bonkil (1288) obtained the barony of Bunkle; and through his descendants, the Stewart Earls of Angus (1329-77) and the Douglas Earls of Angus (1389-1633), it ultimately came to the Hon. Lucy Montagu (1805-77), whose husband, the Earl of Home, is owner now of more than half the parish. Two other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £100. The principal estates with mansions, Cruickfield, Easter Cruickfield, and Blanerne, are all three situated in the S of the parish; and the last, on the Whitadder, has been held by the Lumsdaines since 1320. John Brown, M.D. (1735-88), founder of the Brunonian system of medicine, was a native of Bunkle. It is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the minister's income is £400. The church, containing 400 sittings, was rebuilt in 1820, all but a semicircular Norman apse, described in Muir's *Church Architecture* (1861) as 'evidently a very early building, which may date from even before the beginning of the 12th century. The interior roof is a plain half-concave similar to the vaulting in the apse of the chapel in Edinburgh Castle. The arch that communicated with the chancel is semicircular, and of one deep square-edged order, from plain impost bevelled on the lower edge.' Two schools, at Lintlaw and Preston, with respective accommodation for 100 and 49 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 48 and 43, and grants of £40, 3s. and £23, 3s. Valuation (1881) £12,131, 9s. Pop. (1801) 674, (1821) 787, (1871) 764, (1881) 726.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Bunloit, a hamlet in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Invernessshire, on the W shore of Loch Ness, 3 miles SSW of Urquhart Bay. A public school here, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 32, and a grant of £30, 10s.

Bunness. See BUNESS.

Bunroy, a hamlet in Kilmonivaig parish, Invernessshire. It has a Roman Catholic chapel, built in 1826, and containing 350 sittings.

Buntoit. See BUNLOIT.

Bunzeon, an estate, with an old mansion, in Cults parish, Fife. It belonged to the Bruces, one of whom represented Cupar burgh in the Scottish Parliament of 1703; but it passed to the Earl of Crawford; and its old mansion is now a farmhouse.

Burdiehouse, a hamlet and a burn of Edinburghshire. The hamlet, in the SE of Liberton parish, lies on the burn 4½ miles S by E of Edinburgh, and 1½ NW of Loanhead; is supposed to have been originally called Bourdeaux-House, from its being the residence of some of Queen Mary's French attendants in 1561; and is celebrated for its limekilns, which manufacture about 15,000 bolls of lime a year. A vast deposit of limestone

here contains fossils which have been largely discussed by eminent geologists.—The burn, rising on the northern shoulder of the Pentland Hills, within Colinton parish, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to Burdiehouse hamlet, and thence 5 miles north-eastward through Liberton parish, and on the boundary with Newton and Inveresk parishes, to the Firth of Forth between Joppa and Fisherrow.

Burdsyards, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of the town of Forres, Elginshire.

Burg, a bold, high, basaltic headland, in the SW of Mull island, Argyllshire, mainly identical with Ardtun, which has been already noticed.

Burgar, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Evie and Rendall parish, Orkney, 11 miles from Kirkwall.

Burgee. See **URKNEY**.

Burghead, a promontory, a bay, a small town, and a *quoad sacra* parish, in Duffus parish, Elginshire. The promontory projects north-westward into the Moray Firth, measuring about 810 yards in length by 336 in breadth. It rises at first with very slight ascent from 28 feet above sea-level till it terminates in a round hill with altitude of 80 feet or upwards, and with a rocky precipitous sea-front. Upon this hill are vestiges of an ancient fortification—the borg most probably of Sigurd, Norwegian jarl of Orkney (c. 889). ‘Hill Burton,’ says Skene, ‘in stating his disbelief in the genuineness of Richard of Cirencester, adds, among other things to be abandoned, “the celebrated Winged Camp; the Pteroton Stratopedon can no longer remain at Burghead, though a water-tank discovered there in 1809 has become a Roman bath to help in its identification.” He is, however, mistaken in supposing that its identification rests upon Richard. Ptolemy is in reality the authority for Alata Castra, and its position on the Moray Firth. It is of course absurd to recognise Roman remains there at that early period, but there can be no question that the ramparts of a town of the Vacomagi are still to be seen on that headland, which by the Norsemen was afterwards called Torfnæs’ (*Celt. Scot.*, 1876, vol. i., pp. 74, 336).—The bay is flanked, on one side by the promontory, on the other by a headland at the mouth of the Findhorn river; measures fully 4 miles across the entrance; penetrates the land to the distance of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the entrance line; and has nearly a half-moon form.—The town stands on the slope of the promontory, at the terminus of a branch of the Highland railway (1862), $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Alves Junction, $10\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Elgin, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Forres. Laid out on a regular plan, with well-built and substantial houses, it is much frequented as a summer watering-place; carries on considerable commerce, an extensive herring fishery, and a limited salmon fishery; and has a post office, with money order, savings’ bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, a public reading-room, a suite of baths, a coastguard station, a custom-house, a *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, and a U.P. church. The Morayshire Chemical Works, for the manufacture of artificial manures, was started in 1864; and boat-building and fish-curing are also carried on. The harbour, fronting westward or towards Cromarty, was begun in 1807, and completed in 1810; comprises a basin measuring 540 by 150 feet, with a sea-wall 240 feet long, extended in 1832 by a breakwater of 200 feet, and, besides serving for the local commerce, accommodates passage-vessels on a ferry to Sutherland, and receives calls of steamers plying between Leith and Inverness. The herring catch was 6600 crams in 1877, 1834 in 1878, 7900 in 1879, and 13,978 in 1880. A public school, with accommodation for 351 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 238, and a grant of £197, 7s. The *quoad sacra* parish church was built as a chapel of ease about the year 1830. The *quoad sacra* parish was constituted in 1868, and is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray. Stipend, £120. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 1947; of town (1831) 749, (1861) 1099, (1871) 1308, (1881) 1472.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876. See Chambers’s *Book of Days* (1864), for an account of the ‘Dourie’ or ‘Clavie,’ a relic of fire-

worship still kept up here on 12 Jan.; chap. xi. of Jas. Brown’s *Round Table Club* (1873); and Arthur Mitchell’s ‘Vacation Notes in Cromar, Burghead, and Strathspey’ (*Proc. Soc. Ants. Scot.*, 1875).

Burgh-Head, Wigtownshire. See **BOROUGH-HEAD**.

Burgie, an estate, with a mansion, in Rafford parish, Elginshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Forres. It belonged to the Abbots of Kinross, and passed, in 1567, to the family of Dunbar. A strong castle was built upon it in 1602; and is now represented by only a large, beautiful, six-story square tower, surmounted by battlements, and commanding an extensive view. An addition was made to the castle in 1702, in form of a more modernised building; but both this and the greater part of the castle were taken down in 1802 for building the present contiguous mansion.

Burleigh, an old baronial castle in Orwell parish, Kinross-shire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Milnathort. A place originally of great strength, it was the seat from 1446 of the family of Balfour, and gave them the peerage title of Baron; it passed with its lands to General Irwin, and afterwards to Graham of Kinross; and now it is represented by only part of its exterior walls, incorporated with the outbuildings of a farmstead. Sir James Balfour was made Lord Balfour of Burleigh in 1606; Robert, fourth lord, the murderer of the Inverkeithing schoolmaster, took part in the ‘15, and suffered attainder; and Alexander Hugh Bruce was declared heir to the barony by the House of Lords in 1868, and relieved from the effect of the attainder by Act of Parliament in 1869. His Lordship’s seat is KENNET House in Clackmannanshire.

Burn, an estate, with a mansion, in Fettercairn parish, SW Kincardineshire, on the left bank of the North Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Edzell. The mansion was built in 1791 by Lord Adam Gordon; its present owner, Major Wm. M’Inroy, holds 4988 acres in the shire, valued at £3182 per annum.

Burnbane, a village in the E of Perthshire. Its post-town is Dunkeld.

Burnbank, a burn in Kincardine parish, Perthshire. It runs to the Forth, and has been used for mill-power and for floating moss into the Forth.

Burnbank, a fishing village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, 3 miles S of Aberdeen.

Burnbrae, a modern mansion in Abbey Paisley parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Johnstone. It is a seat of Rt. Tho. Napier Speir, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1853), who owns in the shire 1527 acres, valued at £6487 per annum (£2736 of it for minerals).

Burnbrae, a village in Calderhead registration district, Lanarkshire.

Burnbrae, a village in the W centre of Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its post-town Tarbolton.

Burnbridge, a village in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

Burnbutts, a village in the NW of Lanarkshire. Its post-town is Tollcross, under Glasgow.

Burness, an estate, with a mansion, in Firth and Stenness parish, Orkney.

Burness, a small lake in the N of Westray parish, Orkney. It contains trout; and it sends off its superfluence to Saintear lake.

Burness, an ancient parish, now annexed to Cross parish, in Sanday island, Orkney. Originally called St Colm’s, it forms the NW limb of Sanday, and is almost surrounded by the sea, being connected with the rest of Sanday by only a narrow isthmus. It presents for the most part, a flat, green, fertile appearance; and it contains several ponds, a considerable freshwater lake, a public board school, and the mansions of Scar and Saville. A curious tumulus was discovered in 1824. In Burness was born the lyric poet, David Vedder (1790-1854).

Burnfoot, a seaport hamlet in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, at the mouth of Abbey Burn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Kirkcudbright. It is a free port, and might easily be provided with a commodious harbour.

Burnfoot, a small harbour in Old Luce parish, Wig-

BURNFOOT

townshire, at the head of Luce Bay, within 2 miles of Glenluce village. It accommodates only small vessels of less than 60 or 70 tons burden.

Burnfoot, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Hod-dam parish, Dumfriesshire, 1 mile E of Ecclefechan. Its owner, J. Irving, Esq., holds 4868 acres in the shire, valued at £36,835 per annum.

Burnfoot, a hamlet on the NW border of Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, at the influx of a burn to Kirtle Water, near Springkell.

Burnfoot, a place in Carriden parish, Linlithgowshire. It overlies a rich seam of coal; and it was the birth-place of Col. Jas. Gardiner (1688-1745), who fell at the battle of Prestonpans.

Burnfoot, a hamlet, with a woollen spinning-mill, in Glendovan parish, Perthshire.

Burnfoot, a hamlet, with a long-established bleach-field, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

Burnfoot, a small town, connected with iron-works, in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire. Pop. (1871) 1421.

Burnhall, a village near Motherwell, in Lanarkshire.

Burnhaven, a fishing village in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, on the NW side of Sandford Bay, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Peterhead town. It is of modern origin; was erected by George Mudie, Esq. of Meethill; and has a public school and a small harbour. The school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1879) a day and evening average attendance of 93 and 16, and grants of £73, 9s. and £5, 4s. The harbour is suited chiefly for fishing boats, and has a landing-place constructed at a cost of about £300.

Burnhead, a hamlet, with a U.P. church (1800; 700 sittings), in Penpont parish, Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Thornhill.

Burnhead. See DUNSCORE.

Burnhead, an estate, with a mansion, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire.

Burnhouse. See BEITH.

Burnhouse, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in the parish and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village of Stow, Edinburghshire.

Burniesterpe, a village in Urquhart parish, NE Elginshire, 2 miles SW of Garmouth.

Burnmouth, a fishing village in the SE corner of AYTON parish, Berwickshire, picturesquely lying at the foot of a steep ravine, with heights to S, W, and N that rise to 170, 309, and 310 feet above sea-level. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Burnmouth station on the North British, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed; and, included in Eyemouth fishing district, it carries on a thriving fishery, chiefly of herrings and haddocks. A harbour here, originally constructed at a cost of £1600, has been greatly improved by the erection of a W break-water, 325 feet long, and the extension of the pier to a total length of 800 feet, with a lighthouse at the end of it, these improvements having been finished in 1879 at a cost of £6296. Pop. (1871) 314, (1881) 432, minus 24 fishermen, who were lost in the gale of 14 Oct. 1881.

Burnnoch, a burn in Ochiltree parish, Argyllshire, running to Lugar Water.

Burn of Cambus. See CAMEBUS, BURN OF.

Burn-Row, a village in Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire.

Burns, a hamlet in the Milton section of Markinch parish, Fife.

Burnside, a village comprising Wallacetown in Polmont parish, and Standrigg in Muiravonside parish, Stirlingshire.

Burnside, a village in the parish and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of the town of Dalry, Ayrshire. A public school at it, accommodating 95 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 93, and a grant of £75, 15s.

Burnside, a hamlet in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles NNW of Forfar. A public school at it, for Tannadice and Kirriemuir, with accommodation for 67 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 52, and a grant of £52, 15s.

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Burnside, an estate, with a mansion, in Rescobie parish, Forfarshire.

Burnside, a village in the N of Banffshire, 3 miles from Cornhill station.

Burnside, a village of NW Fife, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Newburgh.

Burnside, a hamlet in St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire, contiguous to Roadside hamlet, a short distance W of St Cyrus village.

Burnside, a recent neat hamlet on Geddes estate, in Nairn parish, Nairnshire.

Burnswark. See BRUNSWARK.

Burntisland, a town and a parish of S Fife, on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth. The town adjoins the steamboat ferry station (1848) of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British railway, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Granton, $9\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Edinburgh, $5\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Leith, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ SW of Kirkcaldy. Its old name, Wester Kinghorn, was changed about 300 years ago to Bertlyland, Bertland, or Bruntiland, of dubious etymology. A royal and parliamentary burgh, an important coaling port, a place of great railway thoroughfare, a seat of considerable local trade, and a resort of summer visitors for recreation and sea-bathing, it stands on low ground, partly peninsular, and screened along the N by a chain of wooded hills, the highest of which, the BIN (632 feet), commands a magnificent view. Rossend Castle, on an eminence at the W end of the town overlooking the harbour, is said to have been built in 1382 by Durie of Durie; figured long as a military strength; belonged to Kirkcaldy of Grange (executed 1573); served, at another time, as the headquarters of the armed Covenanters of the S of Fife; passed through the hands of many different proprietors; and, greatly altered by modern additions, is now the residence of Mr Jas. Shepherd, manufacturer, Kirkcaldy. Colinswell, Greenmount, and Starley Hall, all handsome modern mansions, are in the vicinity. The hamlet of Kirkton, with the quaint churchyard of the old parish church, St Adamnan's (1243), and the hamlet of Grange, with an extensive distillery, lie respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, but are now included within the municipal boundary. A spacious common, called the Links, adjoins the town on the E, and is half encircled by pleasant seaward-looking villas. One of these, Craigholm Cottage, near the extremity of the Links, was for several years the summer residence of Dr Chalmers (1780-1847); and in a house near the Forth Hotel Mrs Mary Somerville (1780-1872) passed much of her early childhood.

A wall was built round the town in the reign of Charles I.; and part of it, at the E end, is standing still. The Music Hall (400 seats), lying off the E end of High Street, was built in 1857 at a cost of nearly £2000, all defrayed by Messrs John and Joseph Young of Dunearn; and, given by their representatives in 1869 to the town, serves both for entertainments and public meetings. The parish church, built in 1592-94, on the model of the North Church of Amsterdam, is a curious square edifice, surmounted by a squat, vane-capped tower, and contains 900 sittings; other places of worship are a Free church (1860), a U.P. church, and St Serf's Episcopal chapel. There are also a town-hall (1846), a fever hospital (1880), an institution for science and art classes, a railway mechanics' reading-room and library, a total abstinence society, a masonic lodge, a golf club, and several miscellaneous institutions. New board schools, erected (1876) in Elizabethan style at a cost of £6000, and an Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 600 and 150 children, had in 1879 an average attendance of 411 and 130, and grants of £370, 10s. and £90, 8s.

The most prominent structures of the town are those connected with the harbour and the railway. The harbour, called *Portus Gratiae* or *Portus Salutis* in old burgh charters, long bore the character of being the best on the Firth of Forth, as large, well sheltered, and easy of access. Formerly only a tidal haven, it has been greatly improved, under acts of 1870, 1875, and 1881, by the construction of a wet dock, a sea-wall, and other works, at a cost of £150,000, advanced by the North British Com-

pany. Up to 1881 it was managed as part of the burgh property by the town council, but by the latest Act it is vested in 8 commissioners, 4 of them appointed by that company, and 4 by the town council. The wet dock, opened on 1 Dec. 1876, covers $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and has about 630 yards of quayage, a depth of from $19\frac{1}{2}$ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, an entrance 50 feet wide, railway connections, and three hydraulic loading machines; the sea-wall, starting from the island at the S end of Cromwell Dyke, is thence to be carried in a westerly and a northerly direction, including several acres of the foreshore. How great already has been the effect of the improvements, may be seen in the growth of the harbour revenue from £197 in 1860 and £1622 in 1875, to £16,519 in 1879, £14,785 in 1880, and £11,000 in the first 7 months of 1881. The quantity, too, of coal exported has risen from 190,061 tons in 1876 to 230,132 in 1877, 368,480 in 1878, 450,636 in 1879, 460,664 in 1880, and 296,694 in the first 7 months of 1881.



Seal of Burntisland.

The railway station adjoins the steamboat pier, and combines elegance of architecture with commodiousness of arrangement; whilst the neighbouring Forth Hotel is a handsome edifice, with all the convenience of a city establishment. The railway between the sea and the town passes first through deep rock-cuts, and next along a beach devoted to bathing. A little way down the line is a large railway-carriage and engine depot. Encroachments by the sea have been made and are menaced to the E of the railway works; and Sibbald's *History of Fife* (1710) says that towns-folk not long dead 'did remember the grassy Links reach to the Black Craigs, near a mile into the sea now.'

In 1656 Burntisland had 7 vessels of from 12 to 150 tons; like other ports of Fife, it is said to have suffered greatly from the Union. The boats of the Forth and East Coast fisheries long made its harbour their principal rendezvous, but were eventually drawn to Anstruther and other places. A herring fishery, with Burntisland for its headquarters, began about 1793, was vigorously prosecuted for many years, and produced from 16,000 to 18,000 barrels annually; but even that declined into little more than curing and cooping the cargoes of boats from other ports. Whale fishing sent out two vessels of respectively 311 and 377 tons in 1830 and some following years; but that likewise failed and was relinquished. The town has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and insurance departments, a railway telegraph office, branches of the Commercial and National Banks, a savings' bank, and a fair on the third Friday of July. New waterworks, costing £25,000, were opened in 1878. The distributing reservoir at Kilmundy lies, 1 mile NW of the town, at 200 feet above sea-level; the principal reservoir is at Cullalo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Aberdour, and covers 40 acres; and the total storage capacity is 100,000,000 gallons, or 140 days' supply, at the rate a day of 70 gallons per head of the

present population. Another great improvement was effected in 1880, by granolithic paving at the East End, a handsome and almost unbroken promenade being formed thus of 2020 feet.

Burntisland belonged anciently to Dunfermline Abbey, and was exchanged by James V., in 1541, for some lands in the neighbourhood, that he might erect it into a royal burgh. It dates as a royal burgh from that year, and it got new charters in 1587 and 1632. It is now governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 7 councillors; and it unites with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Dysart, in sending a member to parliament. Its police affairs are managed by the magistrates and town council as commissioners of police; and its municipal, police, and parliamentary boundaries were made identical in 1876. The corporation revenue in 1865 was £548, in 1880, £764. The annual value of real property—£8846 in 1843—was £23,904, 7s. 3d. in 1881, inclusive of the railway. The parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1881 was 642. Pop. of burgh (1831) 1873, (1841) 1959, (1861) 3143, (1871) 3265, (1881) 4096. Houses (1881) 829 inhabited, 61 vacant, 22 building.

Agricola, the Roman general, on crossing the Forth into Fife (83 A. D.), is thought, by some writers, to have landed at Burntisland, and to have encamped his army on Dunearn Hill, 2 miles to the NNW. On its summit is a plateau, surrounded with an immense number of loose stones, and known as Agricola's Garrison. In 1563, at Rossend Castle, where Queen Mary was spending the night on her way to St Andrews, the hapless Chastelard burst into her chamber—the offence for which he was brought to the block. A meeting of the General Assembly was held in the parish church in 1601, being summoned from Edinburgh by James VI., who durst not trust himself to the stormy Firth, and who here re-swore the Solemn League and Covenant, and suggested to the Assembly the propriety of revising the English translation of the Scriptures. In April 1615, the serving by the Queen's chamberlain of certain writs gave rise to an eviction riot of 'a multitude of women, above an hundred, of the bangster Amazon kind, who maist un-courteously dung him [the Earl of Dunfermline] off his feet and his witnesses with him, they all hurt and blooded, all his letters and precepts reft fra him, riven, and cast away, and sae stoned and chased out of the town.' The minister, Master Watson, a man of no calm port, would seem to have roused the townsfolk's hot humours, and the bailie's wife was leader of the Amazons. The inhabitants of Burntisland were zealous Covenanters, and made a powerful stand against Cromwell; eventually compelled to surrender the town to him, they exacted from him the stipulation that he would repair its streets and harbour. A letter of 29 July 1651, from the Protector to the Speaker of the House of Commons, describes the town as 'well seated, pretty strong, but marvellous capable of further improvement in that respect without great charge;' the harbour as 'near a fathom deeper than at Leith at a high spring-tide, and not commanded by any ground without the town.' In April 1667, a fleet of 30 Dutch sail appeared at the mouth of the Firth of Forth, and some of the Burntisland privateers taking their cannon ashore, and raising a battery to defend the harbour, the Dutch ships lashed out with their ordnance against the town, and knocked a few chimneys down, but did no further harm. The town was occupied, in 1715, by the Earl of Mar's troops; and a spot adjacent to it was the camping ground, in 1746, of a large body of Hessians. Lord Burntisland was a life-title conferred in 1672 on Sir Jas. Wemyss of Caskieberry, husband of Margaret, Countess of Wemyss.

The parish of Burntisland, originally called Wester Kinghorn, is bounded N and E by Kinghorn, S by the Firth of Forth, and W by Aberdour. Its length from E to W varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 2950 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 386 are foreshore. The coast, inclusive of sinuosities, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, the shore being sandy

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to the E and rocky to the W of the town. A small headland, called Ross Point, lies about 3 furlongs W of the harbour; and a creek strikes inland from that point, is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide at the entrance and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and has been bisected by a stone wall 12 feet high and 9 feet broad, pierced with two flood-gates, and has, through the flood-gates, such an influx and efflux of tidal current as drives a corn-mill. The seaboard, to the width of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, appears, in a rough view, a hill-flanked plain, but really has considerable diversity of elevation, being traversed from E to W by a series of ridges, parallel to one another, and of different heights. The first ascends gently from the sea; the next, called School Hill or Mount Pleasant, rises on the northern outskirts of the town; and the third, is that on which Kirkton village stands, but all three are of very inconsiderable elevation. The fourth is the Bin, truly and conspicuously a hill, rising abruptly to an altitude of 632 feet above sea-level. The surface northward thence presents an interesting variety of hill and dale; has eminences somewhat irregularly scattered, and considerably diverse in height and aspect, and culminates in Dunearn Hill (671 feet), 2 miles NNW of the town. Dunearn Hill looks very like an extinct volcano, and it commands a magnificent panoramic view, embracing portions of 14 counties. Starley Burn descends from the western hills, falls over a high rock into the sea, making there a very picturesque cascade, and holds so much carbonate of lime in solution as to petrify moss and wood. The rocks are carboniferous and eruptive, and they exhibit constituents and juxtapositions highly interesting to geologists. Sandstone and limestone are quarried; coal is known to exist; ironstone, bituminous shale (extensively worked by the Burntisland Oil Company), slate clay, and various kinds of trap abound; and natrolite, zeolite, amethyst, chalcedony, agates, and other scarce minerals are found. Numerous kinds of fossils, some of them of rare character, are in the limestone; and basaltic columns, in beautiful arrangement, occur on Orrock Hill and on the northern side of Dunearn Hill. The soil between the town and the Bin is mostly a rich, deep, very fertile loam; that to the N of the Bin is of lighter character, yet mostly well cultivated and productive. Numerous tumuli were formerly in the N; a small baronial fortalice was formerly at Balbee; and ruins of the small fort or castle of Knockdovie, which belonged to one Douglas, a persecutor of the Covenanters, crown a small eminence at Stenhouse. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 29 of from £50 to £100, and 60 of from £20 to £50. Burntisland is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; the living is worth £263. Valuation of landward portion (1881) £9490, 19s. 8d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1530, (1831) 2366, (1841) 2210, (1861) 3670, (1871) 3872, (1881) 4614.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See J. C. R. Buckner's *Rambles in and around Aberdour and Burntisland* (1881).

Burntown, a village near Gargunnoch, on the N border of Stirlingshire.

Burnturk, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Kettle village. Sandstone quarries are in its neighbourhood.

Burnweel. See BARNs OF AYR.

Burnwyad, a hamlet in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Ratho village.

Burra, an island, an ancient parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish in the S of Shetland. The island lies about $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of the nearest part of the mainland, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Lerwick, under which it has a post office; measures about 6 miles in length from NNE to SSW, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile in breadth; has an irregular outline and a rocky coast; and consists, in a general view, of a hill ridge. The ancient parish, comprising Burra, House, Hevera, and Papa islands, is united to the parishes of Bressay and Quarff. House island, sometimes called East Burra, extends parallel to most of Burra, at nearly mid-distance between it and the mainland; approaches Burra so near at one point as to communicate

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with it by a rude timber bridge; measures about 5 miles in length, and nearly 1 mile in mean breadth; and consists mostly of a hill ridge, but terminates on the S in a long, narrow, grassy peninsula. Hevera and Papa will be separately noticed. The *quoad sacra* parish (stipend, £120), in the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland, comprises, since 1833, the ancient parishes of Burra and Quarff. Pop. (1861) 890, (1871) 952, (1881) 918, of whom about 425 belong to Burra island. See BRESSAY.

Burrafrith, a romantic bay and a hamlet in the N of Unst island, Shetland. The bay penetrates the land about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward, has a sandy beach, and embosoms a holm or small pastoral island of its own name. The hamlet has a public school, with accommodation for 50 children.

Burraness, a headland in North Yell parish, on the E side of Yell island, Shetland, confronting the sound between Fetlar and Unst, and terminating 2 miles NNW of the nearest part of Fetlar. It is crowned by a brough in almost entire condition.

Burravoe, a bay and a hamlet in Mid and South Yell parish, Shetland. The bay is in the SE of Yell island; opens $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Luaness on the mainland, and $26\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Lerwick; penetrates the land $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward; is flanked on all the E side by a narrow peninsula, terminating in Burra Head; and forms a good harbour. The hamlet lies at the head of the bay; has a post office under Lerwick, and a girls' school; it gives name to a presbytery in the synod of Shetland. The presbytery comprehends the old parishes of Mid and South Yell, Fetlar and North Yell, and Unst, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of North Yell and South Yell. Pop. (1871) 6033, (1881) 5141, of whom 1414 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised by them that year in Christian liberality amounting to £89.

Burravoe, a bay in Nesting parish, on the E side of the mainland of Shetland. A brough stood adjacent to it, but has been entirely demolished. Remains of an ancient wet dock or artificial harbour are on it, near the site of the brough, and indicate it to have been anciently a place of some commercial traffic.

Burravoe, a small bay in the NE of Northmaven parish, Shetland, 3 miles S of the northern entrance of Yell Sound.

Burray, an island and a parish in the S of Orkney. The island, lying between South Ronaldshay and Pomona, is separated from the former by Water Sound, 5 furlongs wide, from the latter by Holm Sound, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. With an irregular outline, rudely resembling three limbs of a Greek cross, it measures about 4 miles in length from E to W, and from less than 1 mile to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in breadth; and is nearly all low land, incumbent on sandstone and schistose rocks. It has a post office under Kirkwall. Burray was the birthplace of the novelist, Mrs Mary Brunton or Balfour (1778-1818). Its inhabitants are maintained chiefly by fishing. The parish comprehends the islands of Burray, Hunda, and Glenisholm, and is united to South Ronaldshay. Its church, falling to ruin about 1800, is now substituted by a chapel of ease (stipend, £67 with manse). There is also a U. P. church; and a public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 82, and a grant of £66, 4s.

Burrelton, a village in Cargill parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Woodside village and station, and near the Forfarshire boundary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Cupar-Angus. It has a post office under Cupar-Angus, a Free church, a Free Church school, and a fair on the first Tuesday of July.

Burrior, an ancient castle in Cross and Burness parish, Orkney, now represented by only substructions and one large stone.

Burron, a hill, with remains of an ancient Caledonian camp, in Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire.

Burrow-Head, a headland in the SE of Stronsay island, Orkney, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by E of Lamb Head, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Odness Head.

Burrow-Head, Wigtownshire. See BOROUGH-HEAD.

Burrow-Moor. See BOROUGH MUIR.

Burwick, a hamlet near the southern extremity of South Ronaldshay island, Orkney. It has a post office under Kirkwall, and a ferry to Caithness.

Busby, a manufacturing town, partly in the Lanarkshire parish of East Kilbride, but chiefly in Mearns and Cathcart parishes, Renfrewshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Glasgow by road, or $7\frac{1}{4}$ by a line (incorporated 1863) that diverges at Pollokshaws from the Barrhead railway, and has a length thence of $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Busby and $8\frac{1}{2}$ to East Kilbride. Standing on White Cart Water, and surrounded by charming scenery, it is a pleasant, well-built place, and has a post office with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a print-field, and a cotton-mill (established 1780). There are a Free church, a U.P. church (1836; 400 sittings), and St Joseph's Roman Catholic church (1879; 400 sittings); and in February 1881 it was proposed to erect an Established church and to form the town into a *quoad sacra* parish. A public school, with accommodation for 540 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 269, and a grant of £250, 13s. Pop. (1841) 902, (1861) 1778, (1871) 2147, (1881) 3089, of whom 657 belonged to Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Busby, an extensive moor on the mutual border of Ardrossan and West Kilbride parishes, Ayrshire, 3 miles N of Ardrossan town.

Bush, a hamlet, near Lauriston station, in St Cyrus parish, S Kincardineshire.

Bush, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Glencross parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles N by E of Penicuik. It is the seat of Rt. Arch. Trotter, Esq. (b. 1814; suc. 1868), owner of 1919 acres in the shire, valued at £2998 per annum, including £500 for minerals.

Bushyhill, a village in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, one of the cluster of villages popularly regarded as CAMBUSLANG town, and situated near Cambuslang station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Glasgow. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, labourers, and small dealers, and has a public school, which, with accommodation for 278 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 278, and a grant of £239.

Busta, an estate, with a mansion, in Deltung parish, Shetland. A bay on its coast is called Bustavoe; and a granite monolith on it, about 17 feet in circumference and $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is called the standing-stone of Busta.

Bute, an island in the N of Buteshire. It is surrounded by belts, bands, or expanses of the Firth of Clyde; and, round its northern half, is separated from Argyllshire only by the narrow semicircular belt called the Kyles of Bute. It extends south-south-eastward from the elbow of the Kyles at the mouth of Loch Riddon to the narrow part of the fair-way of the Firth of Clyde, only $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide between itself and Little Cumbrae island. Its greatest length, from Buttock Point south-south-eastward to Garroch Head, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 9 furlongs and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles (from Bogany Point to Ardscaipsie Point); and its area, including INCHMARNOCK, is $31,836\frac{1}{2}$ acres or $49\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. The coast is indented on the E by Kames, Rothesay, and Kilchattan Bays; on the W by Dunagoil, Stravanan, Scalpsie, St Ninians, and Etterick Bays; and, for the most part rocky, includes some sweeps and stretches of fine beach. The interior seems at one time to have formed four hilly islands, and now is traversed by three low continuous, nearly parallel dingles, dividing it into four districts. The northernmost and largest of these, terminating in a dingle running from Kames Bay to Etterick Bay, has an extreme length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and here, from N to S, rise Muclich Hill (638 feet), North Hill of Bullochreg (769), Torran Turach (745), Kilbride Hill (836), Kames Hill (875), and Eenan Hill (538). The second district extends to a dingle running from Rothesay Bay to Scalpsie Bay; measures $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and attains 457 feet above sea-level near Kamesburgh, 530 near Auchiemore Wood, and 477 to the W of the head of Loch Fad; and has a more diversified coast than any of the other districts. The third extends to a dingle running from

Kilchattan Bay to Stravanan Bay; its highest point is Ardencraig (433 feet), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Rothesay. The southernmost and smallest district measures only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 2, and attains an elevation of 517 feet above sea-level near Kilchattan, of 485 in Torr Mor. The general surface displays a charming variety of contour and slope, containing thousands of points which command great sweeps of gorgeous prospect, and hundreds which command magnificent panoramic views. The views round the Kyles, up Lochs Striven, Riddon, and Fyne, down Kilbrannan Sound, over and along the Firth of Clyde, on to the mountains of Cowal, the swelling hills of Kintyre, the sublime peaks of Arran, the broken surfaces of the Cumbraes, and the rich, vast amphitheatre of Ayrshire, are among the most exquisite in Scotland. Rothesay Bay alone, with the views outward from it, is worth a long journey to behold. The other bays also, and the entire semicircle of the Kyles, are brilliantly picturesque. A chain of lakes—Lochs Ascog (1 mile \times 2 furl.), Fad ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), Quien ($5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.)—lies along most of the dingle separating the second district from the third. The longest rivulet, the Glenmore Burn, rises within 2 miles of the northern extremity, and runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by eastward, along Glen More, to the northern side of Etterick Bay. Other streams are numerous, but most have a run of less than 2, and none of more than $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles. Micaceous schist is almost the sole formation throughout the northern district; clay and chlorite slate, resting in parts on great beds of quartz, prevail throughout the second; the third is composed of Old Red sandstone; and trap rocks, erupted through and overlying Old Red sandstone, predominate throughout the southernmost district. Veins of copper ore were discovered near Kames Bay shortly before 1859; and other mineral deposits are lime, coal, and slate, but all of inferior quality.

The island is divided politically into Rothesay, North Bute, and Kingarth parishes; includes the *quoad sacra* parish of New Rothesay, and 2 chapelries in Rothesay; and is ecclesiastically in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll. Its only town is Rothesay; and its chief villages are Port Bannatyne or Kamesburgh and Ascog. Its detailed features are noticed in articles on the parishes and principal localities; its antiquities and other special objects of interest under Rothesay, Kames, Dungle, Blanes, and Mountstuart; and its history is given under Rothesay and the Hebrides. Bute gives the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland, of Marquis in that of the United Kingdom, to a branch of the family of Stewart. The earldom was created in 1703, the marquisate in 1796; and the former was preceded by the titles of Baron Crichton, Viscount of Ayr, and Earl of Dumfries. The Marquis takes also from places in Bute the titles of Baron Mountstuart and Viscount of Kingarth; and, from other Buteshire islands, the titles of Baron Cumbrae and Baron Inchmarnock. His lordship's Scottish seats are Mountstuart in Bute, and Dumfries House in Ayrshire. Valuation (1881) £79,293, including £54,704 for the burgh of Rothesay. Pop. (1801) 6106, (1831) 6830, (1841) 9499, (1851) 10,661, (1861) 9306, (1871) 10,064, (1881) 10,971, of whom 758 were Gaelic speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 21, 29, 1870-73. See J. Wilson, *Rothesay and the Island of Bute* (1848; 4th ed. 1871), and Arch. McNeillage, 'On the Agriculture of Bute and Arran,' in *Trans. of the Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881.

Bute, Kyles of. See KYLES OF BUTE.

Buteland, an estate of the Earl of Rosebery, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire. On it are several small subordinate properties, with handsome residences.

Bute, North, the northernmost parish of Bute island, Buteshire, bounded SE by Rothesay parish. Its church stands in the dingle between Kames and Etterick Bays, 1 mile W of Port Bannatyne, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Rothesay; and its post-town is Port Bannatyne under Rothesay. It comprehends Inchmarnock island, and the parts of Bute island north of Rothesay burgh; and, with an extreme length and breadth of 8 and 4 miles, has a land area of 14,764 acres. The natural features

have been already noticed under BUTE. The Marquis of Bute is the chief proprietor; but 3 others hold each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 9 of between £50 and £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. North Bute parish is in the presbytery of Dunoon and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £232. The church, built in 1836 as an extension church at the cost of the Marquis of Bute, is an elegant structure, containing 700 sittings. There is also a Free church, and, under the North Bute and Rothesay landward board, are the 3 public schools of Ballianlay, Kildavannan, and North Bute, which, with respective accommodation for 74, 45, and 144 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 31, 16, and 71, and grants of £37, 9s. 6d., £26, 3s., and £67, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £12,196. Pop. (1841) 765, (1861) 1140, (1871) 1166, (1881) 1206, of whom 112 were Gaelic speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Buteshire, an insular county, engirt and intersected by the waters of the Firth of Clyde, and by them separated from Ayr and Argyll shires. It consists of the 7 islands of Bute, Arran, Big and Little Cumbrae, Holy Isle, Pladda, and Inchmarnock. Its greatest length, from the northern extremity of Bute to the southern extremity of Pladda, is 35½ miles; its greatest breadth, from the north-eastern extremity of Big Cumbrae to the western extremity of Inchmarnock, is 9½ miles, or from the south-eastern extremity of Holy Isle to Drumadoon Point in the SW of Arran, is 11½ miles; and its area is 143,997 acres, or 225 square miles. Its topography, hydrography, geognostic structure, history, and antiquities are noticed in our articles on its several islands. About one-third of the land is unprofitable, and a little more than one-sixth is under cultivation, great progress having been made in the course of the last half century, as shown by the agricultural statistics in our Introduction. The farms are commonly held on leases of 19 years. The farm buildings, in general, are neat and comfortable; the arable lands are enclosed; and the condition of agriculture, by means of reclamation, draining, and the adoption of the best systems of husbandry, has been rapidly and highly improved.

The manufactures of Buteshire became a thing of the past with the collapse of the cotton-spinning, the weaving, and the shipbuilding of Rothesay. Fisheries of great extent are divided between the fishery districts of Rothesay and Campbeltown. General commerce is sufficiently extensive to give Rothesay the status of a head port; and extensive commerce, in the export of agricultural produce and in the import of miscellaneous small goods, is carried on by steamers plying from Greenock, Wemyss Bay, and Ardrossan to Rothesay, Millport, Brodick, and Lamash. A great amount of local prosperity accrues also from large influx of summer visitors to Bute, Arran, and Big Cumbrae. Good roads traverse most parts, and are free from tolls, whilst easy communication with the railway system of the Scottish mainland is afforded by the steamers to Wemyss Bay and Ardrossan. The only royal burgh is Rothesay; the police burghs are Rothesay and Millport; and the chief villages are Kamesburgh, Ascog, Brodick, and Lamash. Mansions are Mountstuart, Brodick Castle, Kirkmichael, Kames Castle, Hillside House, Ascog, Wyndham, and The Garrison. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 138,972 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £86,178, were divided among 736 landowners; one holding 102,210 acres (rental, £18,702), one 29,279 (£19,575), one 3632 (£622), one 1833 (£1979), one 671 (£185), etc.

The county is governed (1881) by a lord lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 28 magistrates. Sheriff courts are held at Rothesay every Tuesday and Thursday; sheriff small debt courts at Rothesay every Thursday, at Brodick four times a year, and at Millport twice a year; justice of peace small debt courts at Rothesay and Brodick on the first Monday of every month; and quarter sessions at Rothesay on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The police force in 1880, exclusive of that in Rothesay burgh, comprised 8

men; and the salary of the chief constable was £140. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police in 1879, exclusive of those in Rothesay, was 75; of those convicted, 70; of those committed for trial, 5; and of those not dealt with, 43. The only prison is at Rothesay. The committals for crime, in the annual average of 1841-60, were 14; of 1861 65, 49; of 1864-68, 67; of 1869-73, 62; of 1870-79, 58. The county, which, prior to the Reform Act of 1832, returned a member to parliament alternately with Caithness, has since returned a member for itself—always a Conservative, except during 1865-68. The constituency in 1881 was 1364. The value of real property, assessed at £22,541 in 1815, was £53,567 in 1855, and £115,991 in 1881. Pop. (1801) 11,791, (1821) 13,797, (1841) 15,740 (1851) 16,608, (1861) 16,331, (1871) 16,977, (1881) 17,666, of whom 9557 were females, and 3637 Gaelic-speaking. Houses (1881), 3865 inhabited, 647 vacant, and 19 building.

The registration county gives off part of West Kilbride parish to Ayrshire, comprises 6 entire parishes, and had, in 1881, a population of 17,643. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 432; of dependants on these, 180; of casual poor, 93; of dependants on these, 108. The receipts for the poor, in the same year, were £5340, 18s., and the expenditure was £4862, 13s. 3½d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 8·1 in 1877, 5·4 in 1878, 5·3 in 1879, and 6·4 in 1881.

The civil county is divided politically into 6 *quoad civilia* parishes and part of another, ecclesiastically into 8 *quoad sacra* parishes, part of another, and a chapelry. Cumbrae and part of West Kilbride are in the presbyteries of Greenock and Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the other 8 are in the presbyteries of Dunoon and Kintyre and synod of Argyll, and in 1878 had 1581 communicants of the Church of Scotland. In Sept. 1880 the county had 21 schools (17 of them public), which, with accommodation for 3217 children, had 2058 on the registers, and 1673 in average attendance. See Jn. E. Reid's *History of the County of Bute* (Glas. 1864).

Butland or Bathlin, a burn of Cadder parish, Lanarkshire, and Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbartonshire. It rises at Garnkirk, winds romantically round Bedlay old turreted mansion, pursues a north-westerly course, and falls into Luggie Water, at Oxcang, 1 mile E by S of Kirkintilloch town.

Butlaw, a village near South Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire.

Butterbiggans, a hamlet near the mutual boundary of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, in the southern outskirts of Glasgow, on the road to Pollokshaws.

Butterburn, a suburb of Dundee, in Forfarshire. It has a U. P. church and a public school.

Butterburn, a village near Hamilton, in Lanarkshire.

Buttergask, a village in Ardoch parish, Perthshire, near Greenloaning station.

Butters Chapel, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Ballantrae parish, Ayrshire. The hamlet lies in Glenapp, 6½ miles S of Ballantrae village, and has a post office of Glenapp under Girvan. The *quoad sacra* parish, called Glenapp, was constituted in 1874, and is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway. Stipend, £155, with a manse. The church was originally a chapel of ease, and was built at a cost of about £500. A public school, Glenapp, with accommodation for 42 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 18, and a grant of £28, 17s.

Butterstone, a post office village and a lake in Caputh parish, Perthshire, 4 miles ENE of Dunkeld. The village stands adjacent to the lake, and has a subscription school. The lake is about ½ mile square, presents features of much beauty, contains pike, perch, and a few trout, and by a stream ¼ mile long is connected with the Loch of Lows.

Butt of Lewis (Gael. *Rudha Robhanais* or *Rudh' Eorrapidh*), a promontory at the northern extremity of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 22 miles N by E of Stornoway, and 40 W of the Sutherland coast. Rising sheer from the sea to a height of 142 feet, it presents a

bold rugged appearance, with rocks broken, hollowed, and splintered by the action of the sea; and has, at its western point, a romantic natural arch called the Eye. A lighthouse on the Butt, built about 1863, shows a fixed light, visible 18 nautical miles; and commands, from its light-room, a magnificent view along the E and W coasts of Lewis to Broad Bay and Dalbeg, and across the sea to the mountainous coasts of Ross-shire and Sutherland.

Butturich. See **BATURICH**.

Buzburn, a Donside hamlet in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, with a station on the Great North of Scotland, 4 miles NW of Aberdeen. At it are corn and paper mills, a public school, and St Machar's Episcopal church (1880; 300 sittings; cost, £1800), a cruciform Transition edifice. See **AUCHMILL**.

Buy, a sea-loch or bay on the S side of Mull island, Argyllshire. It opens 3 miles ENE of Carsaig, and 11 WSW of the S end of Kerrera island; penetrates the land 3 miles north-eastward; is overhung, at its head, by Ben Buy (2352 feet) and Creachbeinn (2344); has, on a low rock at its head, an ancient square tower, called Lochbuy Castle, inhabited so late as 1740; and is flanked, at the E side of its mouth, by Laggan Point, containing the long, spacious, ramified cavern called Odin's Cave, supposed to have been a retreat of the Scandinavian pirates, in the times when they swept the Hebridean seas.

Bynack. See **BOYNAG**.

Byreburn, a mining locality on the mutual border of Langholm and Canonbie parishes, Dumfriesshire. Coal of a peculiar quality, intermediate between slate and pitch coal, is worked here; and a sandstone of greyish-white and yellowish-grey colour, with many vegetable moulds or fossils, is associated with the coal.

Byreclough, a place in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire, on Dye Water, near the boundary with Haddingtonshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Longformacus village. A shooting-box of the Duke of Roxburghe, a curious old house adjacent to a farm hamlet, is here. A summit of the Lammermuirs, rising to an altitude of 1335 feet above sea-level, and spiring on a range called Byreclough Ridge, is about a mile NW of the shooting-box. A cairn called the Mutiny Stones, 240 feet long, 75 broad, and 18 high, stands on the south-eastern slope of the ridge, and is thought to commemorate a desperate conflict, in 1402, between the Earl of Dunbar and Hepburn of Hailes.

Byth, a hamlet, a mansion, and a village, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet lies on the NE border of the parish, 8 miles NE of Turriff. The mansion stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of the hamlet, was built in 1593 by Deacon Forbes of Byth, and has been modernised and enlarged. The village stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of the hamlet, bears the name of Newbyth, and will be separately noticed under that name.

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CAAF, a rivulet of NW Ayrshire. It rises on the confines of Kilbride and Largs parishes, runs 4 miles south-eastward through a tame moorish tract of country chiefly within the western border of Dalry parish; goes then about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward along the boundary between Dalry parish on the left and Ardrossan and Kilwinning parishes on the right; rushes eventually along a deep rocky dell, in a series of rapids, with a fine terminal cascade more than 20 feet in leap; and falls into the Garnock about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Dalry town. Its trouting has been spoilt by poachers using nets and quicklime.

Cabrach, a hamlet in Aberdeenshire, and a parish partly also in Banffshire. The hamlet lies near the right bank of the Deveron, 4 miles N of that river's source, 11 WSW of Kennethmont station, and 17 SW of Huntly, and has a post office under Aberdeen, and fairs for sheep, cattle, and horses on the Thursday of July after Glass and the Friday of October before Kennethmont.

The parish is bounded NE by Glass and Gartly, E by Rhynie, Auchindoir, and Kildrummy, SE by detached portions of Towie and Strathdon, S by Glenbucket, SW and W by Inveraven, and NW by Mortlach. Its greatest length, from N to S is 10 miles, its greatest breadth is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its land area is 34,103 acres. The surface is prevalingly mountainous, pastoral, and bleak. The **BUCK OF CABRACH** (2368 feet) is on the eastern boundary. A continuous ridge goes from the Buck round all the south-eastern and southern boundary; another round all the south-western, western, and north-western boundary, including Round Hill (2187), Cairn na Bruar (2240), Cooks Cairn (2478), Carn Allt a'Chlaigninn (2036), Scout Hill (1987), Hill of Clais nan Earb (1717), Cairn Chrome (1651), Meikle Balloch Hill (1521), Garbet Hill (1645), and Craig Watch (1540); and an intermediate ridge goes from the southern boundary 5 miles through the centre of the parish, dividing its Aberdeenshire section from the southern part of its Banffshire section, and culminating in Threestone Hill (2065), Hill of Cairnbrallan (2029), Round Hill (1872), and Meikle Firbriggs (1776). The **DEVERON**, rising in the extreme S of the Aberdeenshire section, and gathering numerous head-streams thence, passes into the Banffshire section, and runs there partly in the interior, partly on the eastern

boundary; its valley, where it quits this parish, sinks to 800 feet above sea-level. The **BLACKWATER** rises in the extreme S of the Banffshire section, and runs about 8 miles, entirely within that section, to the Deveron, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Cabrach hamlet. Bluish-grey limestone and greywacke are the prevailing rocks; and Upper Cabrach is traversed by a vein of serpentine. A deer forest of the Duke of Richmond, with a shooting lodge, is on the Blackwater; and a shooting-box of another proprietor is at Lesmurdie Cottage. A residence or hunting seat of Malcolm Ceanmor is traditionally said to have been at a place still called King's Haugh on Spewell Farm. The forces of Huntly and Errol mustered in Cabrach before the battle of **GLENLIVET** (1594). Aldivalloch, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the hamlet, is celebrated through the spirited song, *Roy's Wife of Aldivalloch*, by Mrs Grant of Carron (1745-1814). The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is chief proprietor, and 3 other landowners hold a yearly value of less than £100. Cabrach is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living amounts to £180. The parish church (230 sittings) was built in 1786, a new U.P. church in 1873; and 2 public schools, called Upper and Lower Cabrach, with respective accommodation for 110 and 90 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 43 and 40, and grants of £38, 11s. and £54, 4s. Valuation of Aberdeenshire section (1881) £1346, 17s.; of Banffshire section (1882) £2124, 19s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 684, (1831) 978, (1851) 750, (1861) 794, (1871) 773, (1881) 682, of whom 370 were in Banffshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 85, 1876.

Cadboll, an estate in Fearn and Eddertoun parishes, Ross-shire, on the reach of Dornoch Firth above Meikle Ferry, 7 miles WNW of Tain. A very ancient baronial castle stood on it, adjacent to the Firth, but has all disappeared except two or three vaults.

Caddel, a burn in the N of Ardrossan parish, Ayrshire, running to the Caaf.

Cadden, an ancient fortification on the coast of Kinneff parish, Kincardineshire, on the top of a peninsular rock near Kinneff Castle. It appears to have had, on the land side, a moat and a drawbridge.

Cadder, a small village and a parish of NW Lanarkshire. The village stands on the site of a fort of Antoninus' Wall, adjacent to the Forth and Clyde Canal, $\frac{3}{4}$

CADDON

mile S of the river Kelvin, 2½ miles WSW of Kirkintilloch, 1½ mile N by E of its post-town and station, Bishopbriggs, and 5 miles N by E of Glasgow. It consists of the neat parish church (1830; 740 sittings) and a number of cottages scattered picturesquely among trees. Cadder House stands in the north-western vicinity of the village; is a mansion partly ancient, partly modern; and was the scene of a dispensation of the Lord's Supper by John Knox.

The parish contains also the villages of Bishopbriggs, Moodiesburn, Garnkirk, Auchenairst, Auchenloch, Chryston, Muirhead, Mollenburn, and part of Lenzie. It is bounded N by Campsie in Stirlingshire and Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire, E by New Monkland, SE by Old Monkland, S by Barony of Glasgow, NW by New Kilpatrick and Baldernock in Stirlingshire. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 9 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1 and 4 miles; and its area is 14,088 acres, of which 119¼ are water. Sections of the Forth and Clyde Canal and of the North British and Caledonian railways traverse the parish, whose surface is either quite level or gently undulated, attaining 319 feet above sea-level near Auchenairst, 349 at Hillhead, and 343 at Hill of Garnqueen in the SE, whilst sinking along the Kelvin to less than 100 feet. The Kelvin flows about 5½ miles along the northern boundary; and used here to overflow its banks, but is now confined by a great earthen mound. Two lakes, one of them called Bishop Loch (1 × ¼ mile), lie on the southern boundary; and two small lakes lie in the SE corner. An extensive lake in the centre was early in last century drained by a tunnel 1 mile long cut through a rising ground, in places at 90 feet below the surface. A large aggregate of the land is variously deep moss, spongy moor, or stiff soil incumbent on retentive substrata; so that it might be expected to act deleteriously on the climate; yet it does not appear to produce any unhealthy effect. The rocks are variously eruptive, Devonian, carboniferous, and recent; and they include excellent building stone, abundance of limestone, large store of valuable ironstone, some coal, and extensive beds of fireclay. These are all worked in various localities—the fireclay in a great establishment at Garnkirk. The soil, on the banks of the Kelvin and of two streams in the E, is partly alluvial; elsewhere, on by far the greater part of the area, is a deep, stiff clay, containing scarcely a stone, and generally tinged far down with iron. A large aggregate of moss has been reclaimed; but more than 300 acres are still in a state of deep moss, whilst nearly 9000 acres are under cultivation. All the parish, except the estate of Cadder and the Midtown of Bedlay belonged formerly to the see of Glasgow; and several places in it, such as Bishopbriggs, Bishop's Moss, and Bishop Loch bear names commemorative of this connection. The principal modern mansions are Garnkirk, Gartloch, Springfield, Bedlay, Robroyston, Gartferry, and Glauddhall. Chief antiquities are vestiges of ANTONINUS' WALL and the site of the house at Robroyston, where Sir William Wallace was betrayed. James Boyd, first Protestant archbishop of Glasgow, Dr Wm. Leechman (1706-85), principal of Glasgow university, and Thomas Muir, Esq., banished in 1793 for advocating the principles of reform, were connected with Cadder. Nine proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 33 of between £100 and £500, 19 of from £50 to £100, and 37 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Cadder and CHRYSTON, the former having 3261 inhabitants in 1871, and its living amounting to £282. Under a board for the whole parish are 7 public schools, Auchenairst, Auchinloch, Bishopbridge, Cadder, Chryston, Gartcosh, and Lochfault. With total accommodation for 1267 children, these had (1879) an average attendance of 675, and grants of £602, 18s. Valuation (1881) £49,508, 8s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 2120, (1831) 3048, (1861) 5948, (1871) 6464, (1881) 6965.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Caddon, a rivulet of the Selkirkshire section of Stow parish, rising at 1800 feet above sea-level close to the

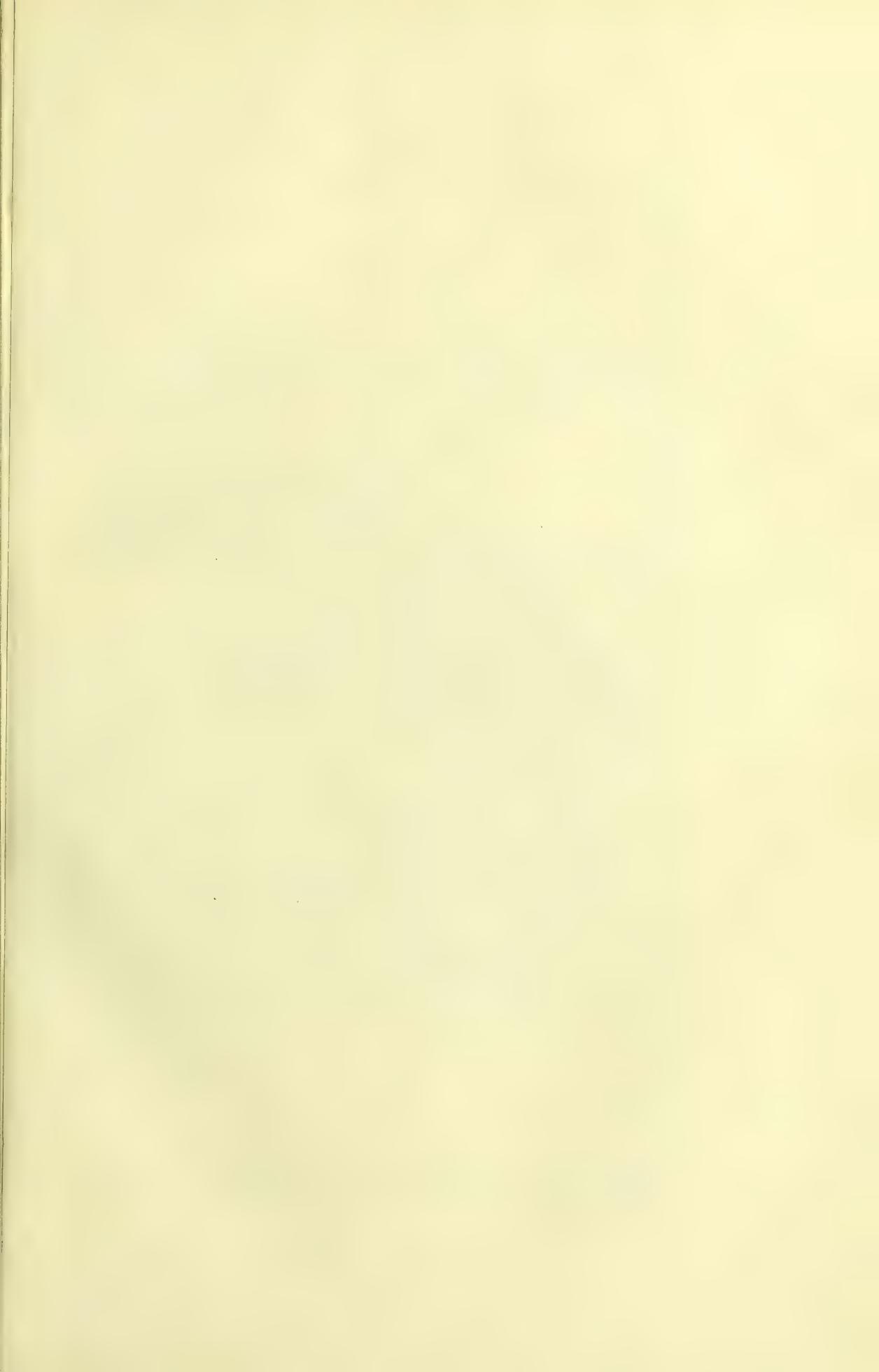
CADZOW

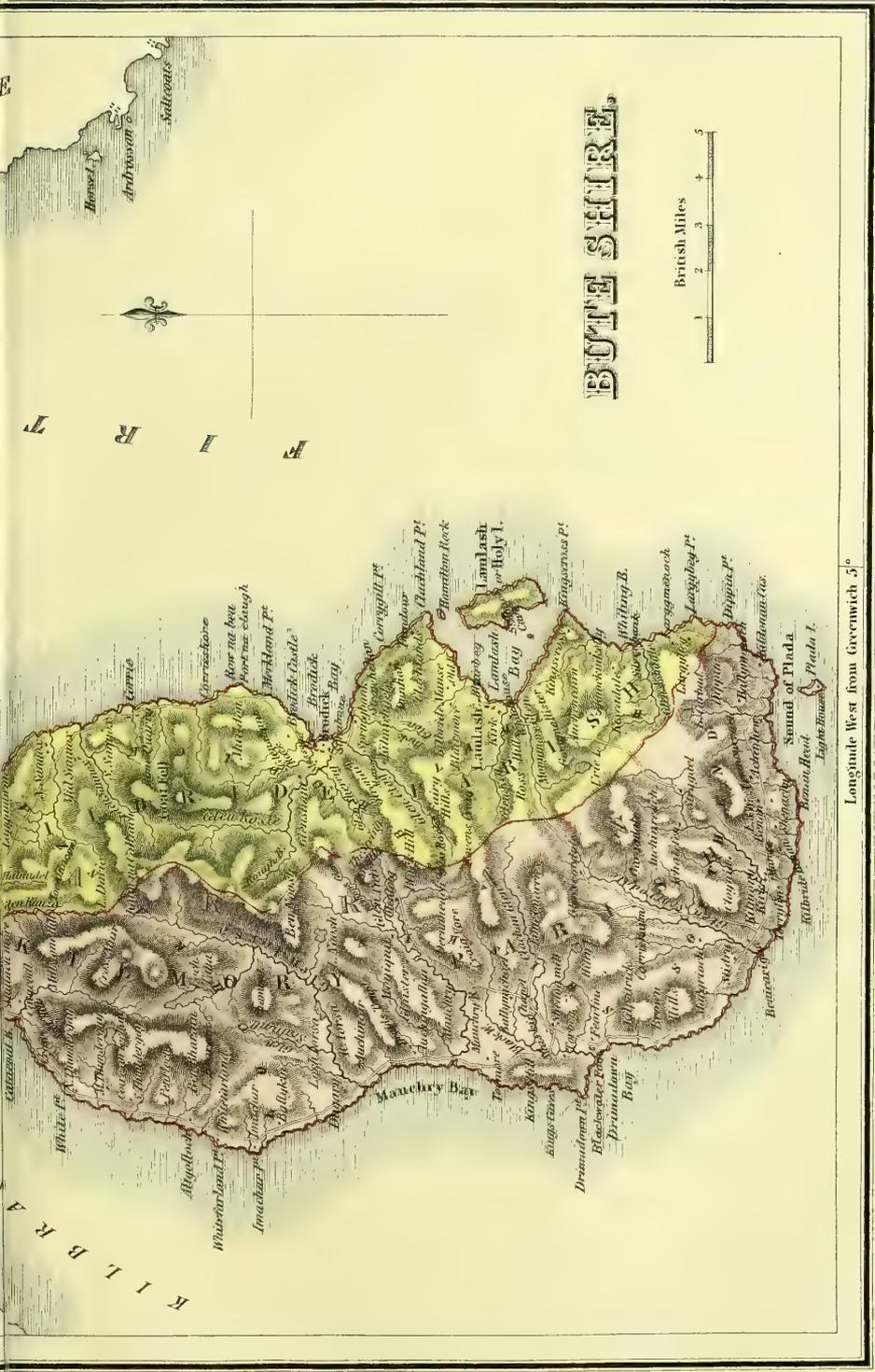
meeting-point with Edinburgh and Peebles shires. Thence it runs 7 miles eastward, southward, and south-eastward to the vicinity of Clovenfords; and then goes 1 mile southward, along the boundary between Stow and Galashiels parishes, to the river Tweed at Caddonfoot. It gathers its head-streams on the sheep-farm of Caddonhead; passes early between Great Law and Maiden Law, with altitudes above sea-level of 1666 and 1647 feet; and traverses thence a pleasant pastoral vale. Its upper reaches abound with small burn trout, from its lower GALASHIELS draws its water supply.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Caddonfoot, a hamlet on the mutual border of Stow and Galashiels parishes, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Selkirk, Yarrow, and Innerleithen parishes, Selkirkshire. The hamlet lies on the rivulet Caddon, at its influx to the Tweed, adjacent to the Galashiels and Peebles railway, 3 miles WSW of Galashiels; straggles about a mile along both the Caddon and the Tweed; includes the farm-hamlet of Caddonlee and the hamlet of Clovenfords; is a good central station for anglers; and has a station of the name of Clovenfords, a post office of the same name under Galashiels, an inn, a parochial church, a public school, a subscription library, a literary association, and a penny savings' bank. The church, erected in 1861 and enlarged in 1875, is a handsome edifice with 360 sittings; the school, rebuilt in 1875, with accommodation for 141 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 65, and a grant of £62, 3s. 6d. The parish, formed in 1870, is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; its stipend is £120. Pop. (1871) 699.

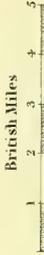
Cademuir (Gael. *caed-an-mohr*, 'place of the great battle'), a broad-backed upland on the mutual border of Peebles and Manor parishes, Peeblesshire, flanking the eastern bank of Manor Water, and culminating at 1359 feet above sea-level, 2 miles SSW of Peebles town. Its surface is strewn with remains of ancient camps and with nearly 200 monumental stones, the transmuted vestiges of military possession by successively the Caledonians and the Romans, and of a great and sanguinary local conflict.

Cadzow, a burn, a ruined castle, an ancient forest, and a former parish of NW central Lanarkshire. The burn issues from Wackenwae Well in Glasford parish; runs 5 miles north-eastward to the town of Hamilton; goes through that town into the Duke of Hamilton's lower park; runs there subterraneously through a long artificial conduit; and falls into the Clyde at the old ford below Hamilton Bridge. The Castle stands in the gorge of Avon Water, 1½ mile SSE of Hamilton; crowns a rock, nearly 200 feet high, on the left side of the stream; dates from the times of a semi-fabulous prince of the name Caw, prior to the era of the Scoto-Saxon monarchy; was a royal residence in the times of Alexander II. and Alexander III.; passed, in the time of Robert Bruce, to the family of Hamilton; appears to have been often repaired or rebuilt; consists now of little more than a keep, covered with ivy and embosomed with wood; and looks, amid the grandeur and romance of the gorge around it, like 'sentinel of fairy-land.' The ancient forest surrounds the castle; contains, on the opposite side of the Avon, the summer-house of Chatelherault, built in 1730; is now called Hamilton Wood; comprises about 1500 acres; is browsed by a noble herd of fallow deer; and is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's famous ballad of *Cadzow Castle*. Of it Mr Rt. Hutchison writes, in *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* (1881):—'The two enclosures now known as the Upper and Lower Oaks, the former comprising 70 and the latter 83 acres, form together part only of the old forest, because adjoining these remains on the S and W are old pasture fields and plantations, surrounded by a stone wall 6 feet high and about 3 miles in extent, which was most probably the boundary in feudal times. The soil is admirably adapted for the growth and development of oaks, being a clayey loam resting on a subsoil of clay. In some places the trees stand quite close together, while in others they stand





BUTTE SHIRE.



Longitude West from Greenwich 5°



singly, or seem to surround large open patches covered with rich natural pasture, on which the famous breed of native wild white cattle browse. The principal characteristic of all these trees is their shortness of stature, combined with great girth of trunk, one of the largest, with a bole 30 feet long, girthing 26 feet 7 inches at 1 yard from the ground. Most of the trees, even the healthiest among them, are fast hastening to decay. No planting, pruning, or felling is allowed within the forest. Tradition states that these oaks were planted about 1140 by David, Earl of Huntingdon, afterwards King of Scotland; but this cannot be looked upon as a fact, for their appearance and habit clearly point to their self-sown existence.' Since this was written, five of these monarchs of the Chase were levelled by the great storm of 26 Nov. 1880; so huge and weighty were their fallen trunks, that in June 1881 they had to be blown up with dynamite. The wild cattle are pure white save for black muzzles, hoofs, and tips of the horns; show their wildness chiefly in their fear of man; have only one recognised leader among the bulls; and in Nov. 1880 numbered 16 bulls and 40 cows. Regarded commonly as survivors of our native wild cattle, they are held by Dr Jn. Alex. Smith, in his *Notes on the Ancient Cattle of Scotland* (1873), to be rather 'an ancient fancy breed of domesticated cattle preserved for their beauty in the parks of the nobility.' The ancient parish, quite or nearly identical with Hamilton parish, was variously called Cadyhou, Cadyou, and Cadzow; and it changed that name to Hamilton in 1445. See AVON and HAMILTON.

Caerlanrig, a hamlet and a quondam chapelry in Cavers parish, Roxburghshire. The hamlet lies on the river Teviot, 6 miles NE of that river's source, and 10 miles SW of Hawick; and was the place where the famous Border freebooter, John Armstrong of Gilknockie, and a number of his companions, were hanged on trees by James V. The chapelry comprised a tract 16 miles long and 6 miles broad, contiguous to Dumfriesshire, and down the course of the Teviot; and is now included in the *quoad omnia* parish of Teviothead.

Caerlaverock, a coast parish of Dumfriesshire, lying on the Solway Firth, between the rivers Nith and Lochar. It has its church on the Lochar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Ruthwell station, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE by S of Dumfries; it contains the village of Glencaple on the Nith, of Bankend on the Lochar, each with a post office under Dumfries, as well as the villages of Greenmill, Glenhovan, Shearington, and Blackshaw, and part of the village of Kelton. It is bounded N by Dumfries parish; E by the Lochar, separating it from Torthorwald, Mouswald, and Ruthwell; S by the Solway Firth, separating it from England; W by the river Nith, separating it from Kirkcudbrightshire. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 miles; and its area is 18,320 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 12,382 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 274 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The coast along the Solway, from the mouth of the Lochar and up the Nith to Glencaple, measures about 6 miles; is all low and flat; suffers slow but sure encroachments by the tide; has a shore of sandy mud which used to serve as a kind of manure; and is subtended, on to the low water channels of the Solway and the Nith, by the 12,382 acres of foreshore called Blackshaw Bank, which is swept by the 'bore' for which the Firth is celebrated, and, at low water, is left an expanse of naked sand. The Nith widens from 2 furlongs at Kelton, to 5 at Glencaple, and to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles opposite Bowhouse Scar; and, while all swept by the same tremendous tide as the open Solway, deep enough to take sea-borne ships with a rush up to Kelton, is so very low at neap ebb tides as, in many parts, to be fordable over to the Galloway shore. The Lochar, on the contrary, has very little estuary, is mostly a sluggish stream, and places, on its Caerlaverock bank, a belt of the great Lochar Moss, traversable only by pedestrians, and by even them only in the driest months of summer. The surface rises in Wardlaw Hill to 313, and at Banks Plantation to 300, feet above sea-level, these summit-points command-

ing extensive views over Dumfriesshire, Galloway, the Solway, and Cumberland. The views all along the Nith, as well on the shore as on the higher grounds, are confronted, on the Galloway side, by the woods of Arbikland, Newabbey, and Kirkconnel, and by the grand masses of the Criffel mountains. Much of the scenery around the Nith's mouth, specially in the neighbourhood of Caerlaverock Castle, is graphically described in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*; yet, with poetical licence, is combined in his pictures of it with salient features borrowed from still more picturesque tracts on the Kirkcudbrightshire coast. Caerlaverock Castle itself is Sir Walter Scott's 'Ellangowan,' and forms by far the most interesting object, not only in Caerlaverock parish, but in a great extent of the SW of Scotland. Old Red sandstone is the predominant rock; has long been quarried for building purposes; is traditionally said to have been the material for Sweetheart Abbey at Newabbey village; and, at one place on the glebe, has been occasionally worked into excellent grindstones. The soil, in some parts peaty, in others a poor alluvium, is mostly a light loam. About 5320 acres are arable, and 126 under wood. At Wardlaw Hill, with remains of Roman and native works, Skene places Uxellum, a town of the Selgovæ, mentioned by Ptolemy. Dr John Hutton, first physician to Queen Anne, was a native of Caerlaverock, built a manse for its minister, and bequeathed £1000 for the benefit of its inhabitants. Marmaduke Constable-Maxwell, fourteenth Baron Herries (b. 1837; suc. 1876), of Everingham Park in Yorkshire, is chief proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more than £500, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Caerlaverock is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £238. The parish church (1781; 470 sittings) contains in its churchyard the grave of Robert Paterson (d. 1801), the 'Old Mortality' of Sir Walter Scott, over which a neat monument was raised in 1869 by Messrs Black of Edinburgh. There is also a Free church at Glencaple; and Glencaple, Hutton Hall, and Hutton Lodge Female schools, with respective accommodation for 168, 85, and 69 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 47, 81, and 37, and grants of £53, £62, 14s., and £33, 19s. Valuation (1881) £9085, 16s. Pop. (1801) 1014, (1841) 1297, (1861) 1248, (1871) 1151, (1881) 1051.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Caerlaverock Castle stands near the mouth of the Nith, 7 miles SSE of Dumfries. Its site is low ground, not many feet above high water mark; was naturally surrounded with lakelets and marshes; and is sometimes called, by the country folk, the 'Island of Caerlaverock.' It naturally possessed considerable military strength, of the same kind as that of many old fastnesses situated on islets or in the midst of great morasses; it has always possessed also the strong military defensiveness of near environment by the surging tides of the Solway and the Nith, and of the impassableness, by an army of the great Lochar Moss, or of being so situated that it can be approached, even at many miles distance, only along the sort of isthmus between the upper part of Lochar Moss and the Nith; and it, therefore, was in the highest degree, likely to be selected at an early period as a suitable place for a great artificial fort. A tradition says that a castle was founded on it by Lewarch Og, son of Lewarch Hen, about four centuries prior to the time when Ptolemy wrote his *Geography*, and bore the name of Caer-Lewarch-Og; but that tradition is utterly unsupported by either record, monument, or circumstantial evidence. Camden supposes the site to have been occupied by the Roman Caerbantorigum, mentioned by Ptolemy; but his conjecture is disproved by the very name Caerbantorigum, which signifies 'the fort on the conspicuous height.' A Roman station may have been here—can almost be affirmed, from the discovery or existence of Roman remains and Caledonian forts at no great distance, to have really been here; but that station neither was Caerbantorigum, nor has left any vestiges. The earliest known fort or castle on the spot comes first into view about the year

1220, or a little later; and one which stood upon it then belonged to the family of Macuswell or Maxwell, the progenitors of Lord Herries, the proprietor of the present pile. The castle was occupied for a night in 1296 by Sir William Wallace; and it was taken by 3000 English under Edward I. in July 1300, after a two days' defence by only 60 men. A Norman-French rhymed chronicle of the siege, written by a contemporary Franciscan friar, is preserved in the British Museum; and this, as rendered by its editor, Sir Harris Nicolas (1828), says respecting the fortress:—'Caerlaverock was so strong a castle that it did not fear a siege; therefore, the king came himself, because it would not consent to surrender. But it was always furnished for its defence, whenever it was required, with men, engines, and provisions. Its shape was like that of a shield, for it had only three sides, all round, with a tower on each angle; but one of them was a double one, so high, so long, and so large that under it was the gate, with a drawbridge well made and strong, and a sufficiency of other defences; and it had good walls and good ditches filled to the edge with water.' The castle, towards the end of August, was the scene of a notable interview between Edward I. and Rt. Winchelsea, Archbishop of Canterbury; and it remained some years in possession of the English. It speedily reverted to the Scots, though in what year or by what means is not known; and, in 1312, it was held by Sir Eustace Maxwell, in support of the cause of Bruce. Sir Eustace maintained it against a second siege by the English, and successfully resisted them, but afterwards saw cause to dismantle it; and he received from Robert Bruce a charter of compensation 'for demolishing the castle of Caerlaverock.' The pile, however, appears to have been soon and effectually repaired; for, in 1347, after a shifting of the political scenes, it was held by the son of Eustace Maxwell as liegeman of Edward III. Sir Roger Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, who remained faithful to the cause of Bruce amidst the general defection of the nobles, re-took the castle from the English in 1355, and he is usually said to have then levelled it to the ground; but he at least retained as much of it as was suitable for habitation; for he lived in it for two years, and was assassinated in it by Sir James Lindsay in 1357. The castle of his times, and of previous times, is sometimes alleged to have stood on other ground than the present pile, and at some distance; but it clearly has left both its general outline and some of its courses of masonry in the present pile. A new castle, on the old foundations, appears to have begun to be built near the end of the 14th century, and is presumed to have been completed about the year 1420; and that new edifice, with the exception of extensive dilapidation, continues to stand till the present day. Murdoch, Duke of Albany, was confined in it on a charge of high treason in 1425; and the round tower at its western angle is still called Murdoch's Tower. Several of the Lords Maxwell, its proprietors, in the latter half of the 15th century and the former half of the 16th, made it a base of warlike operations against the North of England. James V., at the time of the rout of the Scots at Solway Moss in 1542, was residing in the castle, which, delivered over by Lord Maxwell to Henry VIII. in Oct. 1545, was by him retained till the following May. The English, under the Earl of Sussex, again besieged and took it in 1570; and they partially destroyed it in 1572. Robert, first Earl of Nithsdale, repaired it in 1638, and probably then added to it its most modern existing portions. The Covenanters, under Lieut.-Colonel Home, besieged it in 1640; and, after a siege of fully 13 weeks, obtained possession. The castle, from that time, ceased to be an object of contest, or even a place of habitation. The Maxwells, its proprietors, transferred their residence to a small square tower on the margin of the Lochar, near the parish church. Robert, the second Earl of Nithsdale, commonly called the Philosopher, died in that tower in 1667. William, the fifth Earl, suffered attainder for participation in the rebellion of 1715, but escaped forfeiture of his estates by his having disposed them to his son in 1712; and they

afterwards passed, through failure of direct male representatives, to the Maxwells of TERREGLES. The title of Baron Herries had been held by these Maxwells from 1489, but was attained in 1716, and it was revived in favour of William Constable Maxwell by Act of Parliament in 1848, and by adjudication of the House of Lords in 1858. The courts of Caerlaverock then rang with festivity and rejoicing, at a great gathering of the tenants of the estate. The pile, though long a ruin, still wears a noble and imposing aspect. Presenting a grand entrance gateway, flanked by massive round towers, and surmounted by the Maxwells' motto, 'I bid ye fair,' it diverges from those front flanking towers right and left, and is closed in the rear by an elevation connecting the ends of the diverging elevations, so as to have a triangular outline enclosing a triangular court, which, measuring 123 feet along each of the divergent sides, is three lofty stories high. It exhibits on the E side, which was the family residence, finely sculptured doors and windows; it shows there decorative features of the best periods of ancient Scottish domestic art, similar to those in Linlithgow Palace; it had machicolated gates, successive portcullises, and two deep wide fosses; it retains, in a ruinous condition, many of the features, both exterior and interior, which characterised it as a fortress; and, studied as a whole, either in itself or in connection with its surroundings, it has very high attractions for both the artist and the antiquary. See William Fraser's *Book of Caerlaverock: Memoirs of the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, Lords Maxwell and Herries* (2 vols., Edinb. 1873).

Caerwinning, a hill in Dalry parish, Ayrshire. It rises to an altitude of 634 feet above sea-level, shows vestiges of ancient fortification, and is believed to have been occupied by the Scottish army immediately before the battle of Largs.

Cailam or **Chalium**, a loch of NW Caithness, on the SE border of Reay parish, 9 miles SSE of Reay church. Lying 435 feet above sea-level, it has an extreme length and breadth of 5 and 4 furlongs, and communicates with Cnocglass Water, and it abounds in trout.

Caillach, a headland in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire.

Cailliach. See INCH-CAILLIACH.

Cainail, a glen in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. It runs parallel to Glenforsa; measures about 3 miles in length; and is flanked, on the NW side, by Benmore. A considerable lake is in its lower part.

Caiplich, an upland moss on the mutual border of Inverness, Kiltarlity, and Urquhart parishes, Invernessshire. It occupies a plateau nearly 10 miles long; and it contains many sepulchral cairns, supposed to indicate the sites of early clan conflicts. A hamlet of its own name is on the Kiltarlity part of it.

Cairn, a ridge of high hills on the mutual border of Edinburgh and Peebles shires, extending from the Pentland range south-westward to the vicinity of Lanarkshire. East Cairn and West Cairn are their highest summits; culminate respectively $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Currie village; and have altitudes of 1839 and 1844 feet above sea-level.

Cairn, a hamlet, with a small proprietary school in Kirkconnel parish, Dumfriesshire.

Cairn, a small river of Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. It is formed, in the parish of Glencairn, by the confluence of the Castlefern, the Craigharroch, and the Dalwhat burns, a little below the village of Moniaive; it runs about 6 miles south-eastward through the lower half of Glencairn parish; it then goes $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile southward along the boundary between Glencairn and Dunscore; it then receives, on its right bank, the tributary Glenessland Burn; it then runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, partly along the boundary between Dunscore and Holywood and partly across a narrow part of Holywood, to the boundary between Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire; it then runs nearly 2 miles east-south-eastward along that boundary to a confluence with the Cluden, coming in from Kirkcudbrightshire; and it thenceforth, over a distance of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, to a confluence with the Nith, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Dumfries, bears the name of Cluden. Its

CAIRNACAY

entire length of course, from the sources of the Castlefern and the Dalwhat to the mouth of the Cluden, is about 23 miles. Its scenery, in most parts, is finely picturesque; and its waters, in their lower reaches, contain great store of excellent trout, some sea-trout and herlings, a few pike, and a tolerable quantity of a peculiar variety of salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Cairnacay, a hill-range (1605 feet) in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, deflecting south-westward from Ben Kinnes, and separating the lower or Ballindalloch section of Inveraven from the upper or Glenlivet section.

Cairnaig or **Carnach**, a rivulet of Creich and Dornoch parishes, SE Sutherland. Rising at 800 feet above sea-level, it flows $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, southward and eastward, through Lochs Craicail Mor, Craicail Beag, and BUIE, and falls into the river Fleet at Torroboll, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above which a salmon-ladder, 378 yards long, enables salmon to ascend to Loch Buié, in spite of a fall more than 60 feet high.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 103, 1881-78.

Cairnaire, a large and very ancient cairn in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on the coast, a considerable way within flood-mark, at some distance from the mouth of the river Ness. It stands close to the fair way into Inverness harbour; and is surmounted by a beacon to warn vessels against collision with it.

Cairnaqueen, an ancient tumulus in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Crathie church. It stands on the ground where the ancient clans of Deeside used to gather for battle, and it furnished them with their slogan or war-cry. It is now planted with thriving trees, and it commands a very fine view of Lochnagar.

Cairnavain, an ancient stone tumulus on the N border of Orwell parish, Kinross-shire. It crowns a spur of the Ochil Hills, and was once so large that it furnished many hundred cart-loads of stones for the building of dykes about the year 1810, when it was found to contain a rude stone coffin, with an urn full of bones, and with a small bone ornament, and when it was earnestly but vainly investigated for discovery of a supposed treasure, indicated in an old-world rhyme:—

'In the Dryburn Well, beneath a stane,
You'll find the key of Cairnavain,
That will mak' a' Scotland rich ane by ane.'

Cairnan, a place on the Crinan Canal, in Argyllshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Lochgilphead. Nine locks are here on the canal; and occasion so much detention that travellers by the passage-boats usually get out and walk. An inn here serves as a good station for anglers.

Cairnanno, a hamlet, with a public school, in New Deer parish, Aberdeenshire. The school was a Madras one; passed to jointly the parochial boards of New Deer, Monquhitter, and Millbex; and, with accommodation for 164 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 97, and a grant of £71, 6s.

Cairnbeddie, a hamlet in St Martin's parish, Perthshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Perth. A circular mound is here, about 230 feet in diameter, surrounded by a moat 30 feet wide; bore originally the name of Caerbed or Caerbeth, signifying 'the Castle of Macbeth,' and corrupted into Cairnbeddie; is traditionally said to have been the site of a residence of Macbeth, prior to his removing to Dunsinnan; and, opened in 1822, was found to inhumate many sword-handles and small horse-shoes.

Cairnbran, a large cairn in Loth parish, Sutherland, fabled to have been the place where Ossian's dog Bran died and was buried.

Cairbroe or **Carnbroe**. See BOTHWELL.

Cairbulg, a headland, a fishing village, and an estate in Rathen parish, Aberdeenshire. The headland is situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Fraserburgh, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Rattray Head. The village stands immediately SE of the headland, in the western vicinity of Inverallochy village; is included in Inverallochy *quoad sacra* parish; and carries on a herring fishery in connection with Fraserburgh. The estate belonged anciently to the Comyns; was confiscated to the Crown, with their other estates, in 1308; went by gift of Robert Bruce, in 1316, to the Earl of Ross; passed in 1375, to Sir Alexander

CAIRNGALL

Fraser, ancestor of the Lords Saltoun; and belongs now to a branch of the family of Gordon. Its ancient mansion, a strong baronial castle on Philorth Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the sea, seems to have been a structure of imposing magnitude; and is now represented mainly by a square tower, which stood at the W angle; has prodigiously thick walls; and figures conspicuously amid the flat surrounding country.

Cairnburgbeg and **Cairnburgmore**, two of the five principal isles of the Treshinish group in the Argyllshire Hebrides, 3 miles W of the mouth of Loch-Tua in Mull, 5 NNW of Staffa, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Coll. Their coasts, in general, are cliffs from 40 to 45 feet high; and their surfaces rise in hemispherical outline to an altitude of about 300 feet above sea-level, and look, at some distance, almost like models of two ancient shields. A fortalice of the Macleans was on Cairnburgmore; is supposed to have been erected on the site of a Scandinavian work of the 13th century; became, at the time of the Reformation, the receptacle of books and records from Iona; sustained a siege by a detachment of Cromwell's army, with the result of destruction to the Iona documents; was the scene of repeated conflicts in the rebellion of 1715; and is now in a state of ruin. A barrack was built on Cairnburgbeg in the 17th century, and, as to its walls, is still tolerably entire.

Cairnchunaig, a mountain on the mutual border of Kincardine and Rosskeen parishes, Ross-shire. It has an altitude of about 3000 feet above sea-level; and precious stones have been found on it similar to those on the Cairngorm Mountains.

Cairncubie, copious springs in Dunfermline parish, Fife, on the town-moor, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Dunfermline town. They supply Dunfermline with water, and were first connected with the town by pipes about 1797.

Cairndow, a hamlet in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire, on the E side of Loch Fyne, near its head, $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Inverary. It has a good inn, enjoys regular steamboat communication with Inverary, and is the centre of a mission of the Church of Scotland; at it Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy passed the night of Aug. 29, 1804.

Cairness, an estate, with a mansion and a hamlet, in Lonmay parish, NE Aberdeenshire. The mansion, on the brow of a gentle acclivity, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Lonmay station, was built in 1791-99, after designs by Jas. Playfair, at a cost of £25,000; is a handsome edifice in the Grecian style, with tetrastyle Ionic portico; and has fine pleasure-grounds: its owner, Jas W. Gordon, Esq. (b. 1824, suc. 1841), holds 4100 acres in the shire, valued at £3476 per annum. The hamlet has a post office under Aberdeen.

Cairney. See CAIRNIE.

Cairneyhill, a village on the S border of Carnock parish, Fife, 1 mile E by N of Torryburn, and 3 miles WSW of Dunfermline. It has a post office under Dunfermline, a U.P. church (1752; 400 sittings), a seminary for young ladies, a public school, and a public library; most of its inhabitants are employed in the linen manufactory.

Cairnfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Portgordon. Its owner, Jn. Gordon, Esq., holds 3175 acres in the shire, valued at £1363 per annum.

Cairngall, an estate, with a mansion, and with extensive granite quarries, in Longside parish, Aberdeenshire, in the eastern vicinity of Longside village, and near the Peterhead branch of the Formartine and Buchan railway, 5 miles W of Peterhead. The estate, so late as 1804, was little better than waste moorland; but, prior to 1841, was reclaimed and improved into a condition of high productiveness and order. The quarries are situated in a hill which rises about 60 feet above the circumjacent ground; they are worked to some distance right into the hill, and then worked downward; and they have furnished some of the largest and finest blocks for public works and public buildings in the kingdom. They began to be worked, to any considerable extent, in 1808, when they were selected to furnish the blocks for

the foundations of the Bell Rock lighthouse; and they furnished the blocks for the foundations of the new London Bridge, for the pier-walls of the new Houses of Parliament, for the pillars in Covent Garden Market, for the great polished monolithic pillars of St George's Hall in Liverpool, and for the pedestals of several great public statues.

Cairngorm, a mountain on the mutual border of Kirk-michael parish, Banffshire, and Abernethy parish, Inverness-shire, culminating 3 miles NE of the summit of Ben Macduh in Aberdeenshire. It has a conical outline, and rises to an altitude of 4084 feet above sea-level. It is clothed, over much of its sides, with Scotch pine forest, and covered on the top almost all the year round with snow; and it stands grouped with a great knot of the Grampians, occupying an area of about 140 square miles, sending off the head-streams of the river Dee, and of great affluents of the Spey, and often called from it the Cairngorm group. The mountain-masses of the group are broken and dissevered by intervening depressions and intersecting glens; their rocks are famous for containing numerous specimens of the beautiful rock crystals popularly called Cairngorm stones; the shoulders of some of them break down in stupendous precipices; the shoulders and skirts of others are clothed with verdure or with forest; and some of the glens display sublime features of alpine scenery.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 74, 1877. See Hill Burton's *Cairngorm Mountains* (Edinb. 1864).

Cairnharrow. See ANWOTH.

Cairn Hill, an estate in Craigie parish, Ayrshire. The mansion, on Cessnock Water, 5 miles SSE of Kilmarnock, is partly modern, partly a strong, old, well-preserved tower; its owner, Jn. W. Ferrier-Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1863, suc. 1872), holds 1719 acres in the shire, valued at £2687 per annum.

Cairnhill, an estate in New Monkland parish, NE Lanarkshire, 1 mile S by W of Airdrie, with a seat of Jn. More Nisbett, Esq. (b. 1826, suc. 1843), owner of 1326 acres in the shire, valued at £4470 per annum, including £2796 for minerals.

Cairnholy, a tumulus in Kirkmabreck parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 1 mile N of the shore of Wigtown Bay, and 6 miles SE of Creetown. One tradition calls it the grave of the mythical king Galdus, who is fabled to have given his name to Galloway (see also TORHOUSE); another makes it the grave of a 12th century Bishop of Whithorn, who fell in battle at the head of a Scottish army fighting against the English on a neighbouring moor; but both are utterly idle. History knows nothing respecting it. An exploration, made in the early part of last century, discovered in it a kistvaen so large that the upper stone (6 × 3 feet) has lain unremoved till the present day. Six large sepulchral stones still stand erect on the same grassy mound. See pp. 112, 113 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (1876).

Cairnie (Gael. *carnan*, 'small cairn'), a hamlet of NW Aberdeenshire, and a parish partly also in Banffshire. The hamlet lies on the left bank of the Burn of Cairnie, a small affluent of the Isla, 4½ miles NW of its post-town Huntly. The parish is bounded N by Grange, NE by Rothiemay, E by Huntly, S by Huntly and Glass, W by Botriphnie, and NW by Keith; and it is traversed, along the NE border, by the Great North of Scotland railway, and contains there Rothiemay station. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 8½ miles, and its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 5½ miles. The DEVERON traces the eastern, the ISLA the north-eastern, and the Burn of Davidston the western boundary. Low grounds adjoin these streams, and have a deep fertile soil. The surface sinks at the confluence of the Isla and Deveron to 296 feet above sea-level, but rises southward to the Bin (1027 feet), westward to the Little and Meikle Balloch (913 and 1199) on the Banffshire border, and to the Hill of Shenwall (957). In 1839-40 2258 acres, on and near the Bin, were planted with larch, spruce, and pine. A lime-work is at Ardonald. The entire parish formed part of the lordship of Strathbogie, taken from the Comyns by Robert Bruce, and given to Sir Adam Gordon; it thence onward was the original

estate of the Gordon family; and, as now ecclesiastically constituted, it comprises the ancient parishes of Botary and Ruthven, and part of Drumdelgy. The portrait-painter, Wm. Aikman (1682-1731), was a native. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Major Duff Gordon Duff are chief proprietors, 7 others holding a yearly value of less than £100. Cairnie is in the presbytery of Strathbogie and synod of Moray; the living is worth £347. The parish church is an old but commodious building, and there is also a Free church; whilst four schools—Cairnie, Ruthven, Windyraw, and Daun's Endowed—with respective accommodation for 127, 70, 67, and 46 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 92, 51, 46, and 37, and grants of £82, 16s., £47, 2s., £56, 16s., and £18, 19s. Valuation of Aberdeenshire portion (1881) £7700, 17s. 6d.; of Banffshire section (1882) £926, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1561, (1821) 1854, (1841) 1638, (1861) 1490, (1871) 1525, (1881) 1565, of whom 60 were in Banffshire.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 85, 86, 1876. See *A Stroll to Cairnie* (Keith, 1865), and the Rev. Dr J. F. Gordon's *Book of the Chronicles of Keith, Cairnie, etc.* (Glas. 1880).

Cairnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife.

Cairniehill. See CAIRNEYHILL.

Cairniemount or **Cairn-o'-Mount**, a mountain on the mutual border of Strachan and Fordoun parishes, Kincardineshire. An offshoot of the Grampians, it culminates 6½ miles ESE of Mount Battock at 1488 feet above sea-level; and it is traversed, over its eastern shoulder, by a public road from Forfarshire to Deeside.

Cairnies, an estate, with a mansion, a post office under Perth, and the Scottish Episcopal College of GLEN-ALMOND, in Logie-Almond district, Perthshire, on the river Almond, 10 miles WNW of Perth. The mansion was the seat of the Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice-Clerk (d. 1869), whose sister owns 11,079 acres in the shire, valued at £1996 per annum.

Cairnirenan, a place on the northern border of Kilmearn parish, Ross-shire, said to have been the burying-ground of an ancient Danish prince Irenan, and to have given name to the parish of Kilmearn.

Cairnish. See CARINISH.

Cairnkinna, a summit in Penpont parish, NW Dumfriesshire, 5 miles S by E of Sanguhar. Rising 1813 feet above sea-level, it commands an extensive view over much of Dumfriesshire to parts of Ayrshire, Lanarkshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, and Cumberland.

Cairnmonearn, a summit in Durris parish, Kincardineshire, 6½ miles NW of Stonehaven. An offshoot of the Grampians, it rises 1245 feet above sea-level.

Cairnocuimhne, a large tumulus of small stones in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, at a narrow pass between the Dee and an overhanging hill, on the road from Aberdeen to Castleton of Braemar and to Fort George. It is said to have been formed, in the feudal times, by the practice of clans, when marching through the pass, laying each man a stone upon it in order that the chieftains might know how many men were marching to battle or had fallen on the battlefield.

Cairn-o'-Mount. See CAIRNIEMOUNT.

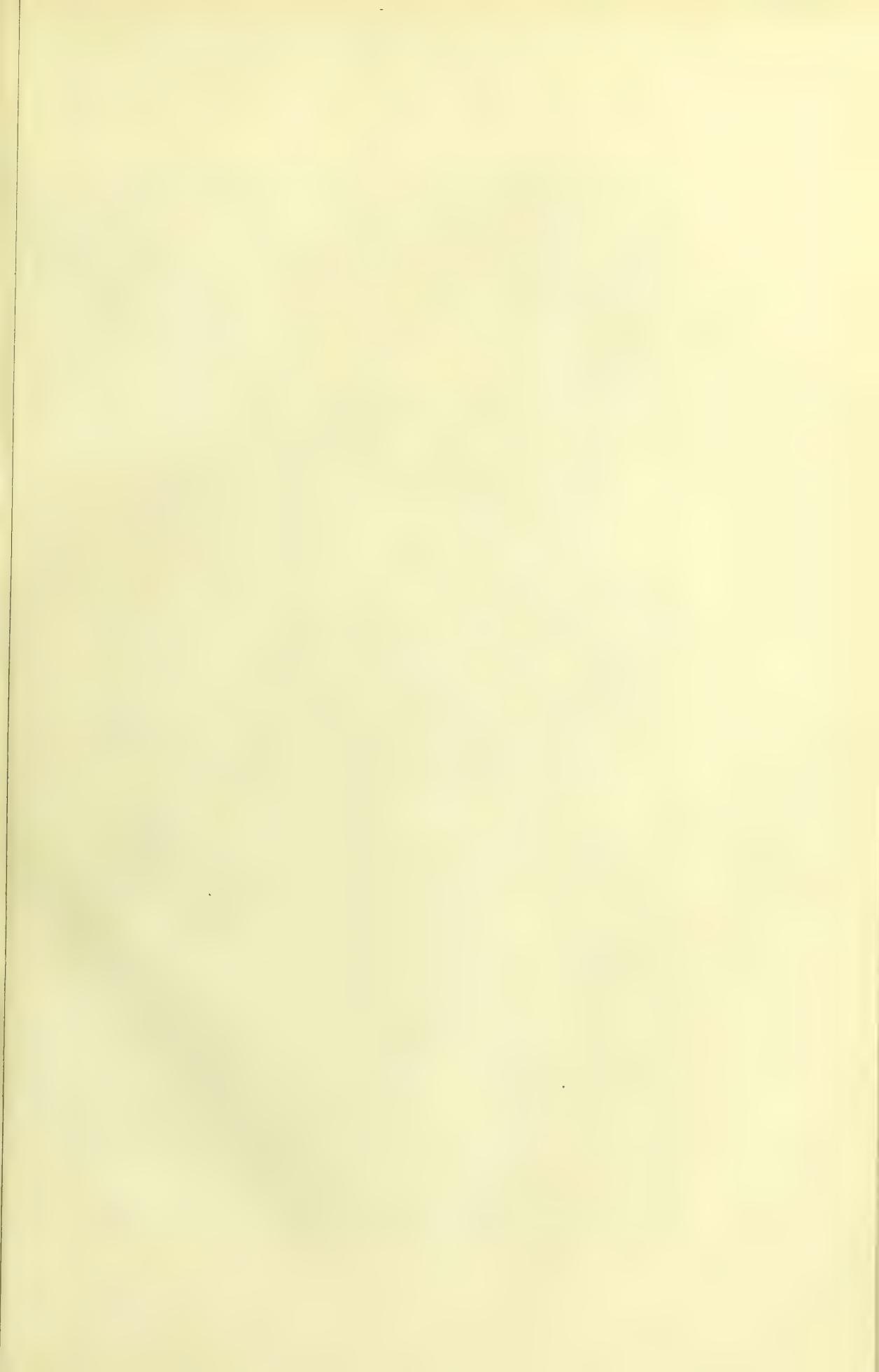
Cairnorrie. See METHLICK.

Cairnapple. See CAIRNAPPLE.

Cairnpat or **Cairnpiat**, a hill in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, 3¼ miles SSW of Stranraer. Rising 593 feet above sea-level, it commands a fine view of the Rhins of Galloway; and its top is engirt with remains of two (once three) stone walls, evidently erected for military purposes, separated from one another by ample intervening spaces, and formerly defended by entrenchments.

Cairnryan, a sea-port village in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the eastern shore of Loch Ryan, 5½ miles N of Stranraer. It has a post office under Stranraer, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, a good harbour, an Established church, a Free church, and a General Assembly's school. The harbour is on a small sheltered bay, where vessels of any burden may anchor in perfect safety. The Established church (1841) is the church of Lochryan *quoad sacra* parish.

Cairns, a ruined ancient castle in Midcalder parish,





5° 30'

58° 30'

58° 30'



CAIRNSMORE

Edinburghshire, 2½ miles W by N of East Cairn Hill, and 4½ S by E of Midcaldor village. It consists of a double tower; and is said, but without good evidence, to have been built, about 1440, by Sir William Crichton, Lord High Admiral of Scotland. An inn of its own name is in its northern vicinity.

Cairnsmore, a mountain in Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, 3¾ miles NE of Carsphairn village. It has an altitude of 2612 feet above sea-level; it was selected by Captain Colby, about 1814, as one of the stations for his trigonometrical survey; and, excepting in one direction, it commands a very extensive panoramic view.

Cairnsmore of Fleet, a mountain on the mutual border of Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck parishes, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, 6¼ miles E of Newton-Stewart. It extends about 4 miles from NNW to SSE; it has two summits, the one in Minnigaff, the other in Kirkmabreck, with altitudes of respectively 2231 and 2152 feet above sea-level; it sends off to the E a projection, called the Knee of Cairnsmore,—to the S an abutment, called the Door of Cairnsmore,—to the W a spur, 1250 feet high, called Cranmery Hill; and it commands a superb prospect along the seaboard and across the waters of the Solway Firth. Cairnsmore mansion stands near the western base of the mountain, on the S border of Minnigaff.

Cairntable, a mountain on the mutual border of Muirkirk parish, Ayrshire, and Douglas parish, Lanarkshire. It culminates 1¾ mile SE of Muirkirk village, and, about the same distance NNW of the meeting-point with Dumfriesshire, it has an altitude of 1944 feet above sea-level; it is crowned by two cairns; and it commands an extensive view.

Cairnton, an estate, annexed to the estate of Leys, in Banchory-Ternan parish, Kincardineshire. An ancient camp is on it, near a steep bank of the river Dee; and commands a pass, traversed by the present public road, between the heights of Inchmarlo and the Dee; has two earthen ramparts, each 300 yards long, from 10 to 15 yards high, and 16 broad; and is thought, by some writers, to have been constructed by the Romans.

Cairntoul, a mountain in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, on the NW border of Braemar. One of the Cairngorm group of Grampians, it culminates, 2¾ miles SSE of Braeriach and 2 SW of Ben Macdhui, at 4241 feet above sea-level, presenting a vast, bare, rugged mass.

Cairntroilie, a village in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead town.

Cairnyaran, a moorland ridge in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, 5¾ miles NE of Stranraer. It has two summits about 1½ mile distant from each other, with altitudes of respectively 734 and 751 feet above sea-level; and it is crowned, within a length of 1¼ mile, by no fewer than 9 cairns.

Cairston, an estate, with a mansion, in Stromness parish, Orkney, in the western vicinity of Stromness town. It anciently had a church and a monastery, ruins of which still stand in a burying-ground; and it gives name to a presbytery which has its seat in Stromness, and is in the synod of Orkney. The presbytery comprehends the parishes of Stromness, Firth, Stenness (*q. s.*), Harray, Birsay (*q. s.*), Hoy and Graemsay, Orphir, Sandwick, and Walls and Flotta. Pop. (1871) 10,465, (1881) 10,414, of whom 1771 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1873, the sums raised that year by the above congregations in Christian liberality amounting to £396.

Caitha, a hamlet in Stow parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to the North British railway and to the river Gala, 4 miles S by W of Stow village.

Caithness, a maritime county in the extreme NE of the mainland of Scotland, bounded N by the Pentland Firth, E by the German Ocean, SE by the Moray Firth, SW and W by Sutherland. With irregular five-sided outline, it measures from NE to SW 43 miles; its breadth, in the opposite direction, is 28 miles; its circuit is about 145 miles; and its area is 455,708 acres, or 712 square miles. The coast has an extent of about 105 miles; includes Stroma island, lying in the Pentland Firth; and is prevalingly bold and rocky. Chief headlands are Dunnet Head (306 feet), in the middle of the

CAITHNESS

N; Duncansby Head (210), in the extreme NE; and Noss Head (115), at the point where the E coast begins to trend to the SW. Other headlands are Brims Ness, Holburn Head, and Dwarrick Head, in the N; Skirsa Head and Ness Head, in the E; and Wick Head, Ulbster Head, and the Ord (652), in the SE. Chief bays are Dunnet Bay, entering between Holburn Head and Dwarrick Head, in the N; and Sinclairs Bay, entering between Ness Head and Noss Head, in the E. Smaller bays are Sandside, Thurso, and Cannis, in the N; Freswick and Wick, in the E; and 5 or 6 little inlets or harbours in the SE. Low beaches or sandy downs lie around some portions of the northern and the eastern bays; but cliffs, cavernous rocks, and stacks or skerries characterise mostly all other parts of the coast. The surface, except over a mean breadth of about 8 miles along the SW and W, is mainly a monotonous plain, and over those 8 miles in the SW and W is mainly mountainous or hilly. Low ridges diversify the plain in the parishes of Wick, Bower, Watten, Dunnet, Olrick, Thurso, Reay, and Halkirk; and, except on the tops of some of them, where heath and bog prevail, they are generally clothed with green pasture. Bogs of various kinds, from deep moss to peaty moor, also diversify much of the plain, together with parts of the western mountains; they form large low flat tracts from the central districts up to the base of the mountains; they even form a considerable tract so deep and swampy as to be untraversable by cattle, not far from the north-eastern extremity of the county; and they are computed, in their several kinds and distributions, to amount aggregately to more than one-third of the entire area. In the W and SW, from N to S, rise the following eminences, of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the Sutherland border:—*Ben Ruadh (608 feet), *Sithean Harry (759), Ben nam Bad Mhor (952), *Cnoc Crom-uillt (1199), Ben Alisky (1142), *Knockin Heights (1416), Maiden Pap (1587), Morven (2313), Scaraben (2054), Meall na Carrach (1301), *Creag Scalabsdale (1819), and Braigh na h-Eaglaise (1387). Those in the SW have steep acclivities and rugged surfaces, being often nothing but bare rock; those in the W are less wild, less rugged, and less lofty, and for the most part are moorish or heathy. Sir John Sinclair, computing the entire area at 316,042 Scottish acres, reckoned 3000 acres to be sand or sea-beaches, 6731 to be fresh water, 130,261 to be deep mosses and flat moors, 71,200 to be mountains or high moory hills, 62,000 to be green pastures and common downs, 2000 to be meadows or haughs by the sides of streams, 850 to be occupied by coppices and plantations, and only 40,000 to be arable land of any description, either infield or outfield.

The chief rivers or streams, named in the order of their length or importance, are the Thurso, the Wick, the Forss, the Berriedale, the Longwall, the Wester, the Dunbeath, and numerous burns. The chief lakes are Watten, Calder, More, Hempriggs, Westfield, Stempster-Bower, Stempster-Latheron, Rangag, Ruard, Toftingall, Alterwall, Harland, Dunnet, Mey, Duren, Kelm, Shurary, Killieminster, Yarrow, Brakegoe, Olgany, and a number of lochlets. 'The Old Red sandstone,' says Mr Macdonald, 'abounds extensively in Caithness. The principal rocks in the hilly district all belong to this formation. In many parts of flatter grounds the underlying rock is a clay slate or flagstone, which consists of a formation of alternating beds of silicious and calcareo-silicious flagstone or slate-clay, dark foliated bituminous limestone, pyritous shale, etc. . . . Generally speaking, the strata lie from NE to SW, but the interruptions are very numerous.' Minerals are rare. The discovery of a coaly substance near Scrabster led to an unsuccessful search; and veins of iron and copper ore, worked for a time in Reay and Wick parishes, were soon abandoned. A mine of lead ore was sunk a century since at Achinnarras, but proved unprofitable. Marl abounds in many of the bogs and lakes, and has been of some service for reclaiming and improving land. Millstones, building stones, and paving stones, variously found from granite, limestone, and sandstone, have been ex-

tensively quarried. Pavement flagstones, for exportation, are so largely worked as to afford the most extensive employment to the population next to farming and fishing; and they are well known and highly appreciated in most parts of the kingdom. They belong to the middle formation of the Devonian epoch; they imbed such vast numbers of fossil fish and plants, that portions of the fossils or impressions found there can be seen in almost every stone; and they owe their tenacity and durability to the cementing of their silica and alumina with calcareous and bituminous portions of organic matter. They were computed, in 1869, to be exported to the annual amount of from 500,000 to 600,000 superficial yards, worth from £70,000 to £80,000. The principal localities of them are on a line of 10 or 12 miles along the N coast of the Pentland Firth from Olrick parish to Reay parish, and a line from a point of the E coast 4 miles S of Wick, westward to the centre of the county in Halkirk parish. They were first exported from the lands of Scrabster, near Thurso; and they are now most largely exported from Castlehill or Castletown quarries, about 5 miles E of Thurso. The quantity of them shipped annually from Castletown Harbour, in years up to 1881, ranged from 10,000 to 15,000 tons. Farm labourers' wages, though lower than in any other northern county, rose from 30 to 40 per cent. within 20 years up to June 1880, such rise being partly due to this working of flagstones; since then they have fallen from 10 to 15 per cent.

The soil of the arable land and green pasture—from the E bank of Forss Water on the N coast to Assery; thence eastward by Calder Loch to Halkirk on Thurso river; thence along that river to Dale; thence eastward, by Achatibster, Toftingall, Bilbster, and Thurster, to the coast at Hempriggs; thence along the coast northward to Wester Water; thence up that water and past Bower, Alterwall, and Thurdistoft, to Dunnet Bay at Castlehill—is strongly argillaceous, and lies in the western parts on horizontal rock, in the eastern parts on hard till, drift, or gravel. The soil of the arable land and green pasture in the district W of Forss Water is a black loam or a mixture of dark earth and crystalline sand, generally incumbent on a comparatively irrelative horizontal rock. The soil in the district NE of the line of Wester Water, including the N wing of Wick parish, and most of Canisbay and Dunnet parishes, also is a dark loam, incumbent partly on irrelative rock, partly on gritty red gravel. The soil along the SE coast, from Hempriggs to the Ord, is a mixture of dark earth with gritty sand and fragments of rock, a sort of stony hazel loam, sharp and productive, incumbent on various kinds of rock; and the soil in the other districts of the county, comprehending the higher parts of Halkirk, Watten, and Latheron parishes, is variable, may be called alluvial near the banks of streams, and either a dark loam, an argillaceous earth, or a mixture of humus and gravel in other places. According to Mr G. J. Walker's 'Royal Commission Report on Agriculture' (1881), about two-fifths of the arable land are good, one-fifth being bad, and the rest medium. The climate, on the whole, is cold, wet, and windy. Inclemency of weather, owing to the total want of mountain shelter along the E and N, is felt more severely in winter and spring than in the neighbouring counties of Sutherland and Ross; and rain is both more frequent and more heavy than anywhere else in Scotland, except in Argyllshire, and in the western parts of Inverness-shire, Ross-shire, and Sutherland, the rainfall exceeding 34 inches. Snow and hard frost commonly commence about the end of December, sometimes earlier; and rain is generally frequent and heavy during October, November, and December. The winds blow from the W or the NW during three-fourths of the year, and they frequently rise to strong gales in winter, spring, and autumn. The prevailing wind, from the beginning of May till the middle of June, is usually from the NW, with a bleak cloudy sky; and from the end of June till September, is variable from the SW to the SE, but seldom from the N.

The agriculture of Caithness received a great impulse

from the labours of the celebrated Sir John Sinclair (1754-1835), though not so great as his proprietorship in the county might have led one to expect, nor so great as his mere second-hand influence produced on not a few other counties in both Scotland and England. But it afterwards was carried to a high pitch by the exertions of Sheriff Traill of Rattar, Mr Horne of Scouthel, Sir Benjamin Dunbar, and other local improvers; and at length it acquired an eminence much loftier than the agriculture of some districts in Britain which have a far superior soil and climate. 'Farms,' wrote the New Statist in 1845, 'are now to be seen of as great extent, and cultivated with as great skill and success, as in any part of Scotland. A considerable part of the county, of course, is still in the possession of small farmers, paying from £10 to £50 of yearly rent; but their condition is improving, and many of them raise green crops, and pursue a system of rotation.' At the present day, out of 3252 holdings, there are 1927 of under £10, 576 of between £10 and £20, and 386 of from £20 to £50; still the improvement has been very great, as will be brought out by the statistical tables of our Introduction. A great number of cattle of the best description have long been annually reared for sale in the south; and the breeds of them have been so much improved as to take a large proportion of prizes at the Highland and Agricultural Society's shows. Sheep also are kept in large numbers; have been improved by crosses with the Cheviot and other breeds; and have, in some instances, brought the highest prices at the Falkirk trysts. Small horses are imported from the islands; and many swine are kept.

The principal branch of industry in Caithness, next to agriculture, is sea fishing. Various departments of productive labour, such as implement making, rope making, and cooper work, are carried on mainly or almost wholly in subordination to farming and fishing; some also are carried on in connection with commerce and with the local supply of all the ordinary kinds of artificer's work; at Wick there is one large distillery; but all these industries, taken together, are of less importance to the community than fishing alone. Many or most of the fishermen combine farming with their fishery work; or rather hold small farms, and employ themselves alternately in farming and in fishing. Two of the 26 fishery districts which embrace all the coasts of Scotland and its islands, from the southern extremity of Galloway to the northern extremity of Shetland, are restricted to Caithness alone, and at least 2 if not 3 others of these districts draw within their operations not a few of the Caithness fishermen. The two entirely Caithness districts are Wick and Lybster; and these have fully more than one-tenth of all the fishermen and fisher boys of the total 26 districts. Considerable harbours are at Thurso, Castletown, Lybster, and other places; but Wick is the only head port; and most of the commerce connected with the county may be regarded as identical with what we shall have to show in our article on Wick. Valuable facility of communication is afforded by steamers plying weekly between Granton near Edinburgh and the Orkney and Shetland islands, and calling at Wick and Thurso. Inland communication beyond the county's own limits has always been rendered difficult by the barrier of mountain along all the inland border, and by the steepness and height of the main pass over the Ord, contiguous to the coast, into Sutherland. Railway communication necessarily became de-siderated after the advent of the railway epoch and specially after the formation of the Highland line so far north as the N border of Ross-shire; but it acquired no fair hope of being attainable till so late as 1866, and was not begun to be formed so late as the early part of 1871. A bill for the construction of a line from Wick to Thurso, with a view to eventual extension into junction with the Sutherland railway, passed parliament in July 1866; but in May 1871 it was superseded by another, authorising a line from the terminus of the Sutherland railway at Helmsdale, through the W centre of Caithness, by way of Halkirk, to Thurso, with a branch to Wick, and that railway was opened in 1874.

The only royal burgh is Wick; the only other town is Thurso; and the principal villages are Halkirk, Lybster, Castletown, Keiss, Sarclett, and Berriedale. The principal seats are Langwell, Barrogill Castle, Tister House, Thurso Castle, Hempriggs, Ackergill Tower, Toftingall, Watten, Barrock House, Murkle, Sandside, Westfield, Dunbeath Castle, Freswick, Stirkoke, Swiney, Nottingham House, Bilbster, Stemster, Forss, Forse, Thrumster, South-dun, Olig, Latheronwheel, Lynegar, Castle Hill, Achavarn, Scots Calder, and Camster. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 471,763 acres, with total gross estimated rental of £136,886, were divided among 1028 landowners, three together holding 217,415 acres (rental £28,349), two 63,477 (£16,738), eight 112,623 (£35,352), seven 54,656 (£14,336), five 15,658 (£7301), four 1013 (£1531), four 285 (£341), eighteen 419 (£4922), etc.

The county comprises the old parishes of Bower, Canisbay, Dunnet, Halkirk, Latheron, Olig, Thurso, Watten, and Wick, part of the old parish of Reay, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Berriedale, Keiss, and Pulteneytown, and the chapelry of Lybster; and these constitute the presbytery of Caithness, in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness, with 691 communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Caithness, with congregations at Berriedale, Bower, Bruan, Canisbay, Dunnet, Halkirk, Keiss, Latheron, Lybster, Olig, Pulteneytown, Reay, Westerdale, and Watten, and with two at Thurso and two at Wick. Other congregations within the county are, 1 U.P. at Wick, 2 Reformed Presbyterian at Wick and Thurso, 2 Congregational at Wick and Thurso, 1 Evangelical Union at Wick, 2 Baptist at Wick and Keiss, 1 Episcopalian at Wick, and 1 Roman Catholic at Wick. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1880, the county had 66 schools (60 of them public), which, with accommodation for 8820 children, had 6435 on the registers, and 4548 in average attendance, whilst the certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered 75, 2, and 66.

The county is governed (1881) by a lord-lieutenant, vice-admiral, and high sheriff, a vice-lieutenant, 12 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 78 magistrates. Sheriff courts are held at Wick every Tuesday and Friday during session; sheriff small debt courts at Wick every Tuesday during session, at Thurso every fifth Thursday, and at Lybster every fifth Wednesday; justice of peace small debt courts at Wick on the first and third Monday of every month, at Thurso on every alternate Wednesday; and courts of quarter sessions at Wick and at Thurso. The police force, in 1880, comprised 19 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £200. The committals for crime, in the yearly average of 1841-50, were 15; of 1851-55, 19; of 1856-60, 36; of 1861-65, 45; of 1864-68, 38; of 1870-74, 44; and of 1875-79, 40. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1879, was 304; convicted, 266; committed for trial, 24; not dealt with, 44. The county prison is at Wick. The annual value of real property, assessed at £35,469 in 1815, was £66,572 in 1843, £102,910 in 1866, and £133,922 in 1881, including £2444 for railway. The county, prior to the Reform Act of 1832, returned a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire; but since has sent one for itself (always a Liberal). The constituency in 1881 was 1147. The royal burgh of Wick also unites with four others beyond Caithness in sending a member to parliament. Pop. (1801) 22,609, (1811) 23,419, (1821) 29,181, (1831) 34,529, (1841) 36,343, (1851) 38,709, (1861) 41,111, (1871) 39,992, (1881) 38,845, of whom 20,507 were females. Houses (1881) 7814 inhabited, 269 vacant, 57 building.

The registration county takes in a part of Reay parish from Sutherland, and had, in 1881, a population of 39,839. All the parishes except Bower are assessed for the poor, and all are included in the two poor-law combinations of Latheron and Thurso. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 1473; of dependants on these, 618; of casual poor, 197; of dependants on these, 90. The receipts for the poor, in the

same year, were £14,473, 9s. 8d.; and the expenditure was £12,563, 4s. 9½d. The number of pauper lunatics was 164, their cost being £2316, 4s. 1d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 8·6 in 1872, 12·2 in 1874, 9·5 in 1879, and 11·4 in 1881.

The territory now forming Caithness was anciently inhabited by the Caledonian tribe of the Curnavii, and about the beginning of the 10th century was subdued and settled by the Norsemen under Sigurd, Jarl of Orkney. It retains some topographical names of the Celtic or Caledonian times; but it is broadly characterised, in both its nomenclature and its antiquities, by ancient Scandinavian possession. The Scandinavian Jarls of Orkney held it as an earldom nominally under the crown of Scotland, and by King David (1124-53) it was erected into a diocese. The inhabitants, wavering in their allegiance between the Orcadian Jarls and the Scottish kings, were not long in throwing off the Scandinavian yoke. William the Lyon, in 1196, collected a strong army, crossed the Oikell, and brought Sutherland and Caithness under the power of the Scottish crown. The principal families of Caithness, at that time, were the Guns and the De Cheynes; and these were soon afterwards represented or superseded by three other leading families, the Sinclairs, the Sutherlands, and the Keiths. Feuds arose among these three latter families, or between some one or other of them and clans in other parts of the Highlands, and either formed or produced all the most signal events of subsequent times in Caithness. The Sinclairs soon got and retained the upper hand; a branch of them, in 1455, was ennobled as Earl of Caithness and Baron Berriedale. But, in 1672, Campbell of Glenorchy purchased the earldom from the contemporary earl, and afterwards married his widow; and his so doing led to a sanguinary conflict in Wick parish, on the banks of the ALTIMARLAGH—happily the last event of its kind in Caithness. Campbell was subsequently created Earl of Breadalbane, with precedence according to the patent of the Caithness earldom, and the representatives of the original Earl of Caithness thenceforth alone have been Earls of Caithness. The Scottish seats of the earls are BARROGILL Castle and Tister House, both of them in Caithness.

Ancient Caledonian stone circles are at Stemster Loch and Bower. The singular structures popularly called Picts' houses, generally of a circular form, in the shape of a truncated cone, with walls 9 or 10 feet thick, and surrounded by a deep ditch and a rampart, are numerous. There also are several old castles, many of them ruinous, some still habitable. The chief of these are Barrogill, elegantly modernised into a seat of the Earl of Caithness; Thurso, the venerable seat of Sir John G. T. Sinclair, Bart.; Scrabster, the ruined residence of the quondam bishops of Caithness; Girnigoe and Sinclair, erected by the thanes of Caithness; Ackergill, built by the Keiths, Earls Marischal; Dunbeath and Brims, still habitable; and Freswick, Keiss, Forss, Berriedale, Downreay, Brawl, and Durlat, all in ruins. Some substructions on a small green knoll, 1½ mile W of Duncansby Head, are vestiges of John o' Groat's House. Caithness, though mainly a lowland tract, assimilated in language and customs to the Lowland counties, is often erroneously classed as part of the Highlands; at the census of 1881 only 1796 persons were returned as habitually speaking Gaelic, and of these 1282 were in Reay, 233 in Halkirk, and 167 in Watten parish. See James Macdonald, 'On the Agriculture of Caithness,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1875; Jas. T. Calder, *Sketch of the Civil and Traditional History of Caithness from the Tenth Century* (Glas. 1861); and Sam. Laing, *Prehistoric Remains of Caithness* (Lond. 1866).

Caitnish, in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the river Orchy, 6 miles NE of Dalmally. The Orchy here makes a series of considerable leaps over and among grotesquely-shaped rocks.

Cakemuir, an ancient castle in the detached section of Cranston parish, E Edinburghshire, on a small burn of the same name, 1¼ mile E of Tynehead station, and 3 miles E of Borthwick Castle. It is a square four-storied

tower, with massive walls and projecting battlements; an apartment in it is called Queen Mary's Room, having given shelter to that unfortunate princess after her flight in male apparel from BORTHWICK, 13 June 1567. Here she met Bothwell, and rode with him through the night to Dunbar.

Calair, a burn in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, running $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE and N, through Glens Dubh and Buckie, to the Balvag, opposite Balquhider kirkton. Descending from 2000 to 410 feet above sea-level, it is subject to great freshets; its waters teem with little trout.

Calbruar, a hamlet in the parish and 3 miles from the village of Blair Athole, Perthshire.

Calda House. See ASSYNT.

Calder, a large district in the extreme W of Edinburghshire. The Gaelic *choille-dur* signifies a 'wooded stream,' and doubtless was applied to the district on account of the boskiness of its water-courses; but the name has been imposed on it at some very early period, and in circumstances unknown to record. The district may have originally been one property or barony, but was early divided into Calder-Clere on the E and Calder-Comitis on the W—the latter by far the larger division—being afterwards divided into Mid and West Calder.

Calder, a hamlet and a loch of NW Caithness. The hamlet, to the E of the lake, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Thurso, under which it has a post office; whilst a public school at it, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 38, and a grant of £55, 14s. The loch, lying mainly in Halkirk, but partly in Reay parish, at 205 feet above sea-level, has an extreme length and breadth of $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles and $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; presents a pleasing appearance from its striking contrast to the mossy and heathy lands which surround it; and contains abundance of good trout and little char.

Calder, an affluent of the Avon. See AVONDALE.

Calder, a stream of Kingussie parish, E Inverness-shire, formed by three head-streams which rise among the Monadhliath Mountains at altitudes of from 2700 to 2900 feet above sea-level. It winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, at Spey Bridge, near Newtonmore station, falling into the Spey. Its waters abound in trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 64, 1874.

Calder, a rivulet of Ayr and Renfrew shires. It rises in Largs parish on the N slope of Burnt Hill (1589 feet), near the mutual border of the two counties; runs $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ENE on this boundary, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E and SE on the boundary between Kilmalcolm and Lochwinnoch parishes, expanding here into a triangular lake, called Calder Dam ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.); then proceeds about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE, through Lochwinnoch parish, to the head of Castle-Semple Loch, in the vicinity of Lochwinnoch town. A number of beautiful cascades diversify its romantic course, while on its banks are several cotton-mills.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Calder, a rivulet of NW Lanarkshire, rising on Elrig Moor (1000 feet), in East Kilbride parish, near the Ayrshire boundary, and running 10 miles NNE and N within East Kilbride parish, and along the boundary between East Kilbride and Cambuslang on the left, Glasford and Blantyre on the right, till it falls into the Clyde at Turnwheel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Uddingstone. Flowing mostly on a gravelly or rocky bed, between steep and richly wooded banks, it has a shallow rapid current, and makes several falls or cascades, one of them wild and romantic, and called the Reeking Linn. It bears the name of Calder Water in its upper course, and of Rotten Calder after receiving the Rotten Burn near Torrance.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Calder, a seat of iron-works in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of North Calder Water, opposite Carnbroe village in Bothwell parish, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Coatbridge, and 2 miles SSW of Airdrie. The iron-works of Messrs Dixon, which were founded in 1805, and which have six furnaces, adopted the hot blast immediately after its invention had been patented by the late Mr J. B. Neilson, in Oct. 1828. The works have always been supplied with ironstone from New Monkland parish, and receive the output of two ironstone pits, 36 fathoms deep, on Garturk estate. Two coalpits are near, respectively 40 and 100 fathoms deep, the latter being

the deepest pit in the parish. A board school here, with accommodation for 227 children, had (1882) a day and an evening attendance of 228 and 37, and grants of £210, 4s. and £17, 5s. 6d. Calder proper and Carnbroe are jointly called Calder Iron-works. Pop. of the whole (1861) 2136, (1871) 1787, (1881) 2180, of whom 725 were in Carnbroe, and 1187 were males. Houses (1881) 412 inhabited, 66 vacant, 1 building.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Calder, a parish in Lanarkshire. See CADDER.

Calder, in Nairnshire. See CAWDOOR.

Calderbank, a large industrial village of NE Lanarkshire, partly in Bothwell but chiefly in Old Monkland parish, on the North Calder Water, 2 miles SSE of Airdrie. It has a post and telegraph office under Airdrie, a school, and an Established chapel of ease; and at it are situated the iron-works of the Monkland Company, with 6 blast furnaces, 46 puddling furnaces, and 6 rolling mills. The school, with accommodation for 252 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 221, and a grant of £215, 6s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 1064, (1861) 2461, (1871) 2176, (1881) 1749.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Calderbank, an estate, with a mansion, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Hamilton.

Calderbank, a village, with bleach-works, on the river Calder, in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire.

Caldercruix, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Airdrie and Bathgate section of the North British railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Airdrie. Pop. (1881) 306.

Calder, East, a village and an ancient parish in the W of Edinburghshire. The village stands near the right bank of the Almond, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Midcalders town, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Midcalders station; consists chiefly of two rows of houses, with gardens behind; and has a U.P. church, originally built in 1776, and a public school. At it was born a minor poet, Alex. Rodger (1784-1846). The ancient burying-ground of the parish, with the ivy-clad ruin of the church, adjoins the village, and an extensive quarry of excellent limestone is a little to the E. The parish was united in 1750 to the parish of Kirknewton. The manor or barony was given by Malcolm IV. to Randolph de Clere, taking from him the name of Calder-Clere, to distinguish it from the adjoining manor of Calder-Comitis, belonging to the Earl of Fife; underwent forfeiture in the wars of the succession; was given in 1306, by Robert Bruce, to James Douglas, the ancestor of the Earls of Morton; and includes a tract called Mortoune, which disputes with Morton parish in Dumfriesshire the claim of having given their peerage title to the Earls of Morton. Pop. of village (1871) 589, (1881) 734.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Caldergrove, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Hamilton.

Calderhall, an estate, with a mansion, in the East Calder section of Kirknewton parish, Edinburghshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of East Calder village.

Calderhead, a *quoad sacra* parish and a registration district in Shotts and Cambusnethan parishes, Lanarkshire, lying around the head of South Calder river, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Kirk-of-Shotts. Constituted in 1872, the parish is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £250. The church was built as a chapel of ease in 1860, at a cost of £1000; and under Calderhead school-board, 4 schools—Allanton, Calderhead, and 2 at Shotts—with total accommodation for 974 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 709, and grants amounting to £610, 6s. 2d. Pop. of registration district (1861) 4034, (1871) 4271, (1881) 4158.

Calder House, a mansion in Midcalders parish, Edinburghshire, in the southern vicinity of Midcalders town. Standing on an elevated lawn, and surrounded by ornamental walks, it adjoins an extensive and romantic wood intersected by Murieston and Linhouse Waters. It is in part a very ancient building, with walls of 7 feet thickness, and includes a great hall, upborne on arches, and modernised into a drawing-room. This seat is

CALDER IRON-WORKS

historically famous for the celebration of the Lord's Supper in its great hall by John Knox in 1556. The hall contains a portrait of the Reformer, which, long regarded as authentic, was, in 1875, pronounced by the late Mr David Laing to be only a 'bad copy'; in the same apartment there is also a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots. For more than five centuries a seat of the Sandilands, Calder House is now held by Jas. Walter Sandilands, twelfth Baron Torphichen since 1564 (b. 1846; suc. 1869), and owner of 1880 acres in the shire, valued at £3794 per annum, including £500 for minerals.

Calder Iron-works. See CALDER, Old Monkland, Lanarkshire.

Calder, Mid, a village and a parish on the W border of Edinburghshire. The village stands on a rising ground, near the left bank of the Almond, which here receives the confluent Murieston and Linhouse Waters, 2 miles W by N of Midcalder or Kirknewton Junction, on the Caledonian, this being 11 miles WSW of Edinburgh, and 36¼ E of Glasgow. Backed by the fine policies of Calder House, it has been greatly improved within the past few years, all the old thatched and most of the tiled houses having given place to others of a more modern style, several fine villas having been built to the E, and a plentiful supply of water having been introduced. At it are a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, gas-works, an hotel, the ancient parish church, a U.P. church (1765), and 2 public schools; whilst fairs are held here on the second Tuesday of March and the Friday after the second Tuesday of October. The parish church, a good Second Pointed building, with oblong tower, was founded early in the 13th century by Duncan, Earl of Fife, was partly rebuilt by Peter Sandilands in 1541, and has been lately enlarged and restored at a cost of over £3000; at its E end is the burying-place of the Torphichen family. Pop. of village (1861) 525, (1871) 579, (1881) 657.

The parish, containing also the village of BELLSQUARRY, is bounded N and NE by Uphall in Linlithgowshire; E by Kirknewton, Currie, and an outlying portion of Kirkliston; SE by Linton in Peeblesshire; S and W by West Calder; and NW by Livingston in Linlithgowshire. Its greatest length from N to S is 7½ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between ¼ and 5½ miles; and its area is 12,324½ acres, of which 30½ are water. The ALMOND for 2½ miles traces the Livingston and Kirknewton borders, for 2 flows through the northern interior, and here from the S receives the West Calder, Harwood, Murieston, Linhouse, and two or three lesser burns; while in the furthest S of the parish rise the head-streams of the Water of Leith. The northern district is comparatively level, and with a light, dry, fertile soil, presents an embellished aspect; the southern is occupied with the slopes of the Pentlands; and from between 300 and 400 feet above sea-level along the Almond's banks the surface rises southward to East and West Cairn Hills, 1839 and 1844 feet, on the Peeblesshire boundary. About one-third of the entire area is arable; upwards of 200 acres are under wood; and a large aggregate is upland pasture. At Pumpherston, since 1877, a field of 10 acres has formed an experimental station of the Highland and Agricultural Society. The rocks are partly carboniferous and in large measure eruptive. Coal and rich lead ore have been found; excellent sandstone, limestone, and trap rock have been worked; and other useful minerals occur. Employment is also furnished by oil and paper works. Springs of very fine water are everywhere numerous, whilst slightly chalybeate springs are plentiful; and a powerful sulphureous spring is on the estate at Letham. Four tumuli on the banks of the Almond have been regarded by tradition as memorials of some great ancient battle in their vicinity. A tolerably well-preserved Roman camp is on Castle-Gregg Hill, on the SW border, 1¼ mile SE of Harburn station; a castle stood at Pumpherston; an ancient double tower is at Cairns; and portions of old baronial fortalices are retained in CALDER House and MURIESTON House; the former of which is the

CALDER, WEST

prominent feature of the parish. John Spottiswood (1565-1639), Archbishop of St Andrews, was a native. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Midcalder is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £258. Four public schools—Bellsquarry, Causewayend, and boys' and girls' schools at the village—with respective accommodation for 116, 48, 129, and 90 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 82, 16, 57, and 96, and grants of £74, 17s., £31, 2s., £46, 12s. 6d., and £87, 3s. Valuation (1881) £17,431, including £3908 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1014, (1831) 1489, (1861) 1389, (1871) 1634, (1881) 1698.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.—See J. Sommers' *Account of the Parish of Midcalder* (Edinb. 1838).

Caldermill, a village of W Lanarkshire, 3 miles from its post-town, Strathaven.

Calder, North, a small river partly of Stirling and Linlithgow shires, but chiefly of Lanarkshire. It issues from Black Loch on the mutual border of New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, and Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire; winds 2¼ miles SW along the boundary between Lanarkshire on the right and Stirling and Linlithgow shires on the left; turns then wholly into Lanarkshire; expands soon into Hillend Reservoir (1¼ × ½ mile); and running 13 miles WSW along the boundary between New Monkland and Old Monkland parishes on the right, and Shotts and Bothwell parishes on the left, falls into the Clyde at Daldowie, 1½ mile NW of Uddingstone. Its banks, over nearly the whole of its romantic course of about 16 miles, are bold, picturesque, and beautifully wooded; and are adorned, in several places, with splendid parks or mansions. Its waters contain trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Calder, Rotten, the lower part of CALDER Water in the NW of Lanarkshire, so named because joined by the Rotten Burn where it enters the parish of Blantyre, 2 miles SE of East Kilbride.

Calderside, a property on the western border of Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire. Coal has been worked here on a small scale; a silicified tree is near, rising out of the bed of the Rotten Calder; and there is also here a curious conical hillock, the Campknowe, anciently fortified by the Caledonians.

Calder, South, a small river rising on moors contiguous to Linlithgowshire, 2 miles ENE of Shotts Iron-works. Thence it runs about 11 miles W by S along the boundary between Shotts and Bothwell parishes on the right, and Cambusnethan and Dalziel parishes on the left; and falls into the Clyde 1¼ mile above Bothwell Bridge. Its vale displays much beauty, both natural and artificial; and its waters contain trout, but offer no high attraction to the angler. A viaduct of the Caledonian railway crosses it ¾ mile N of Motherwell, and is a grand, long, lofty, stone structure of 1857. Another viaduct, at present on the main line of the Caledonian railway, but originally erected for the Wishaw and Coltness railway, stands a short distance higher up, and is a gaunt, slender, wooden pile, resting on tall stone piers. See also BOTHWELL.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Calder, West, a town and a parish in the extreme W of Edinburghshire. The town stands, at 550 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the West Calder Burn, and has a station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow direct section of the Caledonian, 5½ miles WSW of Midcalder Junction, 16 WSW of Edinburgh, and 31¼ E of Glasgow. Since 1861 it has undergone great and rapid extension, chiefly in connection with neighbouring mineral works; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a reading-room, a new parish church (1880), a new Free church (1882), a new U.P. church (1872), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady and St Bridget (1877). A public and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 516 and 204 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 481 and 131, and grants of £438, 18s. 6d. and £99, 17s. Pop. (1851) 434, (1861) 476, (1871) 2432, (1881) 2291.

CALDERWOOD CASTLE

The parish, containing also the villages of **ADDIEWELL** and **Mossend**, has a rudely triangular outline, and is bounded NE and E by **Midcalder**; SE by **Linton**, in **Peeblesshire**; S and SW by **Dunsyre**, **Carluke**, and **Carnwath**, in **Lanarkshire**; NW by **Cambusnethan** in **Lanarkshire**, and **Whitburn** in **Linlithgowshire**. Its greatest length from NE to SW is 10 miles; its width in an opposite direction varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $21,392\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $303\frac{1}{2}$ are water. **Breich Water** traces most of the **Linlithgowshire** border, and through the interior the **West Calder**, **Harwood**, **Murieston**, **Linhouse**, and two or three lesser burns flow northward or north-eastward to the **Almond**; whilst in the S, on the **Carnwath** boundary, lies **COBINSHAW** reservoir ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs). The northern district is mainly low country, well cultivated and highly embellished; the southern consists of high, bleak moorland, incapable of cultivation. From less than 500 feet above sea-level along **Breich Water**, the surface rises south-eastward to the **Pentlands**, attaining 987 feet in **Pearie Law**, and 1700 in **Craigengar** on the boundary with **Linton**. The rocks to a great extent, especially in the N, belong to the **Carboniferous** formation, and include abundance of coal, ironstone, bituminous shale, and limestone. Mansions are **Hermand**, **Harburn**, **Hartwood House**, and **Limefield**; and 14 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 15 of from £50 to £100, and 21 of from £20 to £50. **West Calder** is in the presbytery of **Linlithgow** and synod of **Lothian** and **Tweeddale**; the value of the living is £220. The original church, a chapel of ease to **Midcalder**, stood at **Chapelton**, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of the town; the next was built in 1646. Seven schools—the two at the town, **Addiewell**, **Cobinshaw**, **Gavieside**, **Leavenseat**, and **Muldron**—with total accommodation for 1654 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 1287, and grants amounting to £1135, 10s. Valuation (1881) £43,846, including £10,200 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 1185, (1831) 1617, (1861) 1927, (1871) 7865, (1881) 7682.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Calderwood Castle, a mansion in **East Kilbride** parish, **Lanarkshire**, on the left bank of the **Rotten Calder**, 5 miles W of **Hamilton**. For more than five centuries a seat of the **Maxwells**, and greatly enlarged in 1840, it stands amid beautiful grounds, with a very fine waterfall on the river; its present holder is **Sir Wm. Maxwell**, tenth **Bart.** since 1627 (b. 1828; suc. 1870).

Calderwood, Long, a hamlet in **East Kilbride** parish, **Lanarkshire**, near **Calderwood** policies, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of **East Kilbride** village.

Caldham, a hamlet in **Marykirk** parish, **Kincardineshire**, on the river **Luther**, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of **Laurencekirk**.

Caldra, an estate, with the seat of the **Hon. A. F. Cathcart**, in **Fogo** parish, **SE Berwickshire**, 4 miles S by W of **Dunse**.

Caldron, a fine waterfall in **Comrie** parish, **Perthshire**, on the river **Lednock**, 1 mile N of **Comrie** village.

Caldron Linn, a series of romantic waterfalls in **Fossway** parish, **Perthshire**, on the river **Devon**, about a mile below **Rumbling-Bridge** station, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of **Dollar**. The series is twofold; first, a tumultuous cataract along a fearful chasm; next, two leaps, with intervening whirls, down precipitous descents. The sides of the chasm are mural, and of about equal height, but, in some parts, they so project as almost to meet; and the floor of the chasm is so worn into a descending chain of pits as to occasion the river, in careering along, to emit a furious deafening sound. The first of the two falls, over the precipitous descent, is a leap of 34 feet; the whirls between it and the second fall are through three round cavities, like **caldrons** or **boilers**, of from 16 to 22 feet in diameter. In the first of these **caldrons** the water is constantly agitated as if boiling; in the second it is always covered with foam; and in the third and largest, the water is as placid as an inland lake. Ledges of rock separate these cavities from each other, and they communicate by sluices wrought about their middle depth by the action of the water. By an opening like a huge door hewn out of the rock, the river

CALEDONIAN CANAL

rushes in a torrent to the second fall, which occurs at a distance of 84 feet from the foot of the first one, and is a leap of 44 feet. The first leap declines a little, and the second so much from the perpendicular as to be quite oblique. The second fall is into a deep and romantic glen, where a vapour constantly ascends from the pool, which in sunshine shows all the colours of the rainbow. In rainy seasons the whole is grand beyond description.

Caldshiels. See **CAULDSHIELDS**.

Caldstane Slap, a mountain pass (1300 feet) on the mutual border of **Linton** parish, **Peeblesshire**, and **Midcalder** parish, **Edinburghshire**, between **East** and **West Cairn Hills**, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of **Midcalder** village. It is traversed by a drove-road which, prior to the railway epoch, was much frequented by dealers in sheep and cattle going to and from the **Scotch** and the **English** markets.

Caldwell. See **BETH**.

Caledonian and Dumbarshire Railway, a railway in **Dumbarshire**, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from **Bowling** on the **Clyde**, west-north-westward to **Dumbarton**, and northward thence, up the **Vale of Leven**, to **Balloch** at the foot of **Loch Lomond**. Authorised in 1846, and opened in 1850, it was worked for some time as an isolated line, communicating between steamboats on the **Clyde** and steamboats on **Loch Lomond**; but afterwards, from **Bowling** to **Dumbarton**, it became a constituent part of the **Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh** railway. Later, too, it was joined, at the northern end, by the **Forth and Clyde** railway from **Stirling**; and, forming since 1862 a constituent portion of the **Edinburgh and Glasgow**, it was with it amalgamated with the **North British** in 1864.

Caledonian Canal, a line of inland navigation, partly artificial, partly natural, through the 'Great Glen' of **Scotland**. **Glenmore** extends right across the kingdom, directly south-westward, from the **Moray Firth** between the mouth of the **Findhorn** and the **Sutors of Cromarty**, to the island of **Lismore** at the northern end of the **Sound of Mull**; and it divides **Invernessshire**, and the **Highlands** generally, into two nearly equal portions. Its NE end consists for 23 miles of the upper or narrow part of the **Moray Firth**; the SW end, for 32 miles, of salt-water **Lochs Eil** and **Linnhe**; and the intermediate part, with a total length of $60\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is occupied for $38\frac{1}{2}$ miles by fresh-water **Lochs Dochfour**, **Ness**, **Oich**, and **Lochy**, and is traversed, over nearly all the rest of the distance, by streams which connect these lakes with one another, or with the sea-lochs. This intermediate part, certain portions of the lakes, and localities at the **Moray Firth** and at **Loch Eil**, are the region of the artificial portion of the **Caledonian Canal**. The navigation was designed to carry large vessels direct from sea to sea, in lieu of their encountering the delays and perils of the route round the **Pentland Firth**; and it serves also for the direct transit of swift steamers plying regularly between **Inverness** and **Glasgow**. **James Watt**, of steam-engine fame, prepared designs for the canal in 1773; but, his estimate (£165,000) alarming the projectors, nothing was done till 30 years later, when **Telford** and **Jessop** were authorised to prepare new estimates. The work was begun in 1803; was opened, only two-thirds finished, in **October 1822**; was completed in 1843-47; and cost, up to 5 May 1849, £1,311,270, though the original estimates (exclusive of land damage) had amounted to only £474,531.

A sea-lock commences the artificial part of the navigation at the **Moray Firth**; and this, in consequence of the shallowness of the sea-water and the flatness of the beach, is placed between the extremities of two artificial mounds, extending about 400 yards to the shore. The canal cut leaves the firth at **Clachnaharry**, about a mile WNW of **Inverness**; and goes 6 miles 35 chains to **Loch Dochfour**. A series of four locks is on it at **Muirtown**, about a mile distant from the stone bridge of **Inverness**; and a regulating lock is on it at **Dochgarroch**, near **Loch Dochfour**, was thoroughly repaired in 1869, and was then adjusted for the escape of salmon fry or smolt. A short deep cutting and five consecutive locks are at **Fort Augustus**, leading out the navigation

from the head of Loch Ness; and a canal cut of 5 miles 35 chains, with locks at Kytra and Aberchalder, goes thence to Loch Oich. The summit-level of navigation, Loch Oich lies 105 feet above high water mark at Clachnaharry and Fort William; measures 3 miles 56 chains along the line of navigation; is, in many places, very shallow; and varies more than 9 feet in depth, according to the season. It thus presented great difficulties to the formation of a ship-passage—difficulties that were only overcome by the construction of a reservoir in Glengarry, for feeding it when low. A canal cut of 1 mile 65 chains goes from Loch Oich to Loch Lochy; and has two locks—the one a regulating lock to meet the occasional flooding of Loch Oich, the other having a fall of 9½ feet to suit the difference of level between the two lakes. Loch Lochy (93 feet) is 9½ miles long; and, for the purposes of the navigation, was raised about 12 feet above its natural level, by closing up its effluence into the river Lochy, and forming a new outlet for it at a higher level, so as to send off its effluence into the river Spean. A permanent weir, partly constructed of masonry, partly excavated from solid rock, was formed across the new outlet; and occasions the effluence to fall into the Spean at a point about 600 yards SE of the exit of the navigation from Loch Lochy. A regulating lock occurs at Gairloch, near the foot of Loch Lochy; a canal cutting, 6½ miles in length, extends thence to Banavie; a series of eight locks, commonly called Neptune's Staircase, occurs at Banavie; and another canal cut, 1½ mile in length, with a descent of two more locks, extends thence to the sea-lock at Corpach, in the vicinity of Fort William. The navigation from end to end is so direct as to measure but 4 miles longer than a mathematical straight line; and has been so well maintained in its artificial portions as to make wonderful resistance to the abrading action of storm and flood. Twenty-eight locks are on the line—14 between the Moray Firth and Loch Oich, and 14 between Loch Oich and Loch Eil; and each is 170 feet long by 40 wide. The depth of water, in the shallowest parts of the canal, at the standard level, is 17 feet. All the works, according to an official report upon them in 1879, were then in good order and efficient condition.

The canal, though a magnificent public work, cannot be said to have ever satisfactorily attained its purpose. It affords great facility to the transit of the northern fishing boats, inasmuch that 512 of them, in 1869 sailed through it in an almost unbroken line; it also has considerable value, both commercially and for tourists, in affording prompt regular transit to steamers between Inverness and the Firth of Lorn; it likewise has given important aid or impulse to several departments of local trade; but it never has answered well the grand design, for which it was formed, of carrying sea-borne vessels from sea to sea along Glenmore. The annual receipts, too, as compared with the annual expenditure, tell no very flattering tale. The receipts and expenditure amounted in 1867 to £6541 and £6698, in 1870 to £6944 and £6306, in 1873 to £6316 and £6057, in 1876 to £6742 and £9308, and in 1879 to £7356 and £10,490, the total number of passages in the last year being 1996.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 73, 63, 62, 53.

Caledonian Railway, a railway originally designed as a trunk line connecting Edinburgh and Glasgow with Carlisle, but now embracing an extensive district, and forming the second, in point of mileage, of the railway systems in Scotland. In 1845 an elaborate examination of the various proposals for providing railway facilities between England and Scotland was made on behalf of the Board of Trade, with the result that the Caledonian line, as then proposed, was approved. The act for the construction of the line was passed in July 1845, embracing a main line from Carlisle to Carstairs in Lanarkshire, dividing there into a fork reaching to Edinburgh on the one hand and to Glasgow on the other; with a spur from the latter arm of the fork to join the Scottish Central railway for Stirling, Perth, and the North of Scotland. In constructing these lines, 141 miles in length, there was used a portion of the Glasgow and

Garnkirk and the Wishaw and Coltness railways, lines opened in 1831 and 1833, and ranking early in the railway enterprises of the kingdom. For the original line, which was completed in 1848, the authorised capital was £3,433,130 in shares and £1,030,200 in loans. By extensions, amalgamations, leases, and working agreements the Caledonian railway now consists of 733½ miles of railway owned by the company, 176 miles worked under agreement, 76½ miles of other companies' lines used under running powers, and the Forth and Clyde Canal 52¾ miles, being a total of 1033½ miles of public communications in the hands of the company. Of the system there are 2½ miles consisting of four lines of railways, 453¾ miles consisting of double line, the remainder consisting of single line. At July 1881, the capital expenditure of the company amounted to £36,459,245, of which there was raised in shares £29,037,751 (of which sum £10,257,074 stood as 'ordinary' stock, £2,783,658 as 'deferred' stock, and the remainder as 'guaranteed' and 'preference' stocks), and in loan and debenture stock £7,127,936, with some minor items of receipt. This capital total is to a certain extent fictitious, owing to the creation of nominal capital in consolidating various guaranteed and preference stocks, formerly carrying various dividends into stock at one uniform rate, and the 'deferred' capital is also nominal, being created to represent the claims of some of those consolidated stocks to contingent rights of dividend under certain specified circumstances. It is thus impossible to say specifically how much 'hard money' has been expended in the construction of the system, but it probably does not fall short of thirty millions sterling.

In the half-year last reported, the railway carried 679,388 first class, 520,528 second class, and 6,416,487 third class passengers, making, with 7529 season-ticket holders, a total of 7,623,932 passengers, yielding a total revenue of £364,532. The goods revenue amounted to £859,625, the total revenue for the half-year being thus over 1¼ million of money. To carry this trade the company possessed 681 locomotive engines, 1602 passenger vehicles (including horse boxes, luggage vans, etc.), and 42,938 waggons, 30,644 of the latter being engaged in the vast mineral traffic of the company. In the course of the half-year those vehicles traversed in all 5,602,565 train-miles, of which there were run for passenger traffic 2,511,644 train-miles, and for goods and mineral traffic 3,090,921 miles. The gross revenue per train-mile was 57·68d., the passenger train average being 43·75d., and the goods train average 68·77d. per mile. As the main route of the mail service in Scotland, the Caledonian received in the half-year the sum of £26,866 for the conveyance of mails. The affairs of the company are controlled by a board of directors, fourteen in number.

As now extended, the Caledonian railway system covers a large portion of the railway map of Scotland, having Carlisle for its southern, and Aberdeen for its northern, terminus, touching on the W Portpatrick, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Wemyss Bay, Greenock, Stirling, Oban, Crieff, and Perth, and on the E Arbroath, Dundee, Edinburgh, Leith, Carstairs, and Peebles. The only districts of importance in the S of Scotland to which it does not reach are Nithsdale in Dumfriesshire, and the middle and western portions of Ayrshire, and that great Border and E district which the North British railway holds. North of Perth and Aberdeen the country is served by the Highland, Great North of Scotland, and allied railway systems. The various parts composing the Caledonian railway will be incidentally noticed under the parishes and counties where they occur, and here the general scope of the system will be detailed, proceeding from S to N.

From Carlisle to Beattock the line, which was opened in 1847, passes through a richly varied district, chiefly pastoral and cheese-producing. Six miles of the line are in England, and between the junction with the North British Longtown branch at Gretna and the Gretna Junction, a bridge over the Sark brings the line into Scotland. At Gretna Junction the Glasgow and South-Western main line strikes off to Annan and Dumfries,

the traffic into Carlisle being conducted under running powers. The next junction on the Caledonian system is at Kirtlebridge, where the Solway Junction line, sanctioned in 1864, branches off, crossing the Solway to Brayton, on the Maryport and Carlisle line. The portion of the Solway Junction railway N of the Firth was purchased by the Caledonian in 1873. The first town of importance on the main line is Lockerbie, where important lamb fairs and other stock markets are held, and where the line branches off to Dumfries, Stranraer, and Portpatrick. The Dumfries, Lochmaben, and Lockerbie Company was incorporated in 1860, to construct a line 14½ miles long, running through a pleasing district, opening up to view the numerous lochs which give the old burgh of Lochmaben its name, and giving Dumfries an important outlet to the N and E. The line was amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1865. Westward from Dumfries, to Castle-Douglas, the railway, 19½ miles long, is in the hands of the Glasgow and South-Western Company, but from Castle-Douglas to Stranraer and Portpatrick the railway is worked by the Caledonian Company, and hence reckons as part of its system. There are running powers and 'facilities' granted under statute to enable the two companies to work those dis severed lines. The Portpatrick railway, which, although worked by the Caledonian, is held by an independent company under acts passed in 1857 and 1864, provides an important connection with Ireland by means of the steamers between Stranraer and Larne, now the 'shortest sea route' since the passage formerly maintained between Portpatrick and Donaghadee was given up. The total length of this railway is 62½ miles, including the branches to Stranraer and its harbour.

Returning to the main Caledonian line, it is found to proceed northward through Annandale, till Beattock is reached. A line is (1881) projected to Moffat, 3 miles from Beattock, to bring that favourite spa into connection with the railway system. North of Beattock there are deep rock cuttings, and the line ascends on a steep gradient to the summit-level, where an elevation 1012 feet above the sea is reached, about 10 miles beyond Beattock. The basin of the Clyde is now reached, at the lower parts of which the Caledonian has its greatest source of traffic and revenue. At Symington, a branch to Biggar and Peebles, 19½ miles long, is thrown off. This railway was constructed to Broughton, 8 miles, under an act of 1853, and in 1860 the extension to Peebles was authorised, and the line was amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1861. The main line is at this point, and for some distance northward, passing through a moorland and mountainous district, giving little promise of local traffic, but there are few parts of the railway system of the country where a larger or more important through traffic is carried. At Carstairs is an important junction. On the first construction of the line, it was merely the place where the lines for Edinburgh and Glasgow bifurcated, but it is now also the junction for the Lanark, Douglas, and Ayr route, and for a branch to Dolphinton, as well as a central goods and mineral yard for general traffic. The Dolphinton branch, 11 miles in length, was constructed in 1863. From Cleghorn, 3 miles beyond Carstairs, the Lanark and Douglas branch, authorised in 1860, leaves the main line, but the passenger traffic is now worked direct to Carstairs. In 1865, a line of 11 miles was authorised from Douglas to Muirkirk, and on the opening of the 'Ayrshire lines' of the Glasgow and South-Western railway in 1872, running powers gave the Caledonian direct access to Ayr.

The Edinburgh section of the original line is 27½ miles long, and is now augmented by a series of branches and extensions. At Midcalder Junction the railway is joined by the Cleland line, 31 miles, constructed in 1866 to afford a short route between Edinburgh and Glasgow. This extension, which was opposed by the North British, was eventually constructed under an agreement by which the Caledonian consented not to oppose further the Tay Bridge scheme and other works then contemplated by the North British Company. An arrangement subsists by which all through passenger traffic between Edin-

burgh and Glasgow is shared between the two companies in certain proportions irrespective of the number of passengers carried by each. Nearer Edinburgh, a loop line 5½ miles, constructed in 1872, leads to Balerno and Currie, rejoining the main line at Slateford. In the immediate vicinity of Edinburgh various connections have been made, being loops to facilitate the transference of traffic from the Leith branch, etc. A junction with the North British was also made, having in view the transfer of the North of Scotland traffic to the Company's own station, instead of to the North British 'Waverley' station; but this junction has never been so used. The Granton and Leith branches, 6½ miles in all, were constructed as goods lines merely under acts of 1857 and 1862, but in 1880 the Leith line was opened as a suburban passenger railway, with several stations, affording facilities to residents N and W of Edinburgh. The western breakwater at Granton harbour is used as a quay for railway traffic, and there, as well as at Leith docks, the company derives a large traffic outward and inward. The terminus in Edinburgh is at the W end of Princes Street, and the passenger station is as yet a temporary wooden erection. Large goods and mineral yards have been laid out at Lothian Road and Morrison Street.

From Edinburgh, the Caledonian holds running powers over the North British railway to its own station at Larbert in Stirlingshire, and also over the Grangemouth branch. It is proposed (1881) to make a new and independent access to the latter port, where the company has promoted the construction of extensive dock and harbour works, and where the Forth and Clyde Canal has its eastern connection with the sea. This canal, which was acquired by the company in 1867, was opened from sea to sea in 1790, and is 37 miles in length, with a summit-level of 150 feet, reached by 20 locks on the E side and 19 locks on the W. The capital, on amalgamation with the railway, was £1,141,333, on which the railway company guaranteed a dividend of £71,333 annually, or 6¼ per cent., converted in 1881 to a 4 per cent. stock by the nominal increase of the capital at that rate to absorb the amount of the annuity.

Reverting to Carstairs Junction, the western fork proceeds to Wishaw, at which point, as already indicated, the route follows, as far as Glasgow, lines made under powers taken as early as 1826, comprising 19 miles in all. Between Wishaw and Glasgow, and by means of branches to a large number of outlying places, the map here presents a complex network of lines, the greater part of which is in the hands of the Caledonian. The main trunk route to the N over which the 'limited mail' travels diverges at Coatbridge, proceeding to Castlecary and Lower Greenhill, where the Scottish Central section, subsequently referred to, carries the line to Stirling, Perth, etc. Approaching Glasgow from the S, the route principally followed until lately was by the old Garnkirk route, reaching Buchanan Street station. The Central station in Gordon Street, with a splendid bridge over the Clyde above Broomielaw and parallel to Glasgow Bridge, was opened in 1879, at a cost approaching two millions sterling, since which time both the S and N traffic, and the trains by the direct Cleland and Midcalder route to Edinburgh, have been conducted to the new station. After crossing the river on leaving Glasgow, this line follows the route of the Clydesdale Junction, constructed in 1845, and incorporated as part of the Caledonian original system. It must suffice to say that the Caledonian in this district possesses lines to Larkhall and Lesmahagow, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Hamilton, East Kilbride, etc., and numerous mineral connections over and above its passenger lines. The Greenock and Paisley railway, opened in 1841, was taken as part of the Caledonian system in 1847, under a dividend guarantee, with a separate board for financial purposes. In 1879 this board had a unique experience, having found it necessary to obtain an act of parliament to create new stock to replace an amount fraudulently issued by one of the officials, with the effect of permanently reducing the dividend on the stock thus aug-

mented. The Wemyss Bay railway, 10 miles, was constructed in 1863, and is worked by the Caledonian, and, by means of an extensive service of steamers, provides a favourite route to the watering places of the Clyde and the West Highlands. By an act passed in 1869, the Caledonian became joint-owner with the Glasgow and South-Western of the line to Kilmarnock.

The Scottish Central railway, projected in 1845, was completed from Greenhill to Perth in 1848, this portion being 45½ miles in length, and some additions were subsequently made to it prior to its amalgamation with the Caledonian in 1865, this amalgamation being carried after a fierce parliamentary contest. The extensions before and since amalgamation embrace a branch to Denny, 3 miles, and a branch to South Alloa, where a ferry across the Forth to Alloa is maintained. At Dunblane, the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander, 10½ miles, branches off. This line was projected in 1845, and was leased by the Scottish Central, being subsequently amalgamated by it, and so eventually brought into Caledonian hands. The importance of this branch has been increased by the construction of the Callander and Oban railway, 72 miles, separately noticed, which is worked by the Caledonian Company. Near Auchterarder, a branch to Crieff, 9 miles, strikes off from the main line, and forms a circular route with the Crieff and Methven Junction, 11½ miles, and the Methven and Almond Valley to Perth, 6 miles, both now included in the Caledonian railway system. At Moncrieff, the North British Perth line *via* Fife joins the Caledonian, running jointly into Perth Central station. This station is the key of the whole of the traffic in the N of Scotland, and is in consequence a railway centre of great importance. The Caledonian Company possesses two routes out of Perth, one by the Dundee and Perth, 20½ miles to Dundee, and the other by Cupar-Angus to Forfar and Aberdeen. The line to Dundee, opened in 1847, was amalgamated in 1863 with the Scottish Central, and in 1865 with the Caledonian. From Dundee, the Caledonian holds the Newtyle line, 11 miles, which formerly left the town by a series of steep slopes worked by stationary engines, but was subsequently taken round by Lochee on better gradients, thus providing a line to that important suburb of Dundee. The Newtyle joins the other line from Perth, above referred to, near Meikle. The Dundee and Arbroath railway, 17 miles, was the first line in Scotland on which locomotives were used. It was opened in 1840, and at an early period in its history was leased to the Caledonian, by whom it was subsequently amalgamated as part of the Scottish North-Eastern system. In 1879, carrying out a scheme originally sanctioned when the Tay Bridge Act was passed, this line was converted into a 'joint' possession of the Caledonian and North British companies, managed independently by a directorate elected by the two boards, so that this 17 miles forms an integral part of both systems. From the neighbourhood of Broughty Ferry is another cross line, joining the northern section from Perth. This is the Dundee and Forfar, or 'Forfar Direct' line, 17½ miles long.

The railways last described do not reckon as part of the 'through' route to Aberdeen, that being on the other line proceeding N from Perth. The first section of this route beyond Perth was constructed in 1847 as the Scottish Midland Junction line, reaching to Forfar 33½ miles. A short distance from Perth this line receives on the left the Almond Bank and Crieff railway, already mentioned, and at Stanley Junction the Highland railway, which enjoys running powers over the Caledonian from this point to Perth, branches off. From Cupar-Angus, a branch leads to Blairgowrie, 5 miles this being part of the original scheme; at Meikle, a branch to Alyth, 5½ miles, joins the main line, constructed under an act of 1868, and amalgamated with the Caledonian in 1875. Another branch, 3½ miles, goes to Kirriemuir, this having also been part of the original Midland Junction scheme. From Forfar on the one hand, and Arbroath on the other, there is a line, 15½ miles, originally a separate undertaking to unite those two towns, and opened as early as 1839. When the Aberdeen railway

was projected, this line was incorporated as a fork, the railway to Aberdeen leaving at Guthrie Junction, and thus affording access to both the routes to Perth that have been described. The line to Aberdeen, 72 miles in all, embraces this Arbroath to Forfar fork, and branches from Bridge of Dun to Brechin, and Dubton to Montrose, with a triangle line at Guthrie to facilitate traffic with the diverging routes. In 1866 the whole of the lines now described from Perth to Aberdeen, which had already been associated as the Scottish North-Eastern, were incorporated with the Caledonian system. In 1860 there was constructed a line from Montrose to Bervie, 12 miles, which was worked by the Scottish North-Eastern, and afterwards by the Caledonian. In 1881, however, an act was passed amalgamating it with the North British railway, which had in the meantime constructed its Arbroath and Montrose railway, and became joint-owners, as already stated, of the Dundee and Arbroath line, the Bervie amalgamation thus making another step in the progress of that company towards an independent access to Aberdeen.

The district commanded by the Caledonian company is very much diversified, both as regards the scenery of the line, the character and occupation of the population, and the nature of the traffic drawn from the various sections. In no part of its system does it present memorable engineering works, although the difficulties of crossing some of the mosses on the original line from Carlisle, the solid rock tunnels on the Greenock line and at Moncrieff Hill, the heavy cuttings near Beattock, the romantic and adventurous route through Glen Ogle on the Callander and Oban line, the bridge over the Clyde at Glasgow, and the central station there may deserve special notice. In Glasgow it forms the principal means of communication between this centre of the cotton, iron, and shipbuilding interests of Scotland, and the famous mineral district of Clydesdale, in which the railway holds such a commanding position. At Greenock, Grangemouth, Granton, Leith, and Dundee, a large shipping trade is done, carrying coals and iron for export, and receiving a varied traffic in the imports from the Continent and America at those various ports. The line from Carlisle to Perth forms the main artery in Scotland of the great postal stream borne through the country by the 'limited mail,' and to Callander and Aberdeen the mail is carried forward by rapid trains, as it is beyond Stanley over the Highland line. As a passenger line the Caledonian takes high rank, its stations embracing all the 'eight large towns' in Scotland, as well as nearly every populous district in the kingdom. As an access to the picturesque parts of Scotland, the railway occupies a position of great advantage. It issues an extensive programme of routes for tourists, embracing, on its own line, Bothwell, 'Tillietudlem,' and the Falls of Clyde near Glasgow, with Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, and Aberdeen amongst the attractive towns, and a journey of unexcelled interest through Perthshire and Argyllshire to Oban and the West Highlands. It also offers a series of circular tours through the highlands and islands by means of the steamboats and railway companies with which the Caledonian Railway Company is in alliance. It forms part of the west coast route of communication between England and Scotland, acting in close alliance with the London and North-Western Railway Company. In this relation the Caledonian enjoys a large share of the traffic to and from England, and a practical monopoly of the railway traffic between Liverpool and Scotland.

Calf, a small island and a sea-strait in the NE of Orkney. The island lies off the NE extremity of Eday; measures about 1½ mile in length, and ¾ mile in extreme breadth; and is entirely pastoral. The sea-strait extends between Calf and Eday; is comparatively narrow; and forms a good harbour, sheltered from end to end by Calf.

Calf or Calve, a small island in the Kilninian parish, Argyllshire, lying nearly across the entrance of Tobermory harbour, on the NE coast of Mull.

Calfa, a small island near Tiree, Outer Hebrides, Argyllshire.

CALGARY

Calgary, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilmahog parish, Mull, Argyllshire. The mansion stands at the head of a small bay, opposite the middle of Coll island, and 13 miles WSW of Tobermory; and presents a fine appearance as seen from vessels sailing along the N coast of Mull.

Califer, a village in Rafford parish, NW Elginshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of its post-town Forres.

Callader or **Callater**, a loch near the southern border of Crathie and Braemar parishes, SW Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Castleton of Braemar. Lying 1627 feet above sea-level, it measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; contains small delicate salmon, abundance of trout, and large pike; and sends off its superfluency by Callader Burn, running $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to Clunzie Water. The Queen's 'last expedition' with the Prince Consort (16 Oct. 1861) was up Glen Clunzie to Glen Callader, 'which looked lovely, and which Albert admired much.'

Callander, a village and a parish of SW Perthshire. The village lies 250 feet above sea-level, on the river Teith, at the junction of the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander section of the Caledonian, with the Callander and Oban railway, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dunblane, $15\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Stirling, $52\frac{1}{2}$ WNW of Edinburgh, $45\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Glasgow, and $70\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Oban. Beautifully situated on both sides of the river (here spanned by a three-arched bridge), and sheltered on the N by a line of precipitous crags, partly covered with wood, partly bare and weather-worn, it commands magnificent views of Ben Ledi, culminating $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N, and of the upper basin of the Forth engirt by crests of the Grampians, and culminating on the summit of Ben Lomond. It chiefly consists of one long wide street; is built on a regular plan, with good slated houses and numerous handsome villas; and owes its prosperity, first to the stationing of soldiers at it in 1763, next to the introduction of the cotton manufacture, next to becoming a centre for tourists visiting the Trossachs, next to the opening of the railway from Dunblane, and next to its coming into favour as a place for summer rustication. It continues to rise rapidly to importance as a focus of communication of every kind throughout the picturesque south-western section of Perthshire, together with similarly beautiful adjacent regions; is the starting-point of public conveyances from the terminus of the Dunblane railway westward to Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond; partly adopted the general police and improvement act of Scotland prior to 1871; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Commercial Bank, 4 chief hotels, gas and water works, a public hall, with billiard and reading rooms and library, a hydro-pathic establishment, the parish church, a Free church, an Episcopal church, a public and a Free Church school, etc. Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on 10 March (hiring), 16 May (cattle), the third Tuesday of July, and the first Thursday of December *o. s.* The waterworks, formed in 1872 at a cost of £3000, draw their supply from the river Leny, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Loch Lubnaig. The parish church, built on one side of a sort of square in 1733, and containing 638 sittings, is about (Aug. 1881) to be rebuilt; St Andrew's Episcopal church, Early English in style, was erected in 1859. The public and the Free Church school, with respective accommodation for 150 and 256 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 64 and 157, and grants of £30, 5s. 8d. and £159, 7s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 1107, (1861) 884, (1871) 1271, (1881) 1625.

The parish, containing also the village of Kilmahog, was anciently a chapelry dependent on Inchmahome. It is bounded N by Balquhidder, NE by Comrie, SE by Kilmadock, S by Port-of-Monteith and Aberfoyle, and W by Buchanan in Stirlingshire. Its greatest length from E to W is $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from N to S varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 miles; and its area is $53,816\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $2630\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Lochs KATRINE, ACHRAY, and VENNACHAR, with their connecting streams, lie along the southern boundary, at altitudes above sea-level of 364, 276, and 270 feet; the lower 2 miles of

CALLANDER

Loch LUBNAIG project into the interior from the N, and, together with the river Teith which flows from it, divide the parish into two unequal parts, placing about one-third on the E and two-thirds on the W; Finglas Water rises on the northern border, and runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, through the interior, to the stream between Lochs Achray and Vennachar; and Keltie Water, with BRACKLAND Falls on it, rises also on the northern border, and runs $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward through the eastern wing, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along part of the eastern boundary, to the Teith, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Callander town. From W to E rise the following eminences, of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the northern or eastern boundary:—*Parlan Hill (2001 feet), *Meall Mor (2451), An Garadh (2347), Cruinn Bheinn (1787), Bealach-na-h Imriche (1592), *Lag a' Phuill (1649), Meall Cala (2203), Meall Gainmheich (1851), Sron Armaille (1149), *BEN VANE (2685), BEN LEDI (2875), *Beinn Eaiach (2660), *STUC A CHROIN (3189), *Meall-na h-Iolair (1958), *Meall Odhar (2066), Cnoc Mor (1078), Callander Craig (1000), Meall Leathan Dhail (1479), and *Uamh Bheag (2179). The surface, indeed, consisting of the northern half of the upper portion of the basin of the Teith, is mainly mountainous throughout the N, and through great part of the centre, and exults in the magnificent scenery of the *Lady of the Lake* along all the southern border, including picturesque masses of the Grampians, together with Strathgartney, the better half of the TROSSACHS, all Glen FINGLAS, the Pass of LENY, and the romantic glen and waterfall of Keltie. The higher grounds, in some parts, are clad with oak-woods and thriving plantations; a bold romantic height, the Crag of Callander, situated to the N of the town, forms a striking contrast to the valley below; and a fine peninsula, immediately W of the town, lies between the two great head-streams of the Teith flowing from respectively Lochs Vennachar and Lubnaig. All the chief places and objects are elsewhere noticed in separate articles. The rocks are various, and include some valuable minerals. Limestone, of a very beautiful colour and superior quality, chiefly deep blue with intersections or stripes of pure white, is plentiful, and has been largely worked. Slate of a blue colour and very durable, has been quarried on three estates. A grey sandstone, and a conglomerate have likewise been much worked for building purposes. A vein of lead ore is in Ben Ledi, and was for some time mined, but proved uncompensating. The soil of the arable land is partly a rich loam, capable of high cultivation, but mostly is a light gravel, greatly improved by draining and manure. Vestiges of a castle of the Earls of Linlithgow exist near the manse; remains of an ancient fortification, called BOCATTLE, crown a hill about 1 mile W of the town, and by Skene are identified with a stationary camp of Agricola (A. D. 80); but the fine embankments known as the 'Roman Camp' are now set down as a geological formation. Natives were Francis Buchanan, M. D. (1762-1829), writer on India, and Dr Rt. Buchanan (1785-1873), professor of logic in Glasgow University. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 14 of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 41 of from £20 to £50. Callander, including part of the *quoad sacra* parish of the Trossachs with 201 inhabitants in 1871, is in the presbytery of Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £399. Valuation (1881) £19,039, 5s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 2282, (1831) 1909, (1841) 1665, (1861) 1676, (1871) 1869, (1881) 2166.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 38, 39, 1871-69. See pp. 86-105, 217-221, 240, 241, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); chap. ii. of Alex. Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865); and vol. ii., pp. 36, 37, 299-308, of *Passages from the English Note-books of Nathaniel Hawthorne* (1870).

Callander and Oban Railway, a railway in Perth and Argyll shires, from a junction with the Dunblane, Doune, and Callander railway, at the town of Callander, 72 miles northward and westward to the town of Oban. Authorised in 1865, on a capital of £600,000 in shares, and £200,000 on loan, it was originally placed under arrangements with

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the Scottish Central, which passed to the Caledonian; and by the latter company it is maintained and worked according to an Act of 1870. It was opened to Killin (17 miles) in 1870, to Tyndrum (18 miles) in 1873, to Dalmally (12 miles) in 1877, and to Oban (25 miles) in 1880, the aggregate cost of construction amounting to £670,022. It goes, by the Pass of Leny, along the western shore of Loch Lubnaig, to the vicinity of Lochearnhead; thence up Glen Ogle into the valley of the Dochart, at a point 2½ miles SW of Killin; thence up the valley of the Dochart to Crianlarich, 6 miles NNE of the head of Loch Lomond; thence up Strathfillan to Tyndrum; thence west-south-westward to Dalmally; thence by the northern shore of Loch Awe and the Pass of Brander to Taynult; and thence along the southern shore of Loch Etive to Oban. The chief engineering difficulties on it are a gradient of 1 in 60 in the steepest part of the ascent from King's House, Balquhider, to the summit of Glen Ogle; another stiff gradient, over about 2 miles NW of Crianlarich to the top of the glen at Tyndrum; another in the descent toward Dalmally; and still another in the descent along the face of the cliff to the flat ground immediately behind Oban. The gross revenue for the year ending July 1881, the first year of the completed line being worked, was £38,761. See OBAN.

Callange, Coaltown of, North, and South, three neighbouring collier hamlets in Ceres parish, E Fife, 3¾ miles SE by E of Cupar.

Callater, Loch. See CALLADER.

Callendar, an estate, with a mansion, in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion, standing ¾ mile ESE of Falkirk town, amid finely wooded grounds, is an ancient edifice with very thick walls and antique turrets, and was formerly surrounded by a deep fosse, but has been greatly modernised. Queen Mary visited it; Cromwell stormed and captured it; General Monk made it his home during the stay of his troops in Scotland; Prince Charles Edward slept in it, 14 Sept. 1745; and General Hawley breakfasted at it with the Countess of Kilmarnock on the morning of his rout at Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746; whilst at it Queen Victoria changed horses on her first visit to Scotland, 13 Sept. 1842. The estate was given, in 1246, by Alexander II. to Malcolm de Callender, and passed, in the reign of David Bruce, to Sir William Livingstone. To his descendant it gave the title of Earl in 1641; and coming along with that title, in 1695, to the Earl of Linlithgow, was forfeited, in 1716, by James, fourth Earl of Callender and fifth of Linlithgow for his share in the '15. It was sold in 1720 to the York Buildings Company, in 1783 to William Forbes, Esq., a London merchant, whose grandson and namesake, the present proprietor (b. 1833; suc. 1855), owns 13,041 acres in the shire, valued at £16,215 per annum, including £3419 for minerals. The sum paid for it by Mr Forbes was £85,000, or not much more than half the value of the mere timber on it. Five splendid limes are in front of the mansion; a magnificent avenue of planes on the E leads to a lochlet full of aquatic vegetation; and deep forest glades are all around. The mausoleum of the Forbes family, a circular structure, with 12 fluted Doric columns, surmounted by a massive dome, is in one of the leafiest nooks of the park. A portion of Antoninus' Wall also, in a state of striking preservation, is on the estate.—*Ord. Sur. sh. 31, 1867.*

Callends, an estate in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, on the right bank of Lyne Water, ¾ mile SSW of the parish church. It was purchased in 1840 for £8000 by the late Jas. Murray, Esq., who renovated the mansion. Henderland Hill (1123 feet), adjoining, is crowned by an ancient camp, whose three irregularly oval rings have a longest diameter of 445 feet.

Callernish, a village and a district of Uig parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, on the E coast of Loch Roag, 16 miles W of Stornoway. In the *Builder* of 12 June 1873, Mr Jas. Kerr of Edinburgh described a neighbouring 'cruciform sun-temple:—'A bed of peat moss, 5 feet thick, only recently cleared away by the proprietor, Sir James Matheson, had grown year by year

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around the base of these standing stones. The only relics found were 2 curious built, sunk, altar chambers on the E side of the great gnomon or centre stone of a circle, having a built drain also from the same flowing towards the E. The standing stones are not hewn or dressed in any way, but are great upright blocks of gneiss. The dimensions of the gnomon are 16½ feet high by 4 broad, and 1 foot thick, placed in the centre of a circle, 40 feet in diameter, formed of 12 stones, averaging from 10 to 13 feet high. From this circle a row of stones projects eastward 38 feet, another southward 69 feet, and another westward 43 feet. Then we find the grand meridian avenue from the N, extending in that direction from the circle 270 feet, formed of a double row of standing stones 27 feet apart. Walking up this avenue at 12 o'clock noon, and looking towards the great centre stone while the meridian sun throws his rays right athwart it, one can hardly fail to see the great object for which this rude memorial was erected.

Callievar. See CALLEVAR.

Calligray or Killigray, an island in Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, nearly in the middle of the Sound of Harris. It measures about 2 miles in length and 1 in breadth; is nearly all deep uncultivated moss in the south end, but consists of good cultivated land in the north end; and is inhabited by a people who are mainly supported by fishing. Faint traces of a very ancient building, supposed to have been a heathen temple, are in its north end.

Callioch, a headland at the north-western extremity of Mull, Argyllshire, 7½ miles SSE of the north-eastern extremity of Coll, and 9 SW of Ardnamurchan Point. It commands a magnificent view from Ardnamurchan to Iona. The poet Campbell spent some time as a tutor in its neighbourhood; took deep impressions from the scenery around it; and afterwards embodied them in his *Elegy on Mull*.

Callum's Hill, a beautifully wooded eminence in Ferntower Park, Crieff parish, Perthshire. It has distinct remains of a camp of the Marquis of Montrose.

Cally, an estate, with a mansion, in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion, standing amid an extensive park, 1 mile S of Gatehouse-of-Fleet, was built wholly of granite in 1763, from a design by Rt. Milne; about 1835 was greatly improved; includes a splendid marble vestibule, with some fine pieces of sculpture; and contains a noble collection of pictures, by Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Velasquez, Murillo, Dürer, Sir Joshua Reynolds, etc., as also the splendid Sèvres wedding casket of Marie Antoinette. The old House of Cally, ½ mile to the N, is now an ivy-clad ruin. The owner, Horatio G. Murray-Stewart of Broughton (b. 1834; suc. 1835), holds 1584 acres in the shire, valued at £1707 per annum.

Cally, an estate, with a mansion, in the Persie section of Bendochy parish, Perthshire, on the river Ardle, 8 miles NNW of Blairgowrie. A hamlet, called Bridge of Cally, is here on the river, and has a post office under Blairgowrie. See PERSIE.

Calnadulach, a village in Muckairn parish, Argyllshire, near Connel Ferry.

Calrossie, an estate, with a mansion, in Logie-Easter parish, E Ross-shire, 1 mile N by E of Nigg station.

Calton. See EDINBURGH.

Calton. See GLASGOW.

Calton Hill. See EDINBURGH.

Calva, an islet and a harbour in Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland. The islet lies in the N side of the mouth of Kyle Sku, 5½ miles S by E of Scourie; and the harbour is a narrow strait between the islet and the mainland.

Calve. See CALF.

Calvine, a hamlet in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, adjacent to Struan station, 4½ miles W of Blair Athole village. It has a post and telegraph office. The Highland railway here crosses the river Garry on a handsome stone three-arched viaduct.

Cama Loch, a lake in the SE of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, near Altnakealgach Inn. Measuring 2¾ miles in length, and from ¼ to 1 mile in width, it is

divided into two irregular sheets of water by a rocky peninsula—the upper one shallow and isleted, the lower deeper and with steeper banks, but both abounding with trout of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 lbs. A short stream leads to the head of Loch Veattie.

Cambie, a burn in Leslie parish, Fife, running from the skirt of the Lomond Hills eastward to the river Leven, a short way below Leslie House.

Cambo, a mansion on the SE border of Kingsbarns parish, Fife, near the coast, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Crail. The seat of Sir Thos. Erskine, second Bart. since 1821 (b. 1824; suc. 1841), it suffered greatly from a fire of 8 July 1878. A small headland near it is called Cambo Ness; and some skerries, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs NNE of the headland, bear the name Cambo-Brigs.

Cambray. See CUMBRAY.

Cambridge, a hamlet on the N border of Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Lauder.

Cambus, a village in Alloa parish, Clackmannanshire, at the confluence of the Devon with the Forth, and on the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Alloa town. It has a post office under Stirling, a station on the railway, a brewery, an extensive distillery, and a small harbour.

Cambusbarron, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of St Ninians town, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Stirling. It has a post office under Stirling, a Free church, and a public school; and it shares in the wool-spinning and woollen manufacture of the parish. The public school, erected in 1875 at a cost of £4000, with accommodation for 270 children, had (1879) a day and an evening attendance of 177 and 28, and grants of £160, 17s. and £16, 9s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 535, (1871) 1236, (1881) 1135.

Cambus, Burn of, a hamlet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, 10 miles NW of Stirling, under which it has a post office.

Cambuscurry, a hill and a bay in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, on the inner Dornoch Firth, above the Meikle Ferry, 7 miles WNW of Tain. The hill has an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level. The bay was once entered by an invading Danish fleet, but now has a depth of only 6 feet at high water. The shore around it is sandy; seems evidently to have gained upon the sea; and possibly might be recovered for the plough by means of embanking.

Cambusdoon, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Alloway *quoad sacra* parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the river Doon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Ayr. It is the seat of the widow of Jas. Baird, Esq. (1803-76) of Cambusdoon and Auchmedden, M.P. for Falkirk 1851-57, and founder of the Baird Trust 1874, who owned in the shire 19,599 acres, valued at £9043 per annum, including £1000 for minerals.

Cambuskenneth, an ancient abbey on a low peninsula, on the left bank of the river Forth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Stirling. The tract around it is within Clackmannanshire, was long extra-parochial, and is now in dispute between the parishes of Stirling and Logie. This tract is supposed to have been the scene of a conflict with the Picts by Kenneth II., or some other of the royal Kenneths, and to have thence derived its name of Cambuskenneth, signifying 'Field of Kenneth.' It is all alluvial and very fertile, forming one of those rich loops of the Forth, respecting which an old rhyme says—

'A crook o' the Forth
Is worth an earldom in the North.'

The abbey on it was founded in 1147 by David I.; was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; was planted with a community of monks of St Augustine, or canons-regular, from Aroise, near Arras, in the French province of Artois; was sometimes called the Monastery of Stirling; gave name to St Mary's Wynd, leading from High Street in Stirling; was very richly endowed; and, in 1445, was occupied by an abbot, a prior, and 17 monks. Its abbots, from the beginning of the 15th century, were often employed in high state duties, or raised to high civil offices. Abbot Henry, in 1493, was made

high treasurer of Scotland; Abbot Patrick Panther (1470-1519), reckoned one of the most accomplished scholars of his day, was secretary to James IV., a privy councillor, and afterwards ambassador to France; Abbot Alexander Myln (d. 1542), author of a Latin history of the Bishops of Dunkeld, twice printed for the Bannatyne Club, was employed by James V. in several state transactions with England, and became the first president of the Court of Session in 1532; and David Panther (d. 1558), last abbot of the monastery, and a distinguished scholar, was a privy councillor, secretary of state, and a frequent ambassador to foreign courts. The abbey itself, too, figured prominently in several great national affairs. Edward I. of England was here on 1 Nov. 1303 and 5 March 1304; Sir Niel Campbell, Sir Gilbert Hay, and other barons, in 1308, here swore on the High Altar to defend the title of Robert Bruce to the Scottish crown; a parliament assembled here in July 1326, remarkable as the earliest in which the representatives of burghs are minuted as having assisted; other parliaments, at other periods, assembled here; several of the Scottish kings here granted charters; and James III. (d. 1488) and Margaret of Denmark, his queen, were here interred before the high altar. The barony or property of the abbey, shortly after the accession of James VI. to the English throne, was given to John, Earl of Mar; was transferred by him to his brother, Alexander Erskine of Alva; remained with that gentleman's family till 1709; and then was purchased by the town-council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's Hospital. The abbey buildings were pillaged during the wars of the succession; were sacked and in great measure demolished, in 1559, by the iconoclasts of the Reformation; and are now represented by little more than one massive four-storied tower. This, 35 feet square and 70 high, is pure First Pointed in style; has a S doorway in a pedimental-headed projection, a polygonal NE stair-turret, and a low saddle-back roof, rising in a thin corbelled parapet; and thence commands a wide and brilliant view. A renovation was lately carried out to maintain its stability, but without effacing or altering its original or architectural features. Excavations also were made, in 1864, to discover the tomb of James III., and to ascertain the extent and alignment of the entire buildings; and were so far successful as to exhume the relics of the king and queen, and to lay bare the foundations of the cruciform church (178 x 37 feet) and the chapter-house. The sub-basement of the high altar was found about 3 feet beneath the surface, near the centre of the ruins; and a large flat block of limestone, covering the remains of the king and the queen, was found immediately in front of the high altar. The skull and other remains of the king were found in an oak coffin beneath the limestone block and close by were remains of a female figure, evidently the queen's. These, after a stucco cast of the king's skull had been taken for Stirling Museum, were carefully reinterred in an oak box; and a neat stone altar monument was erected over them, in 1865, by command of Queen Victoria. The chartulary of the abbey, written on 174 leaves of vellum, is preserved in the Advocates Library in Edinburgh, and was reproduced in *facsimile* for the Grampian Club in 1872 by W. Fraser.

Cambuskethan, a place with extensive grain mills in the W end of Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire.

Cambuslang, a quasi-town and a parish of NW Lanarkshire. The quasi-town stands on broken ground, traversed by a romantic brook, adjacent to the Glasgow, Uddingstone, and Motherwell branch of the Caledonian railway, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Clyde's left bank, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Glasgow; extends slightly into Rutherglen parish; consists of a cluster of five villages—Silverbanks, furthest W; then Cambuslang proper; then Kirkhill, the original village; then the hamlet of Lightburn; and lastly that of Dalton. Bearing aggregately and popularly the name of Cambuslang, it presents, from many points of view, a finely picturesque appearance; consists chiefly of very plain houses; is inhabited principally by weavers and colliers, partly by masons and agricultural labourers; and

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has a station on the railway, a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, gas-works, a handsome parish church (1841; 1000 sittings) with a conspicuous spire, a Free church with another fine spire, an Independent chapel (1801), and St Bride's Roman Catholic church (1878; 500 sittings). A spacious natural amphitheatre, on the green side of the ravine of the intersecting burn, a little E of the present parish church, served in 1742 as a substitute for the church of that date, from 8 Feb. to 15 Aug. being the scene of a remarkable religious revival,—the Cambuslang Wark,—‘when,’ to quote the late Dr Hill Burton, ‘in an encampment of tents on the hill-side, Whitfield, at the head of a band of clergy, held, day after day, a festival, which might be called awful, but scarcely solemn, among a multitude, calculated by contemporary writers to amount to 30,000 people.’ The centenary of the revival was commemorated on 14 Aug. 1842, by tent preaching in the ravine, and was attended by a multitude of persons variously estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000. A chapel on the edge of the ravine, near Sauchiebog, was founded in 1379, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and has bequeathed the name of Chapel-land to a plot of about 4 acres around its site. Pop. (1881) of Cambuslang village, 4772; of other villages, 4318.

The parish contains also groups of houses at Newton-Colliery, Flemington-Colliery, and the Steel Co. of Scotland Works at Hallside. It is bounded N by the river Clyde, separating it from Old Monkland; E by the Rotten Calder, separating it from Blantyre; S by East Kilbride; W by Carmunnock; and NW by Rutherglen. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is 3½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3½ miles; and its area is 5209 acres, of which 49 are water. The surface is beautifully diversified with hill and dale. From less than 50 feet above sea-level along the Clyde, the surface rises towards a ridge, which, crowned by the summits of Dechmont (602 feet) and Turnlaw (553), occupies a breadth of about ½ mile and a length of 2 miles in the SW, and is part of a long range extending westward along the mutual border of Lanark and Ayr shires into Renfrewshire. The ground thence declines in a gradual manner, with beautiful irregularities and undulations, to the romantic glen of the Calder and to the low flat banks of the Clyde. The latter river is here from 200 to 250 feet broad; generally overflows part of the low grounds several times in the year; and has been known to rise 20 feet above its usual level. The rocks beneath the lowlands belong to the Carboniferous formation. Coal is plentiful, has been worked for upwards of 300 years, and yields a large annual output; whilst ironstone also abounds, but has been worked on only a small scale. Limestone, so fine as to be known as ‘Cambuslang marble,’ is interstratified with some of the coal seams at a depth of 200 feet; has a beautiful dark grey or dark brown colour, with whitish streaks and spots; is capable of a very high polish; and has been used for ornamental purposes. Sandstone, of various colour and grain, from whitish to red and from fine to coarse, is plentiful, and has been largely quarried for building purposes. Trap rock abounds in the hills; and a hard bluish kind of it, interspersed with veins of red, blue, and violet quartz, is quarried on the E side of Dechmont. The soil on the hills is light and stony; along the banks of the Clyde is partly a light loam, partly a light sand; and elsewhere is mostly clay on a tilly subsoil. Very little land is waste or uncultivated. Chief antiquities are traces of ancient buildings on the summit of Dechmont, vestiges of Drumsargard Castle, 1½ mile ESE of the parish church; Latriek mansion, of the 17th century, on the S side of Dechmont; and the site of an ancient hospital at Spittal, 2½ miles SE of the church. Rt. Fleming (1630-94), author of *The Fulfilling of the Scripture*, was minister from 1653 to 1662 of Cambuslang, where was born his son and namesake (d. 1716), author of *The Rise and Fall of the Papacy*; another native was the Indian Evangelist, Claudius Buchanan, D.D. (1766-1815); and Gilbertfield gave designation to Wm. Hamilton (1670-1751), Allan Ramsay's friend and brother-

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poet. The principal mansions are Gilbertfield, Newton, Westburn, Caldergrove, Hallside, Morrision, Wellshot, and Millheugh; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 27 of from £20 to £50. Cambuslang is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £525. Three public schools (Bushy Hill, Kirkhill, and Newton), Cambuslang Industrial school, and St Bride's Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 278, 300, 250, 117, and 253 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 283, 286, 153, 29, and 172, and grants of £205, £250, 5s., £139, 4s. 6d., £27, 19s. 6d., and £121, 12s. Valuation (1860) £15,003, (1881) £56,565, 3s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 1558, (1831) 2697, (1861) 3647, (1871) 3740, (1881) 9447.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Cambusmore, an estate, with a mansion, in the W end of Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of Keltie Water, immediately above its influx to the Teith, 2 miles ESE of Callander. Its owner, Jn. Buchanan-Baillie-Hamilton, Esq. of Arnprior, holds 12,172 acres in the shire, valued at £3207, 10s. per annum.

Cambusnethan, a village and a parish in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, now incorporated in WISHAW police burgh, stands 1 mile WSW of Newmains station, and ½ mile NE of Wishaw station; contains a masonic hall, the parish church, a Free church, and a public school; and has fairs on the second Thursday of May and the fourth Thursday of October. The parish church, with 1082 sittings, is a plain Gothic structure, built in 1839 and enlarged in 1875; the public school, with accommodation for 389 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 370, and a grant of £371, 15s.

The parish contains also the towns and villages of Wishaw, Newmains, Overtown, Coltness Iron-works, Clydesdale-Rows, Chapel, Stane, Morningside, Waterloo, Bonkle, and part of Shotts Iron-works. It is bounded N by Shotts, E by Whitburn in Linlithgowshire and West Calder in Edinburghshire, SE by Carstairs, S by Carluke, SW by Dalsersf and Hamilton, and W by Dalziel. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 7½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 4 miles; and its area is 16,708½ acres, of which 100½ are water. The Clyde traces all the south-western boundary; the South Calder most of the northern, and the Garrion traces part of the southern, boundary; whilst four burns running eastward to Breich Water drain the north-eastern end. The tract along the Clyde is low and level, consisting of beautiful fertile haughs, and sinking to less than 100 feet above sea-level; the surface thence has a general eastward rise, attaining 386 feet near West Netherton, 458 at Wemysshill, 570 near Newmains, 680 at Gallowhill, 844 near Springhill, and 950 on Auchterhead Muir. From the church at the village, one can see no fewer than 15 other parish churches; the line of the Caledonian railway, along the brow of the acclivities above the haughs upon the Clyde, looks over great part of Clydesdale; and the heights in the NE command views so extensive as to include the castles of Edinburgh and Dumbarton, Tinto and Loudoun Hills, and the Argyllshire mountains. The tracts near the Clyde and South Calder, and parts of the interior are finely embellished with wood; the central parts, though naturally rich in aspect, are disfigured by mining operations, mineral works, and coal traffic; the eastern and north-eastern district is bleak and moorish. The rocks of great part of the parish belong to the Carboniferous formation, and are rich in good coal, valuable blackband ironstone, and excellent sandstone. Coal, worked in many places and to a vast amount, is exported E and W by all the railways. Blackband ironstone is found on the estates of Coltness and Allanton, and in the neighbourhood of Headlesscross; and supplies blast-furnaces of the Shotts Iron Company at Stane. Clay of excellent quality, in deposits generally 10 feet thick, abounds, and is used for very extensive tile-works at Wishaw and at Coltness. Cambusnethan House stands near the Clyde, amid charming grounds, at the ravine of Hall

CAMBUS, OLD

Gill, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Wishaw station. Built in 1819, after designs by Gillespie Graham, it is an elegant Gothic edifice in imitation of a priory, and is the seat of Major-Gen. Græme Alex. Lockhart (b. 1820; suc. 1873). Other chief mansions are Wishaw House, Coltness, Allanton, and Muirhouse. Twelve proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 43 of between £100 and £500, 66 of from £50 to £100, and 121 of from £20 to £50. The entire parish was anciently one barony belonging to the Bairds, from whom it passed to successively the Stewarts and the Somervilles. The ancient parish church stood in a very romantic spot, in the near vicinity of the Clyde, at the SW point of the parish; seems to have been built at a very remote period for the accommodation of the family occupying the original mansion of Cambusnethan; and is now represented by a mere fragment, showing some remains of architectural magnificence. Another old place of worship, which has left no vestiges, stood towards the centre of the parish, at a place still called Chapel; and a third, where the famous Covenanting ministers Cameron and Renwick preached, stood at Darnead Linn, in the extreme NE. Cambusnethan is now in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; and is divided among the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cambusnethan, Calderhead, Wishaw, and Overtown, the first being a living worth £464. Under a school-board for the entire parish there are 13 schools, viz.—5 at Wishaw, and others of Berryhill, Cambusnethan, Morningside, Waterloo, Coltness Iron Company (Overtown), Coltness Iron-works (Newmains), Overtown, and Newmains. With total accommodation for 4234 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 3621, and grants amounting to £3331, 1s. 10d. Valuation (1860) £69,222, (1881) £91,036, 16s. Pop. (1801) 1972, (1831) 3824, (1841) 5796, (1861) 14,601, (1871) 20,326, (1881) 20,824; of registration district (1871) 18,709, (1881) 19,287.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See the Rev. P. Brown's *Historical Sketches of the Parish of Cambusnethan* (Wishaw, 1859).

Cambus, Old. See **ALDCAMBUS**.

Cambustane or **Camustane**, a hill (500 feet) in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, culminating $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Panmure House, 5 miles NW of Buddon Ness, and 9 ENE of Dundee. It is crowned by both an ancient monument and the 'Live and let live Testimonial' in honour of the late Lord Panmure. The ancient monument is an ornamented stone pillar, in the form of a cross; and is alleged to mark the spot where Camus, the Danish general, was slain and buried in 1010, after the apocryphal rout of his army by Malcolm II. at BARRY. The Panmure testimonial was erected in 1839 by the tenantry on the Panmure estate, 'to perpetuate the memory of a nobleman who, through a long life, made the interests and comforts of his tenantry his sole and unwearied object.' Constructed after a design by John Henderson of Edinburgh, it rises to the height of 105 feet from the ground, and consists of a broad lower basement of rustic work, containing one or two small rooms, a quadrangular upper basement, the angles of which are flanked with heavy open buttresses, a colossal cylindrical column rising up into a balustrade, and surmounted by an ornamental vase, and an interior pillar in the centre of the cylindrical column, winged all round with a spiral staircase; and it figures conspicuously over a great expanse of country and of neighbouring estuary and ocean.

Cambus-Wallace, a locality in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, 1 mile NW of Doune. A battle is traditionally said to have been fought near it, in the Middle Ages, between the families of Rosshall and Craigton; and several ancient Caledonian tombs, each enclosed with four stones, were discovered near it about the beginning of the present century.

Cambus-Wallace. See **BIGGAR**.

Camelon, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Falkirk parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands on the northern bank of the Forth and Clyde Canal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of the town of Falkirk, near the site of a Roman town. It long presented a squalid, woe-begone appearance, but began about 1866 to undergo material improvement;

CAMERON

and it now has a post office under Falkirk, with money order and savings' bank departments, a local savings' bank (1867), 2 nail factories, 3 iron foundries, a church (1840; 660 sittings), the Falkirk cemetery, and a public school (1876). The ancient Roman town stood on the river Carron, which winds $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N; figures generally in modern notices of it as Old Camelon; is identified by some antiquaries with the Roman Ad Vallum; and, having this peculiarity that it lay just outside Antoninus' Wall, was connected therewith by an iter leading onward to the country N of the Forth. It appears, on good evidence, to have been a seaport, under circumstances when not only the river Carron was navigable beyond its site, but the Firth of Forth covered great part of what is now the Carse of Falkirk; and, between the retiring of the Romans and the 9th century, it is said to have been continuously occupied as a town by the Picts. An anchor was exhumed at it in 1707; two stones bearing unmistakable marks of the Roman chisel were discovered early in this century, built up in the front of one of the houses of the present village; and twelve gates of brass are fabled to have pierced the walls of the ancient city. In 1851, too, the cutting of the Polmont Junction railway exposed a sewer, which, being excavated about 1868 by the late Sir Jas. Simpson and Dr Hill Burton, yielded fragments of glass and of pottery, partly of Samian ware. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. of village (1841) 1340, (1861) 1308, (1871) 1838, (1881) 1550; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 3286, (1881) 2724.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Roy's *Military Antiquities* (1793); pp. 61, 107, of Glennie's *Arthurian Localities* (1869); and Nimmo's *Stirlingshire* (3d ed. 1880).

Camend, a hamlet in the E of Lanarkshire, 1 mile from its post-town Carnwath.

Cameron. See **BONHILL**.

Cameron, a parish in the E of Fife. It contains the hamlets of Denhead, Lathones, and Radernie, 3, 6, and 6 miles SW of St Andrews, under which the first has a post office; and its church stands 4 SW of St Andrews station. Bounded N and NE by St Andrews parish, E by Dunino, SE by Carnbee, SW by Kilconquhar, and W by Ceres, it has an extreme length from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 9324½ acres. The undulating surface nowhere much exceeds 600, or sinks below 300, feet above sea-level, but presents a series of gentle elevations, nearly parallel to one another, and extending from W to E. It is drained by burns, rising mostly on or near its western border, two of which trace the northern and south-eastern boundaries, whilst the longer Cameron Burn runs past the church eastward into Dunino, there to fall into Pitmill Burn. Drumcarrow Craig, a rugged mass of trap, situated in the NW, is the only hill. Coal is worked; and trap rock, sandstone, and limestone are quarried. The soil in some parts is poor and moorish on till or moorland; in other parts is either clay or black earth on a retentive bottom; in other parts is a dry kindly loam on gravel or on trap rock. About 66 per cent. of the entire area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, some 25 are permanent pasture, and rather more than 6 are under wood; rather less than 3 are waste. Mount Melville in the N, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of St Andrews, is the only considerable mansion; at it was born the well-known novelist, Major Geo. Jn. Whyte-Melville (1821-78). Disjoined from St Andrews parish in 1645, Cameron includes part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Largoward, and is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife. Its own *quoad sacra* portion had 836 inhabitants in 1871, and the living is worth £427. The church, a very plain structure, was built in 1808, and contains 495 sittings. There is also a U.P. church at Lathones; and three public schools—Cameron, Denhead, and Radernie—with respective accommodation for 69, 67, and 71 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 41, 38, and 77, and grants of £47, 2s. 6d., £29, 19s., and £62, 13s. Valuation (1881) £11,856, 15s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1095, (1831) 1207, (1841) 1167,

CAMERON BRIDGE

(1861) 1362, (1871) 1158, (1881) 1003.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 41, 49, 1857-65.

Cameron Bridge, a hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, on the river Leven, and on the East of Fife railway, adjacent to Windygates village, 2 miles W by S of Leven. It has a station on the railway, and a very large distillery; of the bridge that gave it its name an old rhyme says—

'Lochtie, Lothrie, Leven, and Ore
Rin a' through Cameron Brig bore.'

Cameron Bridge, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, on Braid burn, 2 miles SSE of the centre of Edinburgh. Cameron House is in its north-north-western vicinity.

Cameron's Stone. See AIRDSMOSS.

Camghouran, a village in Fortingal parish, NW Perthshire, on the S shore of Loch Rannoch, 8 miles WSW of Kinloch Rannoch.

Camiestane, a place in Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, traditionally said to have been a battlefield, where a general of the name of Camus was slain and buried.

Camieston, an estate in St Boswells parish, Roxburghshire, 2½ miles SW of Newton St Boswells.

Camilla, a small loch in the E of Auchtertool parish, Fife, ½ mile NE of Auchtertool village. It took its name from the old mansion of Camilla or Hallyards, measures ¼ by ½ mile, and is 22 feet deep. Flanked to the N by a steepish eminence, partly bare rock, partly covered with brushwood, it contains perch, pike, and eels; and sends off a streamlet 2 miles eastward to Raith Lake.

Camisendun, a bay in Durness parish, Sutherland, within Loch Eriboll, near the ferry, 6½ miles ESE of Durness village. It affords excellent anchorage; and is a resort of vessels, under stress of weather, unable to double Cape Wrath or attempt the Pentland Firth.

Camis Eskan. See CAMUS ESKAN or ERSKINE.

Camismore, a village and a bay or sea-loch in Kilmuir parish, W coast of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Camistinaivaig, a village and bay in Portree parish, E coast of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Camlachie, a suburban town and a burn of NW Lanarkshire. An eastern suburb of Glasgow, the town is in Parkhead *quoad sacra* and Barony civil parish; stands chiefly along the N road from Glasgow to Hamilton, from a point about 1¼ mile E of Glasgow Cross; and forms a link between the extreme E of Glasgow proper and the suburb of Parkhead. It consists of a main street and a number of lateral streets; presents a dingy disagreeable appearance; is inhabited principally by manufacturing operatives; and contains some factories, a distillery, Parkhead *quoad sacra* parish church, a Free church, and the Glasgow Eastern Necropolis. The burn rises in the vicinity of Garterraig; runs in a southeasterly direction, past the W end of the suburb; has there a foul stream; forms, for some distance, the boundary between Barony parish and Glasgow royalty; and, after a total course of about 3½ miles, falls into the Clyde.

Camlarg, a collier hamlet in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, about 1 mile from Dalmellington village. A coal mine here is nearly 20 fathoms deep; has two seams of coal, respectively 22 and 36 inches thick; and sends up its output by means of a peculiar water-worked contrivance.

Cammo. See NEW SAUGHTON.

Camusmore. See CAMISMORE.

Camp, a hamlet in the S of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 2½ miles S by E of Bannockburn.

Camp, an ancient circular fort on the mutual border of Aberlemno and Rescobie parishes, Forfarshire, on the summit of Turin Hill, 4½ miles ENE of Forfar. It incloses a considerable space, was fortified with a double rampart, and commands a very extensive view.

Camp, an ancient fort in Robertson parish, Roxburghshire, on the lands of Borthwickshiels.

Camp, a farm in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, near Bailiestone. Pieces of horse harness, apparently of ancient date, have frequently been exhumed on it.

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Camp, a hill (1153 feet) in Yetholm parish, Roxburghshire, on Halterburn farm, adjacent to the English Border. An ancient Caledonian fort on it measures about 250 yards in diameter, has two ramparts and two fosses, and must have been almost impregnable.

Camp, Renfrewshire. See CAMPHILL.

Campbell Castle. See CASTLE-CAMPBELL.

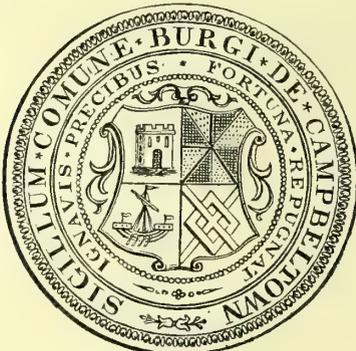
Campbell's Cairns, a place in Knockando parish, Elginshire, supposed to have got its name from being the scene of a defeat of the Campbells in conflict with some other clan.

Campbeltown, a town and a parish of Kintyre, Argyllshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a seat of considerable manufacture, a seaport, and the centre of a fishery district, the town is situated at the head of a bay, called Campbeltown Loch, on the E side of Kintyre, 11 miles by land NE of the Mull of Kintyre, and 35 SSW of Tarbert, whilst by water it is 39 miles W by S of Ayr, and 83 SW of Glasgow. To quote from the *Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.* (1876), 'Campbeltown lies at the head of a loch which, ¾ mile in breadth, curves westward for 2¾ miles into the long promontory of Kintyre, not far from its southern termination. The loch forms a splendid harbour. The island of Davarr (300 feet), thrown out like a sentinel from the hills, and connected with the shore on the SW side by a natural mole of gravel, protects it from every wind; while, from its position near the stormy Mull, whose precipices breast the full swing of the Atlantic, it affords a secure haven to ships which have rounded that dreaded headland. The external aspect of the town is very much like that of any other Scotch seaport—a central cluster of streets, with one or two plain churches lifting their square shoulders above the other houses, a quay, a lean steeple, the chimneys of some distilleries, thinner rows of whitewashed houses stretching round the "Lochend," and breaking up into detached villas buried in woods and shrubberies. The bay of Campbeltown is, however, both picturesque and lively. Cultured fields clothe the slopes of the hills, whose tops are purple with heather, and beyond which ranges of higher mountains lift their rough heads. There are fine glimpses, too, of coast scenery, especially to the S, where the headlands of Kilkerran fall steeply into the sea. But the bay forms the true scene of interest, as it is the rendezvous of hundreds of fishing-smacks and wherries. There is continual movement on its waters—the flapping and filling of the brown sails, the shouts of the men, and the "whirr" of the chain-cable as an anchor is dropped, keep the port constantly astir. Larger vessels are also perpetually coming and going—stormed-stayed merchant ships, smaller craft engaged in coast traffic, graceful yachts, and Revenue cruisers.' A plain, 5 miles in length and 3 in breadth, extends from the head of the bay westward to the shore of the Atlantic; and from both sides of the bay and of the plain, the surface rises into groups of hills. Those to the N are bare, and, not exceeding 710 feet above sea-level, do little more than diversify the landscape; but those to the S have a considerable aggregate of wood, and go boldly aloft, with diversity of contour, to a culminating altitude of 1154 feet in Beinn Ghuillean, 1½ mile SSE of Campbeltown.

The site of the town was the original seat of the Dalriadan monarchy, then bearing the name of *Dalruadhain*. It was long the centre of a numerous population; but, after the removal of the seat of the Dalriadan kingdom to the shores of Lorn, it became comparatively deserted. St Ciaran, one of the 'Twelve Apostles of Ireland,' landing in the 6th century at Dalruadhain, spent much time in a cave about 4 miles distant, still known as *Cove-a-Chiaran*, and founded a great number of small churches throughout Kintyre, vestiges of some of which yet exist. He came to be regarded as the apostle and the patron saint of all Kintyre, and was viewed as specially the founder and patron of the mother church at Dalruadhain, inasmuch that the place changed its name to *Chille-a-Chiaran*, or, in modernised form, *Kilkerran*. The Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, sprung from a powerful chief of Kintyre, adopted Kilkerran,

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the quondam Dalruadhain, as a sort of capital of their territory ; and, renovating or rebuilding the town, with addition of a strong castle, called it *Kinlochkerran*, signifying the head of Ciaran's Loch. James V., in the course of his conflicts with the Macdonalds, brought a strong force against the town, but he met much resistance, and could scarcely be said to subdue it; afterwards he made a grant of it, and of all the surrounding territory, to the Campbells of Argyll, and gave them authority to seize and hold it by their own military power. The terrible struggle that followed was prolonged through many years, and so depopulated Kinlochkerran and all Kintyre as to convert them almost into a desert. The famous Earl of Argyll sent hence, in 1685, his notable declaration of war against James VII.; and, notwithstanding his own immediate fall, led the way to a grand change of the local fortunes after the revolution of 1688. The Lowlanders who had joined his standard were encouraged to settle in Kintyre, specially on and around the site of the ancient Dalruadhain; others came from the opposite mainland, bringing with them their servants and dependants, and speedily these formed a community of pious and industrious inhabitants. The town had been made a burgh of barony, but was then no more in reality than a fishing village; it had undergone change of name from Kinlochkerran to Campbeltown, in honour of its new proprietors, the Campbells of Argyll; it began now to be much improved, or almost reconstructed, by its new masters; and, in 1700, it was constituted a royal burgh. Its history thenceforth is simply a record of progress and steady prosperity.



Seal of Campbeltown.

The town, curving round the head of the bay in the segment of a circle, has streets more picturesque in grouping than orderly in detail; but includes, scattered about the shore and on the slopes of the hills, a number of villas and other houses which add much to the pleasant aspect of the bay, and give a general aspect of taste and opulence. The ancient castle, said to have been rebuilt by James V., has left no traces. A granite cross, richly sculptured with foliage, stands in the main street; appears to date from the 12th century; was thought by Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, to be a Danish obelisk; is commonly believed to have been brought from either Oronsay or Iona—most probably from Iona; but, not impossibly, was cut and carved near the spot on which it stands. The prison, as altered and enlarged in 1871, contains 15 cells. Other public edifices are the county buildings (1871), a handsome stone structure in the Baronial style; the town-hall, with a spire; the custom house; a public wash-house; and a Gothic Good Templars' hall (1872). Four parish churches and several small chapels were formerly in the town; but two of the churches are now in ruins, and none of the chapels are represented by more than fragments of wall or heaps of rubbish. One of the two existing churches occupies the site of the ancient castle, and is sometimes called the Castlehill church; it was built in 1781, and contains 1083 sittings. The second or Gaelic church

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was built in 1807, and contains 1528 sittings; its fine stone spire was added in 1836. There are also two Free churches, the one at Lochend, the other in Lorne Street, a U.P. church, St Ciaran's Episcopal church, and St Ciaran's Roman Catholic church (1850; 432 sittings), to which last a presbytery and schoolhouse were added in 1880. The U.P. church, rebuilt in 1872 at a cost of £11,000, is in the Greco-Italian style, with a massive tower 150 feet high, surmounted by an open-ribbed lantern dome; contains 950 sittings, arranged in amphitheatre form; and has behind it a meeting-hall with 200 sittings. The site of the previous church was immediately in front of the present one, and is now laid out in shrubberies. Five schools under the burgh school-board (Grammar, Millknowe, Argyll Street female industrial, Campbeltown do., and Dalintober Miss Campbell's charity), with respective accommodation for 420, 400, 155, 138, and 239 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 222, 338, 108, 124, and 236, and grants of £186, 7s., £299, 6s., £84, 18s., £78, 11s., and £226. There are further an athenæum, an agricultural society, a national lifeboat establishment, and various local charities. Campbeltown is the headquarters of the Argyll and Bute Artillery Militia, and has an artillery volunteer battery and a rifle volunteer corps; one of its privates, Alex. Ferguson, was Queen's prizeman at Wimbledon in 1880.

The town possesses a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the Royal, Commercial, and Clydesdale banks, a savings' bank (1827), 17 insurance agencies, 5 chief hotels and inns, gas and water works, and 2 Saturday papers, the Independent *Argyllshire Herald* (1855), and the Conservative *Campbeltown Courier* (1873). Friday is market-day; and horse fairs are held on the first Thursday of February, the second last Wednesday of May, the second Thursday of August, and the third Thursday of November. The harbour, with a depth of from 3 to 15 fathoms at low water, possesses three piers; and a lighthouse on Davarr island, built at a cost of £4916 in 1854, shows every half minute a white revolving light, visible at a distance of 15 nautical miles. On 31 Dec. 1880, 45 vessels of 2830 tons were registered as belonging to the port, 4 of 517 tons being steamers, against a total tonnage of 2251 in 1835, 1488 in 1843, 1724 in 1861, 2355 in 1873, and 3046 in 1878. The following table gives the tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared from and to foreign and colonial ports and coastwise, in cargoes and also (for the three last years) in ballast:—

	Entered.			Cleared.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1851	65,099	36	65,135	49,494	..	49,494
1861	43,692	..	43,692	37,222	..	37,222
1874	61,838	2,353	64,191	60,454	2,244	62,698
1879	87,165	2,014	89,179	86,206	2,013	88,219
1880	83,376	3,014	86,390	82,824	2,924	85,748

Of the total, 937 vessels of 86,390 tons, that entered in 1880, 451 of 60,901 tons were steamers, 116 of 13,516 tons were in ballast, and 905 of 81,465 tons were coasters; whilst the total, 920 of 85,748 tons, of those that cleared, included 447 steamers of 60,228 tons, 434 ships in ballast of 29,372 tons, and 912 coasters of 84,615 tons. Of coal 28,903 tons were received coastwise in 1879, other imports being barley, timber, and general merchandise; the chief exports, whisky, fish, live-stock, potatoes, etc. In 1880 the value of the total exports was £754, of foreign and colonial imports £65,609 (£78,200 in 1879). Steamers sail daily to Glasgow in summer and thrice a week in winter. Campbeltown also is head of the fishery district between Fort William and Inverary, in which, during 1880, there were cured 44,788 barrels of white herrings, besides 105,155 cod, ling, and hake—taken by 639 boats of 3404 tons, the persons employed being 1607 fishermen and boys, 45 curers, 10 coopers, and 475 others, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines being esti-

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mated at £38,232. Shipbuilding is a recent development, 8 vessels of 1142 tons having been launched here during 1878-80 (against none in the three preceding years); and of these 6 of 1030 tons were iron steamers. The whisky distilleries, however, are still the distinctive feature of the place, there now being 20—a decrease of 5 since the *New Statistical Account* was written. The quantity of proof spirits annually produced is 1,934,856 gallons, the duty on which is £967,428, and which, bearing a high repute, are exported to the Lowlands, England, Ireland, and foreign countries. There are, besides, a small woollen factory, a net factory, a rope-walk, the neighbouring Drumlemble colliery, etc.

The burgh is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior baillie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. A sheriff court is held every Friday, and a justice of peace court on the first Monday of every month. The town council are police commissioners. The town, as to its police force, is united to the county, and is the superintendent's station for the district of Kintyre. The corporation revenue, inclusive of income from the harbour, was £1544 in 1852, £1870 in 1862, £3334 in 1870, and £11,377 in 1880. Campbeltown unites with AYR, Irvine, Inverary, and Oban in sending a member to parliament, its municipal and parliamentary constituency numbering 597 in 1881. The annual value of real property—£14,182 in 1863—was £27,339 in 1881. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1841) 6797, (1851) 6829, (1861) 6084, (1871) 6688, (1881) 7558. Houses (1881) 1633 inhabited, 75 vacant, 13 building.

The parish of Campbeltown contains also the villages of Dalintober and Drumlemble. Comprising the four ancient parishes of Kilkivan, Kilmichael, Kilkerran, and Kilchouland, it was consolidated, under the name of Kinlochkerran or Lochhead, soon after the Reformation. It is bounded N by Killean and Saddell, E by the Firth of Clyde, S by Southend, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its length from N to S varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its land area is 44,220 acres. The extent of western coast is about 8, of eastern 14, miles. Campbeltown Loch on the E, and Machrihanish Bay on the W, lie opposite each other, and render the plain between them much the narrowest part of the parish. The shore on the E is chiefly rocky toward the N, a sandy beach on both sides of Campbeltown Loch, and boldly precipitous toward the S; but on the W, except to the S, is entirely sandy. The plain of 5 miles in breadth, already noticed as extending from the head of Campbeltown Loch to Machrihanish Bay, bears the name of Laggan of Kintyre; presents some appearance of being alluvial, or rather diluvial; and probably, at a comparatively recent geological period, lay under the sea. From it the surface rises northward to a hill near Aucha Lochy (710 feet), Ballivulline Hill (600), Ranachan Hill (706), Skeroblin Cruach (640), Easach Hill (1064), and Sgreadan Hill (1298); southward to Beinn Ghuilean (1154), Ballimenach Hill (379), Achinchoan Hill (980), Arinarach Hill (1031), Tirfigus Hill (853), Skerry Fell Fad (781), The Slate (1263), and, on the Southend border, Cnoc Moy (1462). Of these Beinn Ghuilean, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of the town, commands a magnificent view of the Ayrshire coast, the Firth of Clyde, Kintyre, the NE of Ireland, and the Islay and Jura group of the Hebrides. Sheets of water are Black Loch ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), the Reservoir (3×1 furl.), Aucha Lochy ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and three or four others; streams are Machrihanish Water, flowing westward, and GLENLUSSA Water, eastward. The rocks are variously eruptive, metamorphic, Silurian, Devonian, and carboniferous; and include quartz, porphyry, sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone. Drumlemble colliery, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of the town, has been noticed under Argyllshire, p. 71. Porphyry on Davarr islet of not fewer than ten or twelve different kinds, very beautiful, easily wrought, and capable of a fine polish, has hitherto been neglected, but a kind of porphyry much used for local building is quarried on the estate of Kilkivan. Calc-spar and a kind of quartz, inclining to amethyst, are found in various places. Salt from sea-water was formerly manufactured,

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on a considerable scale, at a place on Machrihanish Bay, still called Salt Pans. The soils are of various character, according to the elevation or contour of the land, and to the character of the subjacent rocks; and range from very good on alluvial tracts to very poor on the hill summits. About two-thirds of the entire area are under tillage; a considerable aggregate is under wood; and the remainder is either pasture or heath. Vestiges of a battery, commonly called the Trench, raised for defence against the Irish allies of the Marquis of Montrose under Colkitto, are on a point of land at the entrance of Campbeltown Loch. Elizabeth, first Duchess of Argyll (d. 1735), the mother of the great Duke John and of Duke Archibald, lived for more than 20 years at Limecraigs, and was interred at the S corner of the now ruinous Loland Kirk; in the town was born the celebrated Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), his father being parish minister from 1808 to 1825; and a well-known U.P. minister of Campbeltown was Thos. Finlayson, D.D. (1809-72). Mansions are Limecraigs, Kildalloig, Drumore, Kilchrist Castle, Lossett Park, and Askomil. The Duke of Argyll is chief proprietor, but 8 other landowners hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 30 of between £100 and £500, 46 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. Campbeltown is in the presbytery of Kintyre and synod of Argyll. The charge is collegiate, and the two ministers officiate in both churches, at alternately the forenoon and the afternoon service, the income of the first minister being £254, of the second £292. Under the landward school-board are the four public schools of Auchencorrie, Drumlemble, Kilmichael, and Peninver, which, with respective accommodation for 50, 136, 72, and 52 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 59, 110, 33, and 22, and grants of £74, 10s. 6d., £97, 9s., £48, 3s., and £39. The parish has a poorhouse for itself, with accommodation for 84 inmates. Valuation (1881) £29,866, 2s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 7003, (1841) 9634, (1861) 8149, (1871) 8580, (1881) 9749.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 12, 1872. See Stewart's *Collection of Views of Campbeltown and Neighbourhood, with Descriptive Notices and History of Campbeltown* (1835).

Campbeltown, a village in Ardersier and Petty parishes, NE Inverness-shire, on the coast of a picturesque bay of the Moray Firth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Fort George, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Fort George station, this being $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Inverness. A burgh of barony under the Earl of Cawdor, it takes its designation of Campbeltown from his Lordship's family name. It is built without any regard to regularity; and the Petty part of it, though quite dovetailed into the other part, is sometimes called Stuarton. The entire place is partly a fishing village, partly a summer resort for sea-bathing; and it has a strong chalybeate spring, 8 hotels, a U.P. church, a subscription library, and a great fair on 12 Aug. It also contains the post office of Ardersier, under Fort George station, and shares in the advantages of the parish and Free churches and the public school of ARDELSIER. Pop. (1841) 716, (1861) 842, (1871) 845, (1881) 882.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Camperdown, a mansion and a station in Liff and Benvie parish, Forfarshire. The mansion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Lochee, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Dundee, was named after Admiral Lord Duncan's victory over the Dutch in 1797. Built by the admiral's son, who was raised to the earldom of Camperdown in 1831, it superseded the original seat of the family, Lundie House, in the neighbouring parish of Lundie; and is an elegant edifice of white sandstone in the Grecian style, with a massive octostyle Ionic portico and finely embellished grounds. At the top of the principal staircase is a large and spirited painting of the battle of Camperdown. Rt. Adam Duncan-Haldane, present and third Earl (b. 1841; suc. 1867), holds 6770 acres in the shire, valued at £8241 per annum. The railway station is on the Dundee and Newtyle section of the Caledonian, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Lochee, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dundee. See BLACKFORD and LOCHEE.

Campfield, a hamlet in Kincardine O'Neil parish,

CAMPFIELD

Aberdeenshire, 6 miles NW of Banchory. It has a post office under Aberdeen, and a public school.

Campfield, a place in Monymusk parish, Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 16 miles WNW of Aberdeen. It is said to have got its name from the encamping at it of Robert Bruce's army on the eve of the battle of Inverurie.

Camphill, an estate, with a mansion, in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, on the verge of the county, a little NE of Crossmyloof. A green hill here, with vestiges of an ancient camp, commands an extensive view over the surrounding country, away to the heights of Dumbartonshire and Argyllshire.

Camphouse, a place in Gretna parish, Dumfriesshire, on the line of the Roman road from England to Brunswark, and itself supposed to have been the site of a Roman fort.

Camp-Knowe. See BLANTYRE.

Cample, a rivulet of Morton and Closeburn parishes, Dumfriesshire. It rises on Wedder Law (2185 feet) at the boundary between Morton and Lanarkshire; runs 8 miles southward and west-south-westward, chiefly on the boundary between Morton and Closeburn; and falls into the Nith, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of Thornhill. It is an excellent trouting stream.

Campmuir, a hamlet in Kettins parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles S of Cupar-Angus. Outlines of a Roman camp, with only one gate, towards the larger camp at Cupar, are in its vicinity; and here, according to Skene, the ninth legion was surprised in 83 A.D. by the Caledonians, who, however, were routed, Agricola falling on their rear.

Campmuir, a place on Langhope-Birks farm in Langton parish, Berwickshire. It has traces of an encampment made by a party of troops stationed at it after the rebellion of 1715 to overawe the Jacobites.

Camps, a rivulet of Crawford parish, Lanarkshire. It rises, in several head-streams, on heights contiguous to the boundary with Peeblesshire, and runs about 6 miles west-south-westward, through a moorish, mountainous tract, to the river Clyde opposite Crawford village. A Roman camp adjoins it on Whitecamp farm.

Campsail, a bay in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, on the SW side of Gare Loch, opposite Row village, and immediately SE of Roseneath pier. Measuring just 1 mile across the entrance, it has a semicircular outline and very beautiful shores, and affords one of the best sheltered anchorages on the W coast of Scotland. It was often, in mediæval times, a station of the royal navies of Scotland; was, for some time, during the last war with France, the station of a line-of-battle ship; was adopted, about 1830, as the retreat of the cutters of the Royal Yacht Club; and bore on its bosom, during a night of 1843, the royal yacht with the royal family on board.

Campsbank, an eminence (400 feet) in Carnock parish, SW Fife, adjacent to the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Carnock village. It is supposed to have been occupied by a Roman camp, and it commands extensive views of the basin of the Forth from Stirling to Edinburgh.

Campsie, a picturesque cataract on the river Tay, near the W end of Cargill parish, and a short distance above Stanley village, in Perthshire. It is formed by a rugged basaltic dyke, which crosses the river's bed, and extends many miles both N and S; it is mentioned in the *Fair Maid of Perth*, and it affords good scope for salmon fishing.

Campsie, a hamlet and a parish of S Stirlingshire. The old *Clachan* or hamlet lies in the mouth of Campsie or Kirkton Glen, 5 furlongs N by W of Campsie Glen station, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Lennoxton; commands a strikingly picturesque view around and up Campsie or Kirkton Glen; consists chiefly of straggling cottages, interspersed with gardens, trees, and hedgerows; and contains an inn, the manse, and the belfry and burying-ground of the old parish church, with ancient font and sepulchral slab. Here lie buried the martyr William Boick, who suffered at Glasgow in 1683; the Campsie minister John Collins, murdered by the Laird of Bellglass on his way from a presbytery meeting in 1648; John Bell of ANTERMONY; that quaint original, the

CAMPSIE

geographer James Bell (1769-1833) the Campsie poet William Muir, over whose grave a handsome monument was erected in 1857; and, last but not least, Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72).

The ancient parish was larger than the present, being curtailed in 1649 by the annexation of one portion to Kilsyth, and of another to Baldernock. Till then it extended about 11 miles from E to W, from Garrel Glen to Craigmaddie Muir. Fringed to the S by a morass which flanked the course of the river Kelvin and was impassable in winter, it was bounded on the W by a line extending from the lofty eminence of Earls Seat to Cadder House; and it formed a very sequestered district, the eastern division of the ancient thanedom of Lennox. It escaped the turmoil and disasters from war and public commotions which afflicted most parts of the kingdom; and it retained old customs longer than most other districts, being marked not a little by its old-world manners. The powers of a feudal baron were exercised in it so late as 1639, when Lord Kilsyth hanged one of his servants on Gallow Hill in the barony of Benloch; and down to 1744 black mail was paid by its farmers to Macgregor of Glengyle for protection against the Highland caterans. The present parish, besides Campsie hamlet, contains the town of LENNOXTOWN, and the villages of MILTON of Campsie, BIRDSTONE, Torrance, and Balgrochan, the three last lying respectively $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W, and 3 miles W by N, of Kirkintilloch; and it is traversed, past Birdstone and Milton, to Lennoxton, by the Campsie branch of the North British railway, and from Lennoxton, west-north-westward, by the Blane Valley railway. The parish is bounded N by Killearn and Fintry, E by Fintry and Kilsyth, S by Kirkintilloch in Dumbartonshire and Cadder in Lanarkshire, SW by Baldernock, and W by Strathblane. Its length, from N to S, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is $17,976\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $105\frac{1}{4}$ are water. The watershed of the CAMPSIE FELS forms almost all the northern, and the river Kelvin—here a small sluggish stream—traces most of the southern, boundary. Part of the Campsie Fells, cut into sections by deep romantic ravines and glens, constitutes the northern district, submits here from E to W being Brown Hill (1297 feet), Lairs (1652), *Holehead (1801), Inner Black Hill (1572), *Hart Hill (1697), *Earls Seat (1894), and *Dumbreck (1664), of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the northern or western border. The South Brae, an eastern prolongation of the Kilpatrick Hills, with a culminating altitude of 758 feet above sea-level, constitutes the western part of the southern district; and the Strath of Campsie, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad in the extreme W, but gradually expanding till it becomes lost in the great strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal toward the E and the SE, constitutes all the remaining district. Three principal burns, and upwards of a dozen smaller ones, coming down from the Fells, form Glazert Water, which runs across the low country to the Kelvin, at a point nearly opposite to Kirkintilloch. The chief glens are famous for their picturesqueness, presenting at points a striking miniature resemblance to the Trossachs, their bottoms strewn with fallen blocks, their precipitous sides shaggy with wood or shelved with artificial terrace-paths. They are, too, one of the best haunts for naturalists within easy reach of Glasgow; so that, altogether, they form a powerful attraction to every class from the great metropolis of the West. Kirkton Glen, striking northward and north-eastward from Campsie hamlet, is the one most commonly frequented; but Fin Glen, north-westward from the same, is little inferior in most attractions, and for at least its length of way, its volume of water, and its cascades, is superior. The Strath of Campsie, for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the western boundary, is a dark dingle or little else than a glen, traversed by the Pow Burn, between the Campsie Fells and the South Brae; and, along the southern border adjacent to the Kelvin, is flat alluvial ground, continuous with the Balmore Haughs; but elsewhere is so undulating that scarcely a stretch of 200 yards of level road can be found upon it.

CAMPSIE FELLS

The rocks are chiefly trap and carboniferous; and they have junctions, superpositions, and contents highly interesting to geologists. The trap rocks, in some parts, are quasi-columnar; in others, include a profusion of hornblende and felspar crystals; in others, are a soft friable greenstone, of marly appearance, with large quantity of mealy zeolite and calc-spar; in others, contain foliated zeolite, prehnite, and compact gypsum; in others, overlie the carboniferous strata or form dykes intersecting these strata, and frequently tilting them out of their original position. The carboniferous rocks comprise sandstone, limestone, coal, argillaceous ironstone, aluminous clay slate, and some other members. The nature and collocation of the rocks, together with the contour of their surface, the fall of streams, and the relative position of their territory, prepared the parish for mining and manufacturing operations. Coal and a very excellent limestone are extensively worked. Alum, coppers, Prussian blue, prussiate of potash, and some kindred substances are manufactured in large chemical works in the southern vicinity of Lennoxtown. Bleachfields are at Haugh-Head and Glenmill; a bleachfield and calico-printing works are at Kincaid; a printfield, for linen and calico-printing, is at Lillyburn; an extensive printfield, for almost every description of cloth and calico-printing, is at Lennoxtown; and a distillery was formerly at Milton. Soils are remarkably various in constitution and quality. A deep but arable moss forms small patches near the Kelvin, and a rich alluvium most of the low flat ground along its course; beds of gravel and sand, sometimes of great thickness, lie on the undulations and hillocks of the strath; a light gravelly loam occupies small tracts in the middle of the strath, and a larger tract in the SE; whilst the Fells are skirted by a light clay on a tilly subsoil, with many boulders in both itself and the subsoil. Nearly all the strath and most of the South Brae are under the plough; and most of the Fells are finely pastoral.

Norman Macleod was sent for a twelvemonth to the parish school, his father being minister from 1825 to 1835, and in his *Memoir* (1876) is a striking description of this 'half-agricultural, half-manufacturing Lowland district, in which the extremes of political feeling between stiffest Toryism and hottest Radicalism were running high. The parish was large and thickly peopled, and its natural features were in a manner symbolical of its social characteristics. The long line of the Fell, its green sides dotted with old thorns, rises into mountain solitude, from a valley whose wooded haughs are blurred with the smoke of manufacturing villages. The contrast is sharply presented. Sheep-walks, lonely as the Cheviots, look down on unsightly mounds of chemical refuse, and on clusters of smoking chimneys; and streams, which a mile away are clear as morning, are dyed black as ink before they have escaped from print-work and bleaching-green. The Manse was on the borderland of mountain and plain, for it was placed at the opening of Campsie Glen, famous for its picturesque series of thundering waterfalls and rocky pools. Behind the Manse lay the *clachan* and the old parish church, now in ruins.' LENNOX Castle is the principal mansion, others being Antermony, Auchinreoch, Balquharrage, Carlston, Craigharnet, Glorat, Hayston, and Kincaid; and 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 18 of between £100 and £500, 24 of from £50 to £100, and 61 of from £20 to £50. Campsie is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £497. Its parish, Free, U.P., and Roman Catholic churches, are noticed under LENNOXTOWN, as likewise are three of its schools, besides which Craighead, Rowan-treepauld, and Torrance public schools, with respective accommodation for 138, 183, and 160 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 118, 180, and 82, and grants of £93, 11s. 6d., £132, 10s. 6d., and £69, 8s. Valuation (1881) £30,820, of which £2986 was for railways. Pop. (1801) 2906, (1831) 5109, (1851) 6918, (1861) 6483, (1871) 6739, (1881) 5873.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 30, 31, 1866-67.

Campsie Fells, a portion of the Lennox Hills, or a range of heights, which, extending east-north-eastward

CANDICK

from Dumbarton to Stirling, measure about 25 miles in extreme length, and 8 in mean breadth. They are interrupted, for a mile or more, by the valley of the Blane, whence to Dumbarton they bear the name of Kilpatrick Hills; and they are called, in their various portions east-north-eastward, the Killearn, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, the Fintry, the Dundaff, and the Gargunock Hills. The Campsie Fells are the most prominent portion of the entire range. Beginning at the upper valley of the Blane, they extend about 8 miles eastward to Bin Burn, on the boundary between Campsie and Fintry parishes, and to the eastern skirt of Brown Hill at the boundary between Campsie and Kilsyth parishes; they include a section of Strathblane parish, sometimes called the Strathblane Hills; and sometimes they are likewise regarded as including the Killearn and the Fintry portions of the Lennox Hills. Their highest summit is Earls Seat (1894 feet); they offer great attractions to at once the lovers of romantic scenery, geologists, and botanists; and they overlook most of the great strath of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and command beyond extensive and magnificent views of the Lowlands. See CAMPSIE.

Camptown, a hamlet in Jedburgh parish, Roxburghshire, 6 miles SSE of Jedburgh town. It takes its name from an ancient camp, now nearly effaced; and it has a post office under Jedburgh.

Camserney, a burn in Dull parish, Perthshire, running about 4 miles southward to the Tay, at a point 2½ miles W by S of Aberfeldy. A picturesque fall is on it, about midway between Coshieville and Weem; makes a broken and tortuous descent; and struggles and dashes, in milky foam, over a precipitous and rugged channel.

Camster, a mansion in Latheron parish, SE Caithness, 4 miles N of Lybster. The late owner, Leonard Strong, Esq. (1833-79), held 4337 acres in the shire, valued at £300 per annum. Camster fairs are held on the first Tuesday of January and the last Tuesday of March.

Camstradden, a bay in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the W side of Loch Lomond, opposite the N end of Incheavanich, ¾ mile S of Luss village. An island was formerly in it, containing the ancient residence of a branch of the Colquhoun family; but is now represented by only a heap of stones, visible only when the water of the lake is low. Camstradden House, adjacent to the bay, is the residence of Sir James Colquhoun's factor. Excellent roofing slates are quarried in the western vicinity, and are exported from a wharf on the bay.

Camusdinavaig. See CAMISTINAVAIG.

Camus Eskan, an estate, with a mansion, in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire. The mansion stands near the Firth of Clyde, 1½ mile ESE of Helensburgh; is an old edifice, frequently enlarged; and has finely wooded grounds: its owner, Colin Campbell, Esq. of Colgrain (b. 1819; suc. 1863), holds 2124 acres in the shire, valued at £2419 per annum.

Camusnagaul, a bay in Kilmalie parish, Invernessshire, on Loch Eil, near the S entrance of the Caledonian Canal, opposite Fort William.

Camustown. See CAMBUSTANE.

Canaan. See BRUNTSFIELD.

Candacraig, an estate, with a mansion, in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, 9 miles SW of Rhynie. The mansion, on the Don's right bank, was built in 1835 of granite quarried on the estate, and is in a mixed style of Tudor and Scottish Baronial.

Cander, a rivulet of Lanarkshire. It rises in Lesmahagow parish; runs about 3 miles northward to the meeting-point with Stonehouse and Dalsersf parishes; and goes 2½ miles further NNW, along the boundary between these parishes, to the river Avon, at a point 9 furlongs NNE of Stonehouse village. The section of Dalsersf parish adjacent to it is called Cander district; and a portion of that district, containing workable coal, bears the name of Canderside.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Candick, a headland in Walls parish, Orkney, at the SE extremity of Hay island. It projects eastward from the south-eastern part of the peninsula of Hoy; flanks the N side of the middle part of the Pentland Firth;

and terminates 3 miles S of the south-western extremity of Flota, 5 miles W by N of the S flank of Sandwick Bay in South Ronaldshay, 5 N by E of the northern extremity of Stroma, 8½ NW of the Pentland Skerries, and 12 NE by E of Dunnet Head. A lighthouse is on it; was built in 1858 at a cost of £5661; and shows a white light, revolving once a minute, and visible at the distance of 15 nautical miles. On Ruff Reef, off the lighthouse, a red beacon 34 feet above high water was erected in 1881.

Candida Casa. See WHITHORN.

Candlestick, a cavern on the coast of Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It is nearly 100 feet long and about 50 feet high, and it takes its name from being so dark as to be visible only with the aid of a candle.

Candren, a saline spring in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 2½ miles E of Paisley. A pamphlet was written by the late Dr Lyall, strongly recommending its water as an aperient and corrective.

Candy or **Spittal**, a burn of Lanark and Peebles shires. It rises in the NE corner of Biggar parish; runs about 5 miles along the boundary between that parish and Peeblesshire; and falls into Biggar Water. A height overhangs it at Candyburn, and is crowned with an ancient oval camp, measuring 42 paces by 30 within an inner rampart, and 9 paces wide thence to an outer rampart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Canisbay, a parish in the extreme NE of Caithness, containing the villages of Mey (with a post office under Wick) and Auchingill, and the townships of East Mey, West Mey, Huna, Duncansbay, Freswick, and Gills; whilst including the island of STROMA in the Pentland Firth. Its church is situated near Gills Bay, 3½ miles E of Mey, and 19¾ NNW of Wick. Bounded N by the Pentland Firth, E by the German Ocean, S by Wick and Bower, and W by Dunnet, it has a varying length from E to W of 5¼ and 8 miles, an extreme breadth from N to S of 6¼ miles, and an area of 26,958½ acres, of which 101¾ are water, and 603¾ foreshore. Duncansbay Head (210 feet) is the NE extremity; and Ness Head, Skirsa Head, and Mey Head are the only other considerable headlands. Gills Bay in the N and Freswick Bay in the E are the principal sea-inlets. The N coast is partly bold and rocky, but mainly low and level. The E coast, with slight exception, is all bold and precipitous. Two rocky stacks or islets are near Duncansbay Head; and a group of skerries, the Men of Mey, lies off Mey Head. The surface inland is singularly level, the only noticeable elevations from N to S being Mey Hill (218 feet), Hill of Rigifa (264), Craig Hill (288), Wart Hill (412), Black Hill (274), and Hill of Slickly (240). Four or five lakelets are scattered over the interior; Loch Mey (½ × ¼ mile) lies on the NW border; but Loch Syster (1½ × ½ mile), falling just within Dunnet, was drained in 1866. A few burns emerging from mosses are the only streams, the chief of them, Gill Burn, running to Freswick Bay. Freshwater springs everywhere abound, and chalybeate springs are in several places. Old Red sandstone, of the kind elsewhere quarried as Caithness flag, is the principal rock; and limestone occurs at Mey and Quoys. A light black loam, with intermixture of moss or humus, is the soil of most of the arable lands, but a dark-coloured loam of argillaceous character occurs in places; and either it or deep moss prevails over by far the larger part of the area. The seaboard is mostly taken up by fishermen's small crofts, and there are only four large arable farms, one of which, Philip's Mains, the late Earl of Caithness reclaimed 500 acres by steam-power since 1863. On the four estates generally much has been done during the last quarter of a century in the way of draining, reclaiming, fencing, and building. The Earl's seat, Barrogill Castle, is separately noticed, as likewise are Bucholie Castle, Duncansbay, Freswick, and John o' Groat's House, at which last a good hotel was opened in 1876. Traces of an ancient watch-tower are on Duncansbay Head; and faint vestiges of ancient chapels are at Duncansbay, Brabster, Freswick, and Mey. Canisbay is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and

Caithness; the living is worth £349. The parish church, an old cruciform edifice, on a green rising ground within 200 yards of the shore, contains 512 sittings. There is also a Free church, and five public schools (Canisbay boys' and girls', Freswick, John o' Groat's, and Mey), with respective accommodation for 100, 63, 90, 72, and 105 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 54, 28, 55, 55, and 52, and grants of £46, 2s., £22, 7s., £50, 7s. 6d., £40, 9s., and £41, 4s. Valuation (1881) £5902, 7s., of which the Earl of Caithness held £3555, 6s., and Wm. Thomson-Sinclair, Esq., £2214. Pop. (1801) 1986, (1831) 2364, (1841) 2306, (1861) 2730, (1871) 2729, (1881) 2625.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Canisp. See ASSYNT.

Canna, an island in Small Isles parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles NW of Rùm, and 12 SW of the nearest point of Skye. It measures 4½ miles in length from ENE to WSW, and about 1 mile in breadth; it is nearly joined, on the E, to SANDA; and, together with that island, it comprises about 429 acres of arable land, and 1794 acres of green pasture. Its surface is partly low and tolerably fertile, partly high and rocky, but nowhere higher than 800 feet above sea-level. Lias rocks form a small portion of its mass; but the main bulk consists of trap, variously basalt, greenstone, amygdaloid, and tufa. Basaltic columns occur on the S side, and are disposed in different ranges, rising in a succession of terraces. Zeolites of different kinds, and crystals of calcareous spar, are found in the cavities of the amygdaloid. A hill in the NW is remarkable for its strong action on the magnetic needle, and hence is called Compass Hill. The arable land is cropped chiefly with barley or bere and potatoes. The pasture land, in general, has fine grass, and supports cattle of a larger and better kind than are found in the neighbouring islands. Cod and ling abound in the surrounding seas, and are extensively fished. A good harbour, between Canna and Sanda, is much frequented, for shelter or for occasional trade, by sailing vessels of every description; and was much used, in former times, by the Baltic traders. The island, in old times, shared generally the fortunes of the more exposed of the Hebrides; it had a fort, which now is almost entirely effaced; and it formed, for a long time, a portion of the extensive possessions of the ancient family of Clanranald. In one of two neighbouring burial-grounds is a mutilated cross, which, 6½ feet high, is sculptured with braided work, the Greek fret, a Runic elephant, and other figures. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics, who are served by a priest from Eigg. Pop. (1796) 304, (1841) 255, (1861) 53, (1871) 48, (1881) 57.

Cannachy Bridge, a hamlet, with an inn, in Edzell parish, Forfarshire, on the North Esk river, at the boundary with Kincardineshire, 7 miles N of Brechin.

Cannar, a burn in the W of Lanarkshire. It rises in Lesmahagow parish, and runs north-westward to the river Avon, in Stonehouse parish.

Cannerton, a hamlet in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, near the Campsie railway, ¼ mile N of Birdstone, and 2 miles SE of Lennoxton.

Cannich, a rivulet issuing from Loch Moyley or Mullardoch, on the mutual border of Ross and Inverness shires, and flowing thence 14 miles north-eastward and eastward, till it falls into the river Glass, near Glenaffric Hotel, at Invercannich, 20 miles SW of Beaully. Its basin is all a Highland glen. The upper part of the glen is traversed by a footpath, coming from the falls of Glomach and from the NE horn of Loch Alsh, and has a tame character, with sloping grassy mountain flanks; but the lower part presents rocky picturesque features, and is diversified in the bottom with lakelets and tarns. The rivulet, owned by The Chisholm, is well stocked with small trout.

Cannick Bridge. See KILMORACK.

Canniesburn, a hamlet in New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, ½ mile NE of the line of the Glasgow and Dumbarton railway, and 1½ SW of Milngavie. It communicates with Glasgow, several times a day, by omnibus, through Maryhill.

Cannor or Kinord, a sedgy loch in the Tullich section of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Ballater. Lying at the foot of Culblean, not far from the Vat, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and 4 furlongs; is shallow toward the E end, but deepens to a depth of 3 or 4 fathoms in the middle; is beautifully skirted with birch woods, and studded with islets; and is said to have taken its name from a hunting-seat of Malcolm Ceannmor, on the largest of its islets.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Canny, a rivulet chiefly of Kincardineshire, but partly of Aberdeenshire. Rising at the western extremity of the Hill of Fare, it runs about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and eastward, through Banchory-Ternan parish, next 3 miles southward, partly on the boundary between Banchory-Ternan and Aberdeenshire, partly within Aberdeenshire, partly within Banchory-Ternan; and falls into the Dee at Invercanny, 2 miles above Banchory village. A hamlet called Bridge of Canny is on it, and has a post-office under Aberdeen.

Canonbie, a Border village and parish of Eskdale, SE Dumfriesshire. The village stands on the Esk's left bank, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Canonbie station, on a branch of the North British, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Langholm, $1\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Riddings Junction, $15\frac{1}{4}$ N by E of Carlisle, and $85\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Edinburgh; at it are a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, an hotel, the parish church, and a school.

The parish also contains the hamlets of Rowan Burn and Overtown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE and 3 miles W of the village. It is bounded NW by Langholm and Ewes, E by Castleton in Roxburghshire, SE and S by Cumberland, and W by Half Morton; and in outline rudely resembling a triangle, with the English Border for base, it has an extreme length from NNE to SSW of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth from NW to SE of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area of 24,360 acres, of which 218 are water. The Esk, followed closely by the railway, flows $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE through the interior, next 5 furlongs SSW along the border; and its tributaries, Tarras Water, running south-south-westward, and Irvine Burn, east-north-eastward, trace nearly all the boundary with Langholm. LIDDEL Water, traversing a rugged channel, between picturesque and romantic flanks, and falling into the Esk, traces for $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles the south-eastern boundary; whilst Archer Beck and Rowan Burn, running to the Liddel, Byre and Glenzier Burns to the Esk, drain large portions of the interior. Most of the waters afford good sport to anglers. The surface may be described as comprising the low grounds of Eskdale, including haughs and other strips of low flat land along the banks of the principal streams; is elsewhere diversified by numerous undulations, ridges, and hilly eminences; and has a general descent southward and south-eastward from the neighbouring mountainous tracts of Liddesdale, Ewes, and Langholm. In the extreme S, where the Esk passes into Cumberland, the surface sinks to 98 feet above sea-level, thence it rises north-westward to Outer Hill (548 feet) and Viewy Knowe (652)—north-north-eastward to Harelawpike (614), the Craigs (707), Bruntshiel Hill (820), the Haunches (1090), and Black Edge (1461). The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Silurian, and extensively carboniferous. Slate clay of a greyish black and ash-grey colour, and rich in both animal and vegetable fossils, is found. Coal, limestone, and a friable sandstone occur chiefly in hollows over the Silurian rocks, and are largely worked. Several chalybeate springs are within the parish; and near Tarras Water is a famous petrifying spring. The soil along both sides of the Esk, and on the banks of the Liddel, is a light and very fertile loam; that on the higher grounds is variously retentive clay or moist humus, naturally barren, but now greatly improved by draining. About eight-elevenths of the entire area are under the plough, and some 1500 acres under wood; the remainder is mostly hill pasture. The Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor, and the chief residences, held in feu from him, are Woodhouselees, Forge, Marsh House, Crookholm, and Woodslee. Remains of a

Roman station crown a rising ground near GILNOCKIE station; and ruins of famous mediæval strongholds are at HOLLOWES and HARELAW. Remains of other mediæval strengths are at Mumbyhirst, Auchenvivock, Hallgreen, Woodhouselees, and Sark. Vestiges of an Austin priory, founded about 1165, and destroyed by the English after the battle of Solway Moss in 1542, are at Hallgreen. At Woodhead, in 1864, three silver mediæval brooches, now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum, were found along with coins of Edward I. and II., John Baliol, and Alexander III. Canonbie is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £506. The original church, St Martin's, was often called the 'Liddel Church' from its situation on the bank of the Liddel; a subsequent one stood on the peninsula between the Liddel and the Esk, and was long subordinate to Jedburgh Abbey. The present parish church, erected in 1822 at a cost of £3000, is a good edifice, with 1400 sittings. There is also a Free church, 1 mile NNW, on the opposite side of the Esk; and 4 public schools—Canonbie, Gilnockie, Glenzier, and Harelaw—with respective accommodation for 242, 99, 70, and 70 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 204, 58, 44, and 49, and grants of £195, 13s., £24, 0s. 10d., £29, 4s., and £28, 8s. Valuation (1881) £14,123, 1s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 2580, (1841) 3032, (1861) 3219, (1871) 3055, (1881) 2714.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 11, 1864-63.

Canongate, a large and ancient suburb of Edinburgh, comprising all the eastern part of the Old Town, and possessing, till 1856, the jurisdiction of a burgh of regality. See EDINBURGH, and Jn. Mackay's *History of the Burgh of Canongate* (Edinb. 1879).

Canonmills. See EDINBURGH.

Canter. See CEANNMOR.

Canterland, a dell or den in the SW of St Cyrus parish, Kincardineshire. It is traversed by a brook of the North Esk river; and it contains quarries of flagstones and shale.

Cantick Head. See CANDICK.

Cantray, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Croy and Dalross parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Nairn, 9 miles ENE of Inverness, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S of Fort George station. Its owner, Hugh Grogan Davidson, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1846), holds 3228 acres in the shire, valued at £1934 per annum.

Canty, a bay and a fishing hamlet in North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of the Bass, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ E of North Berwick town. The bay is small but picturesque, and the hamlet keeps boats for conveying visitors to the Bass.

Cantyre. See KINTYRE.

Caol, a small sea-loch in Kilfinichen and Kilvicenan parish, SW of Mull, Argyllshire. It strikes westward from Loch Lahaich, and is too shallow to afford anchorage to sea vessels.

Caolas-Uist, the sound or sea-belt between the islands of Uist and Bernera in the Inverness-shire Hebrides.

Caolchurn. See KILCHURN.

Caolisport or Killisport, a seaboard district and a sea-loch in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. The district includes the peninsula and point of Knap, between Loch Sivin on the NW and Loch Caolisport on the SE. Loch Caolisport enters from the S end of the Sound of Jura; penetrates $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, contracting gradually from a width of 2 miles to a point; includes several beautiful small bays; and affords safe anchorage. Its SE screen rises gradually into hill; its NW shore is rocky, abrupt, and bold; and both are richly clothed with copsewood. ACHAHOISH hamlet lies at its head. 'The curious cave chapel,' says Skene, 'at Cove, on Loch Caolisport, which tradition says was Columba's first church in Scotland before he sailed to Iona, is probably connected with his residence with King Conall in 563.' It is 42 feet long, and contains an altar with a cross-calyvary and an oval piscina.

Caolvalloch, a hamlet in Weem parish, Perthshire.

Capehope, a burn in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire. It rises in three head-streams among the Cheviot Hills, adjacent to the boundary with England, and runs about

CAPEL FELL

4 miles north-north-westward to the Kale, a little above Hounam village.

Capel Fell, a mountain on the mutual border of Selkirk and Dumfries shires, at the sources of Ettrick Water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Ettrick church. It has an altitude of 2223 feet above sea-level.

Capelhills. See **NEWHILLS**.

Capelrig, an estate, with a mansion, in Mearns parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion stands $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Pollokshaws, and occupies the site of a seat of the Knights Templars.

Capenoch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Keir parish, W Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Shinnel Water, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Thornhill. From the Griersons it came by marriage to the Kirkpatrick of Closeburn in the first half of the 17th century; its present owner, Thos. Steuart Gladstone, Esq. (b. 1805), holds 1302 acres in the shire, valued at £1257 per annum.

Cape Wrath, a promontory in Durness parish, Sutherland, at the north-western extremity of the Scottish mainland, 13 miles WNW of Durness church. Pyramidal in form, it rises boldly from the sea to an altitude of 300 feet; it consists of granite gneiss; it is crowned with a lighthouse, built in 1828 at a cost of £13,550, showing a revolving light every minute, alternately red and white, visible at the distance of 27 nautical miles; and it commands a magnificent view of the Sutherland coast and of the seas around, away to the Butt of Lewis and the Hoy Head of Orkney. Rocky islets lie adjacent to it; a fissured and cavernous reef projects from its base; a lofty insulated rock, with outline rudely resembling that of a large ship under full sail, is in its near vicinity; and wall-like cliffs, 250 to 600 feet high, and pierced with caverns, stretch away from it eastward and southward. 'This dread cape,' wrote Sir Walter Scott (1814), 'so fatal to mariners, is a high promontory whose steep sides go sheer down to the breakers which lash its feet. There is no landing, except in a small creek about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the eastward. There the foam of the sea plays at "long bowls" with a huge collection of large stones, some of them a ton in weight, but which these fearful billows chuck up and down as a child tosses a ball.'

Cappers, a hamlet in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile N of Whitburn.

Caprington, an estate, with a mansion, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire. Caprington Castle stands near the left bank of the Irvine, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Kilmarnock, and is a massive edifice, partly ancient, partly modern, with a lofty tower over its main entrance. By marriage with a daughter of Sir Duncan Wallace of Sundrum, the estate passed, about 1400, to Adam Cuninghame, whose descendants were baronets of Nova Scotia from 1669 to 1829; its present holder, Wm. Cathcart Smith-Cuninghame, Esq. (b. 1814; suc. 1857), owns 4888 acres in the shire, valued at £8017 per annum, including £2918, 10s. for minerals.

Captain Head. See **DREM**.

Caputh, a village in Perthshire, and a parish partly also in Forfarshire. The village stands $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N of the left bank of the Tay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Murthly station, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Spittalfield, and 5 miles ESE of Dunkeld.

The parish contains also the villages of Spittalfield, Meikleour, and Butterstone. It anciently included the parish of Dowally, and it now consists of a main body and several detached districts. The main body comprehends the greater part of the plain of Stormont, together with picturesque tracts of upland on that plain's northern and western skirts. The detached districts are Barholmie, isolated within Cargill parish; West and Middle Gormack, in Kinloch; East and West Logie, Cairns, Chapelton, Meadows, and Crofty, in Clunie; Craigtown of Dalruizeon, in Kirkmichael; all in Perthshire,—and South Bandirran in Collace, Balbeuchly in Auchterhouse, and Focharty in Kinnettles, all in Forfarshire. Very irregular in outline, the main body is bounded NW by Dunkeld and Dowally, NE by Clunie, E by Lethendy and Blairgowrie, SE by Cargill, S by Kinclaven and Little Dunkeld, SW and W by

CARALDSTON

Little Dunkeld. Its length from E to W varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, its width from N to S between $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 20,359 acres, of which 1647 $\frac{3}{4}$ are in the detached Perthshire districts, 567 in Forfarshire, and 870 water. The main body is separated from Little Dunkeld and Kinclaven for $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from the neighbourhood of Dunkeld to the mouth of the Isla, by the **TAY**; is drained and beautified, along much of the N, by the Lunan Burn and a chain of lakes; and is bounded on the SE for $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles, from the mouth of the Lunan to the Tay, by the **ISLA**. The landscape abounds in beauties of contour, wood, and water. The surface throughout the Stormont plain is almost all level, a rich and cultivated champaign, which sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level; northward and westward it is diversified with hill and dale, and charming little valleys, flanked or overhung by heights which exhibit much of the grandeur of Highland scenery, but little of its wildness. From the village north-westward it attains 574 feet near Thornton, 669 near East Cult, 996 in Newtyle Hill, 1250 in Conlan Hill, and 1594 in **BENACHALLY** on the Clunie border. Clay slate and limestone form a large portion of the rocks, and are extensively quarried. The soil, in much of the low ground, is alluvial; in many other parts along the Tay and the Isla, is a rich loam; in others of the lower grounds, is light and dry; and in the higher lands, is cold and wet, yet of considerable fertility. The principal residences are Delvine House, Meikleour House, Snaigow House, Kincairn House, Glendelvine House, Stenton House, and Hillhead. Chief antiquities are cairns, standing stones, Roman camps, and Pictish forts. The largest of the cairns, no less than 456 feet in circumference and 14 feet in height, bore the name of Cairnmore, and has been removed; and the most notable of the Roman camps are at **INCHTUTHILL** and on the peninsula formed by the junction of the Isla with the Tay, where are the remains of a strong and massive vallum, called Cleaven Dyke, extending from the one river to the other, with a small Roman fort at one end, and where Skene places Agricola's victory of the **GRAMPIANS** (86 A.D.). Caputh is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £459. The church was built in 1798, and repaired in 1839, and contains 800 sittings. Spittalfield public school, Butterstone Subscription school, and Meikleour and Wester Caputh girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 150, 100, 57, and 59 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 81, 27, 33, and 29, and grants of £81, 5s. 6d., £38, 19s., £41, 3s., and £35. Valuation (1881) £19,772, 5s. 10d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2097, (1831) 2303, (1861) 2406, (1871) 2142; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 2074; of registration district (1871) 1571, (1881) 1509.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Cara, an island in Gigha and Cara parish, Argyllshire. It lies 1 mile S of the southern extremity of Gigha island, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of the nearest part of Kintyre; measures 1 mile in length and 3 miles in circuit; has a landing-place on the NE, and a rocky shore in all the rest of its coast; is mostly low and level, but rises at the S end into a mural rock called the Mull of Cara, 185 feet high; and is there pierced with two caverns, the one 40 feet long, 5 high, and 5 wide, the other 37 feet long, 9 high, and 9 wide. An ancient monastery is supposed to have been on the island, or to have given name to it; and remains of an old chapel, with a pointed-arched door, are still on it.

Caradale. See **CARRADALE**.

Caraldston or **Careston**, a parish of Forfarshire, whose hamlet, with church and post office, lies 4 miles W of Brechin, its station and post-town. Till 1636, the parish formed part of Brechin parish, and it took its name from lands which had an obelisk said to commemorate a Danish chieftain, Carald, and thence called Carald's Stone. Bounded N by Menmuir, E by Brechin, S by Aberlemno, and W by Tannadice and Fearn, it has an extreme length, from N to S, of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an extreme breadth of 2 miles, and a land area of 2085 acres.

The South Esk river roughly traces the southern boundary, and to it Noran Water runs through the south-western interior. The surface rises with gentle undulation from these rivers northward to 329 feet above sea-level at Peathill, and thence declines towards the northern boundary. Old Red sandstone is the predominant and almost the only rock. The soil, in some parts, is moorish, but, in most parts, is a black loam. Upwards of 230 acres are under wood, and only about 270 are pastoral or waste. Caralston Castle (Jn. Adamson, Esq.) is a plain but stately edifice of various dates, but chiefly of the 15th century. The Roman *castra stativa Æsica* is supposed, by some antiquaries, to have stood on the peninsula between Noran Water and the South Esk. Caralston is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £211. The church was built in 1636, and contains 200 sittings; a public school, with accommodation for 69 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 52, and a grant of £58, 19s. Valuation (1881) £2697, 5s. Pop. (1801) 229, (1871) 209, (1881) 194.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1863.

Carberry, a hill and a mansion in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire. The hill (400 feet) culminates 2½ miles SE of Musselburgh, close to the Haddingtonshire boundary, and, forming part of the right flank of the vale of the Esk, presents to the NW an ornate and picturesque surface. Here, on ground held by the English at Pinkie, and known now as Queen Mary's Mount, that unfortunate princess surrendered to the Confederates, and took her last farewell of Bothwell, 15 June 1567. Carberry Tower, on the western slope of the hill, was built about 1579, more as a fortalice than as a mansion; but about 1819 underwent changes and improvements, adapting it to the comforts of modern times, and is embosomed by orchards and fine old groves. It is the seat of Wm. Buller Fullerton Elphinstone, fifteenth Baron ELPHINSTONE in the peerage of Scotland since 1509 (b. 1828; suc. 1861), who owns in the shire 769 acres, valued at £3790 per annum, including £1210 for minerals.

Carbeth, an estate, with a mansion, in Killearn parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands near the left bank of Endrick Water, 2 miles WSW of Balfron, and is a castellated structure of 1840.

Carbeth-Guthrie, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, 2¼ miles W of Strathblane village.

Carbost, a village in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Harport, 23 miles WNW of Broadford. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, a distillery, and a public school.

Carbrook, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands in a romantic situation, amid picturesquely-wooded grounds, within ¾ mile of Torwood Castle, and 3 miles NNW of Larbert.

Carbuddo. See KIRKBUDDO.

Carcart. See CATHCART.

Cardan's Well, a copious spring of pure water in Monimail parish, Fife, about 1 mile from the site of the old parish church. It long had a fictitious medicinal repute, and was frequented from early times till about the beginning of the present century by many invalids, but has passed into utter disrepute and neglect.

Cardenden, a glen and a village, with a station, in Auchterderran parish, SW Fife. The glen extends N and S; is about 1 mile long, wide, unwooded, and fertile; has rich substrata of coal; and is crossed, at the N end, by the Thornton and Dunfermline branch of the North British railway. The village with the station is there, ¾ mile S by E of Auchterderran village, and 5½ miles WSW of Thornton Junction.

Cardon. See BROUGHTON.

Cardonald, an estate in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the White Cart, 3 miles E of Paisley. It belonged anciently to the Stewart family, and passed to the Lords Blantyre. The mansion on it was large, castellated, and picturesque; underwent transmutation for the occupancy of various tenants; and, about 1855, gave place to a neat

new farmstead. A village, called Cardonald Mills, stands a little to the N; comprises a group of cottages and several grain mills; and has a public school, which, with accommodation for 135 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £64, 1s.

Cardoness, an estate, with a mansion, in Anwoth parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire. The mansion stands amid fine grounds on the right side of Fleet Bay, 3¼ miles SW of Gatehouse, and is the seat of Sir William Maxwell, third Bart. since 1804 (b. 1809; suc. 1860), who owns 6381 acres in the shire, valued at £2136 per annum. See ANWOTH.

Cardowan, a Lanarkshire hamlet, with Wishaw for its post-town. St Joseph's Roman Catholic church at it was built in 1875, and contains 550 sittings.

Cardrona (Gael. *caerdronnach*, 'castle on the ridge'), an estate, with a station and a mansion, in Traquair parish, E Peeblesshire. The station is on the Peebles and Galashiels section of the North British railway, 3¼ miles ESE of Peebles. The mansion, near the station and the right bank of the Tweed, was built in 1840, and has pleasant grounds. Its owner, Miss Williamson (suc. 1878), holds 1681 acres in the shire, valued at £1464, 9s. The ruined peel tower of the Govans (1358-1685) is on a hill above it. The grounds of Glenormiston, with wooded braes and a fine mansion, are on the opposite side of the Tweed.

Cardross (Gael. *car-rois*, 'curved point'), a village and a parish of S Dumbartonshire. The village stands on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, adjacent to the Glasgow and Helensburgh railway, 3½ miles WNW of Dumbarton; is a well-built, pleasant place; and has a station on the railway and a post-office under Dumbarton, with money order and savings' bank departments. Pop. (1871) 301, (1881) 632.

The parish contains also a suburb of Dumbarton, and the town of RENTON. Bounded N by Luss and Bonhill, E by Dumbarton, SW by the Firth of Clyde, and W by Row, it has an extreme length from NW to SE of 7½ miles, a varying breadth of 1¾ and 2¾ miles, and an area of 11,536½ acres, of which 2656½ are foreshore, and 615¾ water. The LEVEN winds 4¾ miles along all the eastern boundary; and four or five burns flow through the interior to the Firth of Clyde, which, with a shoreline in Cardross of 9¾ miles, here widens from 1 mile to 3½, and almost insulates the wooded promontory of ARDMORE (103 feet). From a belt of low flat ground along the Firth the surface rises northward and north-westward, to 526 feet near Carman, 978 on Killeter, and 1028 on Benuchara Muir, just within Luss—heights that command a wide and brilliant prospect. Nearly the entire surface is in full view to passengers of the Clyde steamers, and all of it forms a picturesque portion of the northern screen of the Clyde. The rocks are Silurian and Devonian, and they include a considerable dyke of jasper. Sandstone, both of reddish friable character and of bluish grey colour and durable compactness, is plentiful, and has been quarried. Limestone occurs in veins on Camus Eskan estate, and has been occasionally worked. The soil, near the Leven, is alluvial; adjacent to the Clyde is diluvial; on the grounds further inland is a mixture of sand, gravel, and humus; and on the acclivities and tops of the hill-ridge is moorish. Considerably more than one-half of the entire land area is regularly or occasionally in tillage, and about 300 acres are under wood. Much of the foreshore is capable of reclamation by embankments. Cardross Castle stood on Castle Hill, a spur of the eastern end of the hill-ridge, on the NW outskirts of Dumbarton. Here good King Robert Bruce (1274-1329) spent the two last years of his life, fishing, hawking, and building ships; and here on June 7 he died. Near Renton, in the old mansion-house of Dalquhurn, was born the novelist, Tobias Smollett (1721-71); a Tuscan column, 60 feet high, reared by his cousin to his memory, bears a Latin inscription by Dr Samuel Johnson and others. 'The Latin is miserably bad,' according to Coleridge, who passed this way with Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy, 24 Aug. 1803. Mansions are Cardross Park, Broomhill,

CARDROSS

Keppoch, Ardmore, Camus Eskan, Kilmahew, and Ardoch; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 22 of between £100 and £500, 27 of from £50 to £100, and 77 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Cardross is divided among the *quoad sacra* parishes of Cardross, Renton, and Dalreoch, the first being a living of £415 value. The original church stood on the point of the peninsula between the Leven and the Clyde; the present one, a neat edifice with a square tower and 800 sittings, was built in 1826 at the village, where is also a Free church, other places of worship being at Renton and in the Dumbarton suburb. Two public schools, Cardross and Renton, with respective accommodation for 210 and 500 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 135 and 343, and grants of £132, 13s. 6d. and £343, 13s. 11d. Valuation (1881) £27,189, 3s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2549, (1831) 3596, (1861) 6325, (1871) 7080, (1881) 9365; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1342; of registration district (1881) 5883.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Cardross, an estate, with a fine old mansion, in Port of Menteith parish, Perthshire. The mansion stands near the left bank of the river Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the Lake of Menteith, and 2 miles N by E of Port of Menteith station, this being 13 W by N of Stirling; its owner, Hy. David Erskine, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1844), holds 6245 acres in the shire, valued at £4021 per annum.

Carreston. See CAIRDALTON.

Carfin, a collier village in Bothwell parish, NE Lanarkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Motherwell, under which it has a post office. At it are a reading-room, St Francis Xavier's Roman Catholic church (1881), and three schools—boys', girls', and Roman Catholic. With respective accommodation for 110, 127, and 193 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 88, 79, and 263, and grants of £86, 11s., £69, 2s. 6d., and £179, 14s. Carfin House stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the S, on the right bank of South Calder Water. Pop. (1861) 1342, (1871) 1111, (1881) 1428.

Carfrae-Mill, a hamlet, with an inn, in Channelkirk parish, Berwickshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lauder. The fishings of the head-streams of the Leader lie around it; and numerous Caledonian camps and other antiquities are in its neighbourhood.

Cargen, a rivulet of E Kirkcudbrightshire. It issues from Lochrutton Lake in Lochrutton parish; runs about a mile north-north-eastward to the southern boundary with Terregles; traces that boundary $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-eastward; and proceeds, within Troqueer parish, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward, to the Nith at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Dumfries. Its course, till it leaves Terregles, is brisk and picturesque; but, through Troqueer, is sluggish and naturally tame. Cargen House, Troqueer, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Dumfries, is a large edifice, with tasteful grounds and a fine mineralogical museum; its owner, Patrick Dudgeon, Esq. (b. 1817), holds 871 acres in the shire, valued at £1631 per annum. On the left or opposite bank, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile higher up, stands Cargenholm.

Cargen-Bridge, a hamlet in Troqueer, Kirkcudbrightshire, on Cargen Pow, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Dumfries.

Carghadoun, an ancient fortification on the coast of Whithorn parish, Wigtonshire. It crowns a precipice on the Tonderghie estate, and covers about half an acre.

Cargill, a post office village and a parish of Strathmore, E Perthshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Tay, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of Cargill station on the Caledonian, this being $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Perth and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Cupar-Angus, the post-town.

The parish, containing also the villages of BURRELTON, Woodside, and Wolfhill, is bounded NE by Cupar-Angus, E by Kettins in Forfarshire and by a detached portion of Scone, SE by Abernyte and Collace, S by St Martins, W by Auchtergaven and Kinclaven, and NW by Caputh. Its greatest length, from ENE to WSW, is $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 5 miles; and its area is $9626\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $131\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The TAY winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the western boundary; and the ISLA, for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, down to the Tay, traces the north-western. The land

CARLETON

surface is finely diversified with ascents and declivities, and with wood and water. The western border, to the mean breadth of about a mile, rises gradually from the Tay; the central tracts are a low plateau, with some unevenness of contour; and the eastern border includes a strip of the Sidlaw Hills. In the extreme SW the surface sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 409 feet near Wolfhill, 414 in Gallowhill, 390 at Redstone, 598 near Legertlaw, and 1235 in Kings Seat on the Abernyte border. Sandstone, of excellent building quality, has been extensively quarried, and limestone might be profitably worked; whilst a reddish rock marl is plentiful. The soil, near the Tay, is strongly argillaceous; on the central plateau is partly loamy, partly moorish; and towards the foot of the Sidlaws is a light dry gravel. An extensive acreage is under wood, and very little is waste or pastoral. The scenery along the Tay includes the picturesque Linn of CAMPSIE, and ranges from the softly romantic to the magnificent. Tumuli and remains of Caledonian megalithic structures occur in various places; and vestiges of a Roman camp, with *fossae* perfectly discernible, and with fragments of an aqueduct leading from it to a neighbouring rivulet, are near the confluence of the Tay and Isla. A Roman road, too, 20 feet broad, and formed of rough round stones, passes north-eastward by Burrelton; and a high rock overlooking the Linn of Campsie is crowned by traces of an ancient monastery, said to have been subordinate to Cupar, whose abbey, being supplied with fuel from Campsie Wood, gave the name of Abbey Road to the track by which it was conveyed. STOBHALL House, a prominent feature, belongs to Lady Willoughby de Eresby, who is much the largest proprietor, 2 other landowners holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £50 to £100. Believed to have originally formed part of Cupar-Angus parish, but figuring on record as a separate parish so early as 1514, Cargill bore for a time the name of West Parish; it is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling, the living being worth £375. The church, at the village, is a plain neat edifice, built in 1831. There is one Free church of Cargill, another of Burrelton; and two public schools, Burrelton and Newbigging, with respective accommodation for 150 and 125 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 102 and 71, and grants of £95, 14s. and £50, 10s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £12,997, 6s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 1585, (1831) 1628, (1861) 1647, (1871) 1411, (1881) 1348.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Carhurlie, a hamlet on the seaboard of the E of Fife, 2 miles from its post-town Largo.

Carie, a hamlet in a detached district of Kenmore parish, Perthshire, on the N side of Loch Tay, near Ardeonaig Ferry, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Killin.

Carrington. See CARRINGTON.

Carinish, a village in North Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on the S coast of North Uist island, 13 miles SW of Lochmaddy. It has a post office under Lochmaddy, a Church of Scotland mission chapel, a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 80 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 53, and a grant of £52, 15s.

Carity, a rivulet of Forfarshire. It rises in Lintrathen parish, and runs about 9 miles eastward, through Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir parishes, to the South Esk in the vicinity of Inverquharly. It is a good trouting stream, much frequented by anglers.

Carlanerig. See CAERLANERIG.

Carlaverock. See CAERLAVEROCK.

Carleith, a farm in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. It retains traces of part of the fosse of Antoninus' Wall.

Carleton, a small bay and a hill in Colmonell parish, Ayrshire. The bay lies $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSW of Girvan, and has a small boat harbour. The hill rises steeply from such near neighbourhood to the bay as, at full tide, to permit barely foot-way between its base and the sea; attains an elevation of 520 feet above sea-level; and is crowned by a ruined fortalice.

CARLINS CAIRN

Carlins Cairn, a mountain on the SW border of Carsphairn parish, F W Kirkcudbrightshire. It culminates 2 miles E of the Ayrshire boundary, and 3½ SSE of the head of Loch Doon, and has an altitude of 2650 feet above sea-level.

Carlin Skerry, a rocky islet, by seamen called the Barrel of Butter, in the S of Orkney, 1¼ mile SSE of the shore of Pomona, in the vicinity of Orphir church, and 9½ miles ESE of the W entrance of Hoy Mouth.

Carlin Tooth, a summit of the Cheviots (1801 feet) in the S of Southdean parish, Roxburghshire, at the watershed between the sources of the Jed and the Liddel, 11½ miles S by W of Jedburgh, and 7 furlongs from the English Border.

Carlinwark, a loch in the N of Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, in the southern vicinity of Castle-Douglas. It gave its name to Castle-Douglas, from the founding of that town till 1792; it originally covered an area of about 180 acres, but was partially drained in 1765 for the purpose of procuring marl, so as to be reduced to an area of about 100 acres. It now measures ¾ mile from NNE to SSW, its width varying between 1¼ and 3 furlongs. It is studded with six islets (one of them, Ash Island, evidently a crannoge or lake-dwelling), and has picturesque shores; and it sends off its superfluency by an artificial straight cut, called Carlinwark Lane, 1¼ mile north-westward to the river Dee. Bronze utensils, canoes, etc., have been discovered in the loch, on whose W side are Carlinwark House, a modern mansion, and the site of the ancient 'Three Thorns of Carlinwark,' a famous trysting-place in bygone days. See pp. 11-20 of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (1876).

Carloman. See ARAY.

Carlops, a village in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, on the North Esk river, at the boundary with Edinburghshire, 14 miles SSW of Edinburgh, and 2¾ NNE of West Linton. Founded in 1784, it came to be inhabited chiefly by cotton weavers, and now is a centre of traffic for the working of coal and limestone in its neighbourhood, and has a Free church and two inns. Carlops Hill, ¾ mile W by N, rises 1490 feet above sea-level. See HABBIE'S HOWE and NEWHALL.

Carloway, a district in the N of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, extending from the upper part of Lochs parish north-westward to the Atlantic, and from Loch Roag north-eastward to the boundary with Barvas. Its coast is penetrated, 3 miles east-north-eastward from the mouth of Loch Roag, by a sea-inlet called Loch Carloway; and its interior is more mountainous than almost any other part of Lewis, and has numerous intersections of soft and moorish tracts and fresh-water lakes. The arable lands form a small proportion of the entire area, lie chiefly along the shore, and are low and sandy. A circular Scandinavian fort here is larger and more entire than almost any other antiquity of its class in Scotland, and has a strong stone, turf-covered rampart 30 feet high. A village called Carloway stands at the head of Loch Carloway, and has a Free church. The father of blind Rory, the harper, mentioned in one of Sir Walter Scott's novels, resided in the district, and was the original translator of the Psalms into Gaelic. Pop. of registration district (1861) 2204, (1871) 2702, (1881) 2974.

Carlowrie Castle, a mansion in the parish and 1¼ mile E by N of the village of Kirkliston, NE Linlithgowshire. Its owner, Rt. Hutchison, Esq. (b. 1834; suc. 1852), holds 344 acres in the shire, valued at £1130 per annum.

Carlow's Linn, a small but interesting waterfall on the river Tweed, in Tweedsmuir parish, SW Peeblesshire, at the bridge in the southern vicinity of Tweedsmuir church.

Carlton Fell, a broad-based hill on the coast of Glaserton parish, SE Wigtownshire, 3½ miles SW of Whitburn. It is covered with verdure, and has an altitude of 475 feet above sea-level. Laggan Camp, a large elliptical mound, is on its south-western skirt overhanging the shore.

Carlruke, a town and a parish of central Lanarkshire. The town stands on the right bank of Jock's Burn, ½

CARLUKE

mile E of the Caledonian railway, 2¼ miles E of the Clyde, 5½ NNW of Lanark, and 19½ SE of Glasgow. Its site is a swell of tabular land, rising somewhat steeply from the picturesque ravine of Jock's Burn; has an elevation of between 600 and 700 feet above sea-level; and commands an extensive and brilliant view over nearly all the central portions of the basin of the Clyde. Dating from early times, the town was constituted a burgh of barony, under the name of Kirkstyle, in 1662, but declined so greatly that about the middle of last century it comprised only the parish church, the manse, and four cottages. It afterwards rose to a considerable village, inhabited chiefly by cotton-weavers; and, making a strong start in prosperity about the beginning of the present century, it rapidly assumed the appearance of a thriving town, acquired a new character and much importance from the commencement and progress of extensive mining operations in its neighbourhood, and is now a neat, well-built place, with numerous streets of substantial and comfortable houses. It is a centre of traffic for a considerable extent of surrounding country; is well supplied with shops in all the ordinary departments of retail trade; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a railway station, branches of the National and British Linen Company's banks, a savings' bank, 14 insurance agencies, 5 hotels and inns, a gas-light company, agricultural and horticultural societies, a useful knowledge society, with library and museum, and several religious and charitable institutions. Cattle markets fall on the second Thursday of March, 21 May, and 31 Oct.; and a cattle show is held on the last Wednesday of July. Places of worship are the parish church (1799; 1000 sittings), a neat edifice with a square tower; a Free church; a U.P. church (1833; 770 sittings); a handsome new United Original Secession church (1880); a new Evangelical Union church (1881); and St Athanasius' Roman Catholic church (1867; 600 sittings). Three schools—Market Place, Girls', and Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 600, 148, and 132 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 488, 84, and 138, and grants of £443, 4s. 9d., £72, 16s., and £89, 10s. Pop. (1841) 2090, (1861) 3111, (1871) 3423, (1881) 3792.

The parish contains also the villages of Braidwood, Harestanes with Thornice, Law, Kilcadzow, and Road-meetings with Yieldshields. Anciently called Kirk-Forest, probably from its situation in Mauldslie Forest, it took the name of Carlruke, seemingly about the beginning of the 14th century, from the dedication of its church to St Luke. It is bounded NW and N by Cambusnethan, E by Carstairs, S by Lanark, and SW by Lesmahagow and Dalsersf. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 6¾ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 15,410 acres, of which 65 are water. The CLYDE flows 4¾ miles along all the Lesmahagow and Dalsersf boundary, and four or five burns run west-south-westward through deep romantic ravines, locally called 'Gills.' The western tract along the Clyde is luxuriant haugh, sinking to less than 200 feet above sea-level; but thence the surface rises rapidly, in banks or acclivities, to 696 feet near Braidwood, 589 near Wellrigs, 675 near Strathavon, 549 near Greenknowne, 1049 near Kilcadzow, 847 near Bogside, and 1025 on King's Law, this being a summit-point of the wild bleak moor, which, ascending gradually from the central plateau, extends to the eastern border. The rocks, over great part of the area, belong to the Carboniferous formation, and are rich in coal, limestone, and ironstone. Alluvial deposits and Devonian rocks are in the W; mosses, 12 feet deep, are in the NE; and trap rock forms a ridge, about 1 mile long, from Hillhead eastward to Bashaw. Clay, suitable for bricks and pottery, abounds; coal, limestone, ironstone, and sandstone are extensively worked; and agate, calcareous spar, heavy spar, iron pyrites, galena, and bitumen are found. Mineral springs, both ferruginous and sulphurous, occur in various places; petrifying springs are numerous; and ordinary springs are so

general and copious as, in some parts, to be almost a nuisance. The soils are exceedingly diversified, according to position, to the substrata, and to both the natural and the artificial processes which have affected them; and those of prime or good loamy quality occur chiefly on the low grounds in the W. About 600 acres are under wood, about 110 are disposed in orchards, and about 400 are entirely waste. Chief antiquities are Hallbar or Braidwood Tower, Haugh Hill Mound, and traces of a Roman road, leading north-westward from Kilcadzow to Waterloo. The eminent engineer and antiquary, Major-Gen. Wm. Roy (1726-90), author of *Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain*, was born at Miltonhead, his father being factor and gardener to the Hamiltons of Hallcraig; another native was the self-taught sculptor, Rt. Forrest (1790-1852). The principal mansions are Mauldslee Castle, Milton Lockhart, Hallcraig, Kirton, Waygateshaw, Sandilangate, Braidwood, and Orchard House; and 14 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 20 of between £100 and £500, 38 of from £50 to £100, and 62 of from £20 to £50. Carluke is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £507. Established mission stations are at Castlehill, Law, and Hallcraig; and, besides those in the town, there are public schools at Braidwood, Kilcadzow, Law, and Yieldshields, which, with respective accommodation for 168, 92, 250, and 72 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 103, 46, 239, and 87, and grants of £87, £40, 13s., £201, 12s., and £63, 0s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £48,910, 19s. Pop. (1801) 1756, (1831) 3288, (1861) 6176, (1871) 7066, (1881) 8552.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Carmacoup, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and 3½ miles SW of the town of Douglas, S Lanarkshire.

Carmel, a rivulet of Cunninghamham district, Ayrshire. It rises on the eastern border of the district, a little W of Kingswells Inn; and runs about 11 miles south-westward, through Fenwick and Kilmaurs parishes, to the river Irvine, 1 mile ESE of Dreghorn.

Carmichael, a hamlet and a parish of S central Lanarkshire. The hamlet lies near the northern base of Tinto, 2½ miles E of Sandilands station, 3½ W by N of its post-village Thankerton, and 5¼ SE of Lanark.

The parish is bounded NE by Pettinain, E by Covington, S by Wiston, SW by Douglas, and NW by Lesmahagow and Lanark. Its greatest length, from E by N to W by S, is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 11,373½ acres, of which 59½ are water. The CLYDE flows 2¾ miles along all the Lanark border down to a sharp bend a little above Bonnington Linn; and Douglas Water, down to its confluence with the Clyde at that point, follows for 3¾ miles all the boundary with Lesmahagow. Millhill Burn, running to the Clyde, and Ponefing Water, to the Douglas, trace the north-eastern and south-western boundaries; and Shiels, Drumalbin, and Carmichael Burns take a northerly course through the interior. The surface, sinking to less than 600 feet above sea-level along the Clyde and the Douglas, thence rises south-eastward to the Tinto Hills, attaining 1156 feet in Carmichael Hill, 884 in Whitecastle Hill, 1030 in Stone Hill, 1220 in Black Hill, 1205 in Level Hill, and, on the southern border, 1452 in Howgate Hill, 1734 in Lochyock Hill, and 2335 in TINTO itself, at the meeting-point of Carmichael, Covington, Symington, and Wiston parishes. The rocks are mainly eruptive, largely Devonian, and partly carboniferous. Sandstone and limestone are quarried; coal is worked; and ironstone and bituminous shale are found. The soil of the arable lands is variously argillaceous, loamy, and sandy. About 4700 acres are either in tillage or in irrigated meadow, 3810 in pasture, and 735 under wood. A curious amulet, consisting of a nodule of clay ironstone, with copper handle, and with a small copper-plated casket of stained wood, bearing date 1538, but not of that period, was found at Crookbet in 1865, and is now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Carmichael House, 1 mile ENE of the church, is the seat of Sir Windham Chs. Jas. Carmichael Anstruther, ninth and fifth Bart. since 1694 and 1798,

and twentieth in descent from the first Sir William Carmichael of that ilk (fl. 1350), whose lineal descendants held the earldom of Hyndford from 1701 to 1817. Designed on a princely plan, it was never completed beyond the two wings, with a long connecting corridor; the fine plantations around it were mostly reared from seeds selected on the Continent by the eminent diplomatist, John, third Earl of Hyndford (1701-67), a native and great benefactor of this parish. Sir Windham Anstruther (b. 1824; suc. 1869) was M.P. for S Lanarkshire from 1874 to 1880, and holds 13,624 acres in the county, valued at £9950 per annum, including £722 for minerals. The other chief proprietor is Maurice Thomson-Carmichael, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1875; 2125 acres, of £2058 annual value), of Eastend House, 2 miles WSW of Thankerton. Carmichael is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £290. The church, built in 1740, contains 450 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 91 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £86, 6s. Valuation (1881) £9091, 7s. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 956, (1861) 836, (1871) 708, (1881) 770.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Carmunnock, a village and a parish on the Renfrewshire border of Lanarkshire. The village, 1½ mile NE of Busby station and 5 miles S by E of Glasgow, is a pleasant little place, inhabited chiefly by hand-loom weavers, with several shops, and a post office under Glasgow. Pop. (1861) 360, (1871) 376, (1881) 486.

Bounded N by Cathcart and Rutherglen, NE and E by Cambuslang, S by East Kilbride, and W by Renfrewshire, the parish has an extreme length from E to W of 3½ miles, an extreme breadth of 2¾ miles, and an area of 3490 acres, of which 11 are water. White CART Water traces the western boundary; and the Kittoch rivulet runs in the interior. The surface is charmingly diversified with hill and dale, sinking in the W to 100 feet above sea-level, and rising eastward and south-eastward to 462 feet near Windlaw, 413 near Millfarm, 671 on Cathkin Braes, 552 near Parklee, and 691 in the SE corner of the parish—heights that command one of the widest and richest prospects in the W of Scotland. Trap is the prevailing rock; but limestone and ironstone, both of prime quality, are found. The soil, for the most part, is either a free earthy mould, incumbent on trap, or a stiff clay or argillaceous earth on a retentive bottom. About 3000 acres are arable, and some 350 are under wood, 86 acres of mixed plantations having been formed on the Castlemilk estate during 1860-62, as described in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1871). Castlemilk House, 1½ mile S of Rutherglen, is a stately old mansion, with massive battlemented walls; its owner, Capt. Jas. Stirling-Stuart (b. 1825), a lineal descendant of the royal house, holds 2137 acres in the shire, valued at £3260 per annum. Queen Mary is said to have lodged at Castlemilk the night before the battle of Langside (13 May 1568). Carmunnock is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, and includes, *quoad sacra*, a small portion of Cathcart; the living is worth £212. The parish church, standing in the middle of the village, was built in 1767, and contains 470 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 109, and a grant of £105, 6s. Valuation (1881) £7599, 9s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 700, (1831) 692, (1861) 734, (1871) 702, (1881) 721.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 30, 31, 1865-67.

Carmyle (Gael. *cathair-moal*, 'bare town'), a village on the SW border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, adjacent to the Rutherglen, Baillieston, and Coatbridge branch of the Caledonian railway, 1½ mile NNE of Cambuslang, and 4½ miles SSE of Glasgow. Occupying a beautiful site, amid charming environs, it originated in a muslin manufactory, erected about 1741; it presents a straggling rural appearance, with intermixture of garden-plots and trees; and it has a station on the railway, and old-fashioned meal-mills, with foaming dams. Pop. (1841) 238, (1861) 506, (1871) 462, (1881) 484.

Carmyllie, a village, a railway, quarries, and a parish of SE Forfarshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the terminus of the railway, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Arbroath; is the centre of business for the quarries; and has a post office under Arbroath, and a fair on the third Tuesday of April, old style. The railway, constructed as private property by the Earl of Dalhousie, was sold in 1865 to the Scottish North-Eastern, and passed, with that railway, to the Caledonian; joins the Arbroath and Dundee line at Elliot Junction, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of Arbroath; skirts the beautiful Kelly Den, so interesting to geologists; goes thence, up Elliot Water, to Carmyllie quarries; was formed, and long used, exclusively for conveying paving and other stones from these quarries; and, in 1871, was improved and opened for the transit also of passenger trains. The quarries supply sandstone slabs, paving stones, and building sandstone; and having, in some way or other, been worked for centuries, began, in last century, to be worked for grey sandstone slates, and about 1806 for pavement stones. The most extensive works in Forfarshire for what is known as 'Arbroath pavement,' they furnish that stone from level beds 18 inches thick, in form to be raised in very large slabs, and of quality to receive a beautiful polish, and to be well adapted for billiard tables. They have given constant employment to as many as 300 men, and turned out daily 150 tons of material; are provided with a draining-tunnel which cost £3000, with 6 steam-engines and 14 powerful cranes, with numerous planing, cutting, and polishing machines, and with other appliances for detailed operations. Paving-stones, cisterns, copes, balustrades, columns, etc., are sent from them to all the chief cities of Great Britain, to many parts of Continental Europe, to the United States of America, and to Australia and other British colonies; and they belong to the Earl of Dalhousie, being worked under lease.

The parish is bounded N by Kirkden and a detached portion of Dunnichen, E by Inverkeilor and St Vigeans, SE by Arbriolot, S by Panbride, SW by Monikie, and W by a detached section of Guthrie and by Dunnichen. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its land area is 7553 acres. The surface, forming part of the south-eastern heights and skirts of the Sidlaw Hills, is a low plateau of elevated plain in the SE, sinking to 300 feet above sea-level. Thence it rises north-westward in a series of such rounded uplands as Dykehead (600 feet) and West Hills (648), which command a prospect from the German Ocean to the Benchinan mountains, and from Schiehallion to Fife Ness and the Lammernuir. Several streams rise on or near the western and north-western border, and drain the interior south-eastward in the basin system of ELLIOT WATER. The rocks are nearly all of the kind worked in the quarries; they abound in Devonian fossils, and contain the 'seraphim' figured in Hugh Miller's *Old Red Sandstone*. The soil, on the banks of the streams, is a fine deep alluvium; on some of the acclivities, is of a dry, light-coloured, friable character; and elsewhere is mostly fine black vegetable mould, but wet and spongy, on a tilly or gravelly bottom. The Carmyllie property belonged from an early period to Arbroath Abbey, and, passing after the Reformation through various hands, came about 1640 to the Panmure family. (See BRECHIN.) In the S of the parish is the site of Carnegie Castle, from 1358 a seat of the ancestors of the Earls of Northesk and Southesk; the present chief mansion is Guynd. Remains of a noted tumulus are near the summit of Carmyllie Hill; vestiges of an ancient camp are in Guynd Den; and several urns and stone coffins have been found. The Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D. (1800-69), inventor of the reaping-machine, was minister from 1843. Formed in 1609 out of portions of Panbride, St Vigeans, and Inverkeilor parishes, Carmyllie is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £217. The parish church dates from the erection of the parish, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and 2 public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 120 and 196 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 77 and 88,

and grants of £49, 17s. and £64, 8s. Valuation (1881) £8837, 17s. 6d., including £894 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 892, (1831) 1153, (1861) 1286, (1871) 1309, (1881) 1137.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 49, 57, 1865-68.

Carn. See CAIRN.

Carna, a small inhabited island in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Sunart, at the mouth of Loch Teagus, a little NE of Oronsay. It rises high, and has a rocky broken summit, but is verdant and fertile on some of its slopes, especially on the E side.

Carnabattan, a lake in Kiltarlity parish, N Invernesshire. It is not large, yet it affords good sport to the angler.

Carnach, a *quoad sacra* parish in Contin, Fodderty, and Urray parishes, S Ross-shire, comprising a secluded Highland valley, 14 miles long and only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad. Its post-town is Beauly, 20 miles distant. The population, in 1830, was 1056, but, in consequence of the introduction of sheep-farming, it fell to 711 in 1836, to 325 in 1871, and to 296 in 1881. Most of the inhabitants are either small tenants or shepherds. Carnach is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross. Stipend, £120, with manse and glebe. The church was built in 1830, chiefly at the expense of Government, and contains 320 sittings.

Carnach. See GLENCOE and CAIRNAIG.

Carnassary, a ruined castelled mansion in Kilmartin parish, Argyllshire, on an eminence at the head of Kilmartin valley. It was the residence of John Carswell, rector of Kilmartin, and Bishop of the Isles from 1566 to 1572, who published in 1567 the first book printed in Gaelic, a translation of Knox's liturgy; afterwards it became the property and the occasional residence of the Campbells of Auchinbreck.

Carnavaddy. See BENLBRICK.

Carnbee, a hamlet and a parish in the East Neuk of Fife. The hamlet lies 3 miles NNW of Pittenweem station, and has a post office under Pittenweem.

The parish, containing also the village of ARNCROACH, is bounded N by Cameron, NE by Dumino and Crail, E by Kilrenny, S by Anstruther-Wester, Pittenweem, and Abercrombie, SW and W by Kilonquhar. Its greatest length from E to W is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2 and $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is $8395\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The surface has a north-westerly rise, from less than 100 feet above sea-level in the extreme S to 500 feet on Kellie Law and 600 at Cassingray—heights that command an extensive view from the Grampians to the Lammernuir Hills. The section to the N of Kellie Law is chiefly pastoral, but the section southward to the southern boundary, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Firth of Forth, is a rich expanse of cultivated land. Trap rocks prevail in the centre and the N; and carboniferous rocks, with extensive coal mines, sandstone quarries, and excellent limestone, predominate over the S. The soil, in the central and northern parts, is poor; but elsewhere is mostly a stiff fructiferous clay. Archibald Constable (1775-1824), Scott's publisher, was a native. The principal mansions, all separately noticed, are Balcaskie, Pitcorthie, and Kellie Castle; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of less than £100. Carnbee is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife, a small portion of it being included in Largoward *quoad sacra* parish; its living is worth £407. The parish church, erected at the hamlet in 1793, contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and 2 public schools, Arncroach and Carnbee, with respective accommodation for 99 and 90 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 46 and 78, and grants of £32, 1s. and £64, 3s. Valuation (1881) £14,816, 1s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1083, (1841) 1043, (1861) 1157, (1871) 1088, (1881) 1058.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Carnbo, a village in Fossoway parish, Kinross-shire, on South Queich Water, adjacent to the boundary with Perthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Kinross. It has a post office under Kinross, and a public school.

Carnbroe, an estate, with a mansion, and a village on the N border of Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire. The

mansion stands on North Calder Water, near the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Bellshill. The estate is rich in coal and ironstone, and has within it collieries and iron-works. The village adjoins Calder in Old Monkland parish, and forms part of Calder Iron-works. Pop. (1861) 904, (1871) 873, (1881) 725.

Carnchaivichin, a very large sepulchral cairn in Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, supposed to have been raised to the memory of Kenneth, son of Dubh, King of Alban, who, according to Skene, was slain at Moeghavad or Monzievaird in 1005.

Carnegie. See CARMYLLIE.

Carnel, an eminence in Carnock parish, Fife, adjacent to the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, 5 furlongs WSW of Carnock village. It rises to an altitude of 400 feet above sea-level; commands an extensive view of the basin of the Forth, from Stirling to Edinburgh; is supposed to have been a camping-ground both of the Caledonians and the Romans in the time of Agricola; and has furnished several Roman urns.

Carnethy, one of the Pentland Hills on the NE border of Penicuik parish, Edinburghshire, $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles NW of Penicuik town. It flanks the SE side of Loganlee Reservoir; has an altitude of 1890 feet above sea-level; and is crowned with a cairn.

Carniburg. See CAIRNBURG.

Carniehill. See CAIRNEYHILL.

Carn Liath, a summit (3193 feet) of BENGLO in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire.

Carmachasog. See LUSS.

Carn Maig, a mountain in Glen Lyon, Forthingal parish, NW Perthshire, 5 miles SSE of Kinloch-Rannoch, and 3 SW of Schiehallion. It rises 3419 feet above sea-level.

Carn-na-Caillich, an ancient tumulus on the SW coast of Morvern parish, Argyllshire, fabled to have been borne to the spot by a giantess, to build a bridge over the Sound of Mull.

Carn-na-Cuimhne. See CAIRNOCUIMHNE.

Carnock. See CARNACK.

Carnock, a village and a parish on the SW border of Fife. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Oakley station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dunfermline, under which it has a post office.

The parish contains also Cairneyhill village and the greater part of Oakley Iron-works, and is traversed by the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. It is bounded NE and E by Dunfermline parish, S and SW by Torryburn and a detached portion of Saline, W by the Culross district of Perthshire, and NW by Saline. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth, from E to W, varies between 7 furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $3502\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 10 are water. From 140 feet above sea-level near Cairneyhill the surface has a general northward rise to 400 on Carnel Hill, and 744 on Craig-luscar Hill, which, culminating just outside the NE corner of the parish, commands a view to the Ochils, Ben Lomond, and the Pentlands. Three or four burns run eastward and south-eastward, to fall eventually into the Firth of Forth; and several springs are chalybeate, one, in the neighbourhood of Carnock village, emitting an ink-like liquid. On the NE boundary is the Compensation Reservoir, with extreme length and breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Coal has been extensively worked; ironstone abounds in the W; sandstone is quarried in several places; and limestone was formerly quarried on the lands of Luscar. The Forth or Oakley Iron-works, on the western border, were established in 1846, and occasioned a great increase of the population, but are now discontinued. The soils are variously clay, loam, gravel, and moss; and in most places are shallow. About 450 acres are under wood, and about 45 waste. A Roman camp is supposed to have been on Campsbank; and Roman urns have been exhumed on Carnel Hill. John Row, the ecclesiastical historian, was minister from 1592 to 1646, as from 1741 to 1752 was John Gillespie, founder of the Relief Synod, now incorporated in the United Presbyterian Church. Newbigging, now a farm-

house, was the seat of Prof. Jn. Erskine (1695-1768), author of *Institutes of the Laws of Scotland*. At present the chief mansions are Blair, Carnock, and Luscar; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 18 of from £20 to £50. Originally comprising only the estates of Carnock, Blair, and Easter and Wester Camps, this parish was enlarged in 1650 by annexations from Dunfermline. It is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; the living is worth £224. A neat new parish church, cruciform and with a spire, was built in 1840 in the Saxon style, and contains 400 sittings; its predecessor was the little building of 1602, in which Row ministered, and in whose kirkyard he was buried, with a Latin and Hebrew inscription on his tomb. There are also a Free church of Carnock and a U.P. church of Cairneyhill; whilst 3 public schools—Cairneyhill, Carnock, and Oakley—with respective accommodation for 107, 126, and 302 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 66, 80, and 72, and grants of £48, 2s., £72, 5s., and £38, 9s. Valuation (1881) £5901, 15s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 860, (1831) 1202, (1861) 2925, (1871) 1764, (1881) 1055.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Carnock, an estate, with a mansion, on the E border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Stirling, and 1 mile NNW of Airth station. An old round tower, Bruce's Castle, on it, is remarkable only for its name. The owner, heir and namesake of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart of ARDGOWAN, was born in 1854, and holds property in the parish of a yearly value of £1670. Kernach or Carnock figures in the legend of St Kentigern as the place whence, laying the dead body of the old man Fergus in a new wain drawn by two untamed bulls, he was guided by these to Cathures or Glasgow.

Carnock, a rivulet of Dumbarton and Stirling shires. It rises among the Kilpatrick hills; runs about 6 miles northward and north-eastward, partly along the boundary between the two counties, but chiefly within Stirlingshire; and falls into the Blane, a little above the point of that river's confluence with the Endrick. Part of its course is along the red sandstone chasm of ASHDOW.

Carnon, a rivulet of Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE to the river Etive at Invercharman.

Carnousie, an estate, with an ancient mansion, in Forglan parish, Banffshire, on the left bank of the Deveron, 4 miles W of Turriff. Its owner, Jn. Hervey, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1867), holds 3424 acres in the shire, valued at £3297 per annum.

Carnoustie, a coast town and a *quoad sacra* parish in Barry parish, SE Forfarshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Budon Ness. The town has a station on the Dundee and Arbroath Joint line, $10\frac{3}{8}$ miles ENE of the former and $6\frac{3}{8}$ SW of the latter town; at it are also a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the North of Scotland Banking Co., a local savings' bank, gas-works, 4 hotels, a handsome golf house, a young men's Christian association, a linen mill, chemical manure works, a large shoe factory, and vegetable preserve works. Of recent years its fine bathing and spacious golfing links have drawn to Carnoustie many summer visitors, for whose accommodation several good lodging-houses and handsome villas have arisen. The *quoad sacra* church was built as a chapel of ease in 1838; and other places of worship are a Free, a U.P., a United Original Secession, and an Episcopal church. The last of these, built (1880-81) in the Early English style, will eventually comprise nave, chancel, organ chamber, vestry, and a round tower, 75 feet high, like that of Brechin; but at present consists of only the nave. A public school, with accommodation for 507 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 287, and a grant of £251. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Arbroath and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1881) 1999; of town (1851) 1268, (1861) 1488, (1871) 1723, (1881) 2650, or 3321, including its north-eastward suburb, Newton of Panbride and West Haven.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Carnsalloch, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkmahoe

CARNTYNE HOUSE

parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of the Nith, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Dumfries. Its owner, Gen. Thos. Hy. Johnston (b. 1807; suc. 1849), holds 2409 acres in the shire, valued at £2821 per annum.

Carntyne House, a mansion in Shettleston parish, NW Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Parkhead station.

Carnwath, a village and a parish of E Lanarkshire. The village stands on a burn of its own name, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of a loop of the river Clyde, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Lanark, 25 SW of Edinburgh, and 27 ESE of Glasgow. Long a dingy and disagreeable place, it has been greatly improved, but still consists mainly of one old street, nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long. It has a station, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, gas-works, 4 inns, an old tolbooth, a masonic hall, and fairs on the last Friday of February, the first Wednesday of April, the first Wednesday of May *o. s.*, the first Thursday of July, the second Wednesday of August *o. s.*, and the Friday before 31 Oct. Carnwath has given the title of Earl to the Dalzell family since 1639; its present and fourteenth holder is Hy. Burrard Dalzell (b. 1804; suc. 1875). An ancient artificial mound at the W end of the village was formerly encompassed with a deep ditch and an earthen rampart; is supposed to have been constructed in the 12th century by Sir John Somerville of Carnwath and Linton, as a defensive work in the interest of Robert Bruce; and, in 1833, was planted with hardwood trees. A former ford adjacent to this mound was long the only pass across Carnwath Burn, and gave the parish its name (Gael. 'ford of the cairn'). The present parish church, built near the Moat in 1798, is a plain Gothic edifice, containing 1021 sittings. Its collegiate predecessor was founded in 1424 by Sir Thomas Somerville for a provost and six prebendaries, and, Second Pointed in style, is now represented by a fragment of the N transept, with a five-light window and sepulchral effigies; here many of the Lords of Carnwath barony lie buried—Somervilles down to the beginning, and Lockharts since the latter half, of the 17th century. There are Free and U.P. churches; and two public schools, New and Old Carnwath, with respective accommodation for 81 and 182 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 45 and 126, and grants of £39, 4s. 6d. and £108, 1s. Pop. (1841) 796, (1861) 893, (1871) 864, (1881) 845.

The parish, containing also the villages of Wilsontown, Braehead, Auchengray, Forth, and Newbigging, with part of Carstairs Junction, is traversed by the Caledonian and by the lines to Wilsontown and Dolphinton. It is bounded N by West Calder in Edinburghshire, E by Dunsyre, SE by Walston, S by Libberton, and W by Carstairs. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, decreases southward from 9 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 30,565 acres, of which $118\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The South MEDWIN, flowing westward to the Clyde, and the Clyde itself, over a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, trace the southern boundary, whilst the North Medwin rises on the NE border, and runs southward partly on the boundary with Dunsyre, but chiefly in the interior, to the Clyde. Mouse Water traces, for some distance, the boundary with Carstairs, but soon passes into Carstairs; and Dipool Water, rising on the northern border, runs about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward to the Mouse, at the boundary with Carstairs. Low flat lands along the South Medwin and the Clyde sink to 600 feet above sea-level; thence the surface rises somewhat gradually northward, attaining 799 feet near Spittal, 966 on Hare Law, 922 on Braehead Moss, 950 at Beveridgehall, 1079 near Climpy House, 1121 at Lambeatch, 1101 at Upper Loanhead, and 1177 on the West Calder boundary. Comprising a large extent of moss and moor, it presents, for the most part, a bleak and dreary appearance, but has redeeming features of wood and culture along the streams, and of swell and ridge in the general ascent. The rocks, over a considerable portion of the area, particularly NW of Dipool Water, belong to the Carboniferous formation, and are rich in coal and ironstone. The soil, adjacent to the

CARRADALE

Clyde, is deep clay; on the Medwins, inclines to sand; on other arable tracts, is chiefly a mixture of moss and cold stiff clay. About 400 acres are under wood. White Loch, with extreme length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, lies 1 mile WNW of Carnwath village, and has long been famous as a resort of curlers from a large extent of surrounding country; COBINSHAW Reservoir just touches the NE border. The minor poet, Jas. Græme (1749-72), and Rt. Anderson, M.D. (1750-1830), editor of the *British Poets*, were natives. The chief antiquity is the ruined castle of COWTHALLY; and in that curious history of its ancient lords, *The Memoirs of the Somervilles* (2 vols., 1815), are recorded the chief events in Carnwath's history. Carnwath House, at the W end of the village, belongs to Sir Simon Macdonald-Lockhart of Lee, fifth Bart. since 1806 (b. 1849; suc. 1870), and owner of 31,556 acres in the shire, valued at £21,919, including £869 for minerals. Eight other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 10 of from £50 to £100, and 24 of from £20 to £50. Carnwath is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £443. Besides the churches at the village, there are Established mission chapels of Auchengray and Forth; a Free church of Forth and Wilsontown; and a U.P. church of Braehead. Eight schools—Auchengray, Braehead, Forth, Haywood, Newbigging, New Carnwath, Old Carnwath, and Wilsontown Colliery—with total accommodation for 1434 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 886, and grants amounting to £756, 2s. 4d. Valuation (1860) £19,109, (1881) £22,063, 7s. Pop. (1801) 2680, (1831) 3505, (1861) 3584, (1871) 5709, (1881) 5836.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 24, 1865-64.

Caroline Park, a mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, on the Firth of Forth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Granton station. An old-fashioned grey stone edifice, with central quadrangle, it adjoins the ruins of Roystown Castle; was built in 1685; and received its present name in memory of George II.'s queen. By its owner, the Duke of Buccleuch, it is let for offices to A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), whose printing-ink and chemical works, a little to the W, are the largest in the world, supplying ink to most of the London and provincial papers, and also exporting it to every quarter of the globe.

Carolside, a mansion, with a fine deer-park, in Earlston parish, SW Berwickshire, on the left bank of Leader Water, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Earlston village. It is a seat of Donald Jas. Mackay, eleventh Lord Reay since 1628 (b. 1839; suc. 1876), he having married in 1877 the widow of Alex. Mitchell, Esq. of Stow and Carolside, who owned 2455 acres in the shire, valued at £2635 per annum.

Carphin, an estate, with a mansion, in Creich parish, N Fife, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cupar. From a branch of the Baillies of Lamington it has passed to successively the Halkerstons, Raiths, and Cooks.

Carpow, an estate, with a mansion, in ABERNETHY parish, SE Perthshire, 3 miles W by S of Newburgh.

Carr, a burn on Crathie and Braemar parish, Aberdeenshire, running to the left side of the river Dee, 2 miles above Castletown. It makes a pretty waterfall.

Carr, a reef in Crail parish, Fife, on the N side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Fife Ness. Long a scene of frequent shipwrecks, it was eventually surmounted, at its extreme point, by a beacon of solid masonry, crowned with a pillar-supported ball 25 feet above sea-level; whilst in 1844 it was further pointed out to mariners by the erection of a second lighthouse on the Isle of May, with a light directed towards it. Yet, before the close of that year, it was the scene of the wreck of the 'Windsor Castle' passenger steamship; and the stranding of seven vessels on it during 1870-81 impresses the urgency of either a light or a fog signal.

Carradale, a village, a rivulet, and a bay on the E side of Kintyre, Argyllshire. The village, in Saddell parish, stands on the bay, at the mouth of the rivulet, 13 miles N by E of Campbeltown; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph de

partments, an iron steam-boat pier (1871), an hotel, Saddell parish church, a Free Church preaching station, and a public school. Carradale Water, formed by the Drochaid and Narachan Burns, runs about 7 miles south-south-eastward to the bay; has a considerable volume; and is an excellent angling-stream, frequented by salmon. The bay is flanked, on the NE side, by a rocky headland, the Aird of Carradale (133 feet); is 1 mile broad and 5 furlongs long; and opens, with south-south-eastward exposure, into the southern part of Kilbrannan Sound. Remains of an old fort, which must once have been a place of some importance, measuring 240 feet by 72, are on the Aird of Carradale; and ruins of an oval vitrified fort, 450 feet in circumference, crown a small peninsula, on the W side of the bay. Carradale House, at its head, is a seat of David Carrick Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpellier (b. 1825; suc. 1840), who owns 18,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2575 per annum.

Carrbridge, a hamlet in Duthil parish, Elginshire, on Dulnan Water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Aviemore, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Inverness. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, an inn, and a Free church.

Carre or Cavers-Carre. See BOWDEN.

Carrick, the southernmost of the three districts of Ayrshire, under which its physical features are described, as also under its nine parishes, Ballantrae, Barr, Colmonell, Dailly, Girvan, Kirkmichael, Kirkoswald, Maybole, and Straiton. Earls of Carrick appear as early as the 12th century, being thus among the first of the Scottish nobles; they had their chief seat at TURNBERRY Castle, on the coast of Kirkoswald parish. The earldom passed, in 1271, to the father of King Robert Bruce, by marriage with Margaret, Countess of Carrick, daughter of Nigel or Niel, the second earl; was given by King Robert to his brother Edward; reverted, soon after 1334, to the Crown; and since 1404 has formed part of the inheritance of the princes and stewards of Scotland, being one of the titles of the Prince of Wales. Valuation of Carrick (1881) £186,171, 18s. 3d. Pop. (1831) 25,536, (1881) 23,566.

Carrick, an old forsaken castle in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire, near the middle of the W side of Loch Goil. It stands on a rocky peninsular platform, formerly defended on the land sides by a deep moat, a drawbridge over which was flanked by two small towers. An irregular oblong structure, 66 feet long, 38 wide, and 64 high, it is now unroofed, but otherwise fairly entire; dates from the end of the 15th century, perhaps much earlier, being thought to occupy the site of a Scandinavian fort; was a royal stronghold, held by the Earls of Argyll as hereditary keepers; and, prior to the invention of gunpowder, could be taken only by surprise, yet, on one occasion, was burned by the men of Athole.

Carrick, an estate, with a mansion, in Eday island, Orkney. The estate was constituted a burgh of barony in the time of Charles I. The mansion, standing near the northern extremity of the island, opposite Calf, was the residence of Mr Fea, who in 1725 dexterously captured Gow, the 'Pirate' of Scott's romance; and at it Malcolm Laing wrote much of his *History of Scotland* (2 vols., 1800).

Carriden, a coast parish of Linlithgowshire, containing the villages of Blackness, Bridgeness, Grangepans, and Muirhouses. It approaches within 3 furlongs and 1 mile of the post-towns and railway stations of Borrowstounness and Linlithgow; and is bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E by Abercorn, S by Linlithgow, and W by Bo'ness. Its greatest length, from E to W, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; and its area is 3309 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The surface, rising somewhat rapidly from the shore to a line about 1 mile inland, declines thence, for the most part, to the southern boundary, but rises again south-westward towards Glower-o'er-em (559 feet) in Borrowstounness parish; in Carriden itself it rarely much exceeds 300 feet above sea-level. Two small headlands are respectively at Blackness in the E and at Bridgeness in the W. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Trap rock and sandstone are occasionally

worked; coal has, from time immemorial, been extensively mined; and a deposit of clay, about 12 feet deep, at Brickfield near Blackness, has been extensively used for making bricks and tiles. Two streamlets, Carriden and Blackness Burns, drain most of the interior to the Forth. The soil is generally light and early, capable of producing good crops. About 90 acres are under wood, and very little is waste. Gildas, about 560, mentions Cair Eden (Gael. 'town at the front') as 'a most ancient city,' the eastern termination of ANTONINUS' WALL. Scarce a vestige remains here of that huge rampart, but numerous Roman relics have been found—a gold coin of Vespasian, an altar, vases, etc. (See BRIDGENESS.) With BLACKNESS Castle are associated most of the chief episodes in the history of the parish, a native of which was Col. James Gardiner (1688-1745), who fell at Prestonpans. Carriden House, an edifice of some antiquity, with modern additions, stands on the shore of the Firth, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Bo'ness; it has been the seat of two distinguished admirals, father and son, Sir Geo. Johnstone-Hope, K.C.B. (1767-1818), and Sir Jas. Hope, G.C.B. (1808-81). The latter held 728 acres in the shire, valued at £1350 per annum, including £52 for minerals; and the rest of the parish is divided among 25 proprietors, 4 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 16 of from £20 to £50. Carriden is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £415. The parish church, near Bridgeness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Bo'ness, was built in 1766, and contains 458 sittings. Carriden and Grangepans public schools and Carriden girls' school, with respective accommodation for 90, 151, and 68 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 41, 185, and 65, and grants of £21, 19s. 2d., £125, 5s., and £52, 1s. Valuation (1881) £8239, 11s. Pop. (1801) 1493, (1841) 1208, (1861) 1821, (1871) 1799, (1881) 1985.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Carrington, a village and a parish in the S of Edinburghshire. The village, sometimes called Primrose, stands 3 furlongs from the South Esk's left bank, 2 miles WSW of Gorebridge station, 3 SE of Hawthornden, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Dalkeith; at it are a post office under Gorebridge, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish is bounded N by Cockpen, E by Borthwick, SE by Temple, S by Penicuik, and SW, W, and NW by Lasswade. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between 1 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 4403 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The South Esk traces the boundary with Borthwick; Fullarton Water, or Redside Burn, on to its confluence with the South Esk, traces the boundary with Temple; and Dalhousie Burn traces part of the boundary with Lasswade and Cockpen. The surface has a general south-westward rise from less than 400 to over 900 feet above sea-level. Along the streams the land is for the most part good, but elsewhere it is hilly and moorish. WHITEHILL, in the extreme N of the parish, is the principal mansion; and most of the property is divided between its proprietor, Rt. Balfour Wardlaw-Ramsay, Esq., and the Earl of Rosebery. Carrington is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the minister's stipend is £158, 7s. 5d., with a glebe worth about £20 a year. The school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £69, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £7281. Pop. (1801) 409, (1831) 561, (1861) 681, (1871) 712, (1881) 606.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Carrity. See CARITY.

Carrol Rock. See BRORA.

Carrolstone. See CARALDSTON.

Carron, a locality, partly in Inveraven parish, but chiefly in Aberlour parish, Banffshire. It comprises a hill, a daugh, and a railway station. The hill, on the mutual border of the two parishes, rises immediately from the right bank of the Spey to a height of 967 feet above sea-level, and is separated by a narrow valley from Ben Rinnes. The daugh forms a continuation of the valley between the hill and Ben Rinnes; lies to the SW

of Kinermony Daugh; and is separated therefrom by a very deep ravine, traversed by a mountain rivulet. The station, on the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Craigellachie Junction, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Near it is Carron House.

Carron (Gael. *car-awin*, 'winding river'), a bog and a small river of Stirlingshire. The bog, lying partly in Kilsyth and St Ninians parishes, but chiefly in Fintry parish, at about 1000 feet above sea-level, occupies a portion of the table-land between the E and W coasts of Scotland, and forms part of the watershed between the two seas. It sends off Carron river to the E, and an affluent of the Endrick to the W; measures about 4 miles in length, by from 1 to 2 miles in breadth; and was probably at no very distant period a lake which gradually was filled by the earthy deposits of brooks running into it from the surrounding hills. Now partly a swamp, scarcely passable even in summer, it is flooded over nearly all its extent in times of heavy rain; possesses much value for pasturage and for produce of meadow hay; exhibits, in July and August, a picturesque appearance with parties of haymakers and multitudes of haycocks all over it; and during winter, partly by natural flooding, partly by artificial damming in order to fertilise it for the next year's crop, presents over most of its area the aspect of a lake engirt with romantic hill screens. The river, both where it leaves the lake and over the first $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course, runs among the Lennox Hills, overhung by summits of from 1000 to 1870 feet above sea-level; it afterwards debouches on the low grounds and carse of the E of Stirlingshire, tracing the boundary between the parishes of Denny and Falkirk on the S, of St Ninians, Dumipace, Larbert, and Bothkennar on the N; till, after an easterly course of 20 miles, it glides into the Firth of Forth at Grangemouth. Highland in character, bleak and wild, among the hills, it forms on issuing from them a fine cascade, called Auchinlilly Linn-spout; in its course through the plain it furnishes water-power to numerous factories; and at its mouth it unites with the Forth and Clyde Canal. It anciently was estuarial, and frequented by Roman ships, to a point about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles above its present embouchure; it anciently, too, over most of the lower part of its course, made twists and turns which, partly from natural, partly from artificial, causes, have been forsaken and obliterated; it seems ever to have possessed much interest for at once the angler, the poet, and the lover of the picturesque; and still, though grievously polluted, it yields good pike and perch fishing between Denny and Larbert, and in its upper waters contains a few trout, to which in 1880 were added 30,000 young ones, a present from Sir Jas. Gibson Maitland to the Falkirk Angling Club. Buchanan terms it, in his *Epithalamium*, the boundary of the Roman conquests in Britain; Dyer sings it as still seeming responsive to Ossian's lyre; with Hector Macniel it is the classic stream where Fingal fought and Ossian hymned his heaven-taught lays; and a famous old song extols 'the bonny banks of Carron Water.' A Roman seaport town stood on it in the vicinity of the present CAMELON; ANTONINUS' WALL ran, for a considerable distance, along its banks; ARTHUR'S OVEN, stood near it in the north-western vicinity of Carron Iron-works; and the two battles of FALKIRK, in 1298 and 1745, were fought not far from its southern bank.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Carron, a village in Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, adjacent to the NE side of Carron Iron-works, near Carron river, 2 miles N by W of Falkirk. It has a post office under Falkirk and a school. Pop. (1881) 297.

Carron, a rivulet of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. It rises, at 2000 feet above sea-level, among the Lowther mountains, on the NE border of Durrisdeer parish, close to Lanarkshire; runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward within Durrisdeer; receives from the N, in the lower part of that run, the tributary Kirk Burn; proceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward along the boundary between Durrisdeer and Morton; and falls into the Nith just below Carronbridge village. Its vale and that of Kirk Burn

are highly picturesque, presenting considerable resemblance to some of the most famous scenery of North Wales, and they lead up to the remarkable alpine curving gorge among the Lowthers, called the Wallpath. A noble viaduct of the Glasgow and South-Western railway crosses the rivulet $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, and commands a grand view of the upper hill screens of the vale.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63.

Carron, a rivulet of Kincardineshire, rising among the skirts of the Grampians, on the W border of Glenberrie parish. It runs about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, partly in Glenberrie, partly along the boundary between Dunnotar and Fetteresso, and falls into the sea at Stonehaven. The Aberdeen section of the Caledonian railway runs near its southern bank for about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles and crosses it in the vicinity of Stonehaven.

Carron, a small river of SW Ross-shire. It rises near the central watershed of the county, not far from Luibgargan Inn, gathers its head-streams into Loch Scaven, runs about 14 miles south-westward, expands at one part into Loch Doule, and falls into the head of Loch Carron. Its vale is mainly a highland glen, but has patches of cultivated ground along its bottom, and much excellent pasture on its flanks; its waters are much increased in volume by tributary streams, and are well-stocked with salmon and with large sea-trout. Skene identifies the 'Itys' of Ptolemy with the Carron.

Carron, a small river of Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire. It is formed by confluent streams from Strath Cullenach, Glen Alladale, Glen More, and Glen Calvie, near Amat Lodge, 9 miles W of Bonar-Bridge station; and thence it runs 9 miles E by N along Strath Carron to the Kyle of Sutherland at Invercarron, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Bonar-Bridge. It is in good repute as a salmon stream. In chap. viii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, Hugh Miller describes 'the dark hills and alder-skirted river of Strath Carron,' visited by him as a lad in 1820,—its 'bleak gorge, where the lofty sides approach so near, and rise so abruptly, that for the whole winter quarter the sun never falls on the stream below.'—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Carronbridge, a village in Morton parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Carron Water, near the Nith and the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 2 miles NNW of Thornhill. It has a station on the railway, and a post office under Thornhill.

Carronbridge, a place in the vicinity of Carron Iron-works, Stirlingshire, on the river Carron, 5 miles E of Denny, under which it has a post office.

Carronhall, a village on the E border of Larbert parish, Stirlingshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Carron river at Carronshore, and 2 miles ENE of Larbert station. Carronhall House stands amid fine grounds in its southern vicinity; its owner, Thos. Geo. Dundas, Esq. (b. 1853; suc. 1872), holds 1989 acres in the shire, valued at £3204 per annum, including £500 for a neighbouring colliery.

Carron Iron-works, a seat of vast iron manufacture in Larbert and Falkirk parishes, Stirlingshire, on the river Carron, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Falkirk, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Grangemouth. The establishment was founded in 1760 by Dr Roebuck of Sheffield, and, on his selling out in 1773, received a charter of incorporation, by which its capital was fixed at £150,000. Long famous as the greatest foundry in Britain, it still, though surpassed in extent by some other works of its kind, continues unrivalled in the production of numerous kinds of iron goods. It was for some time closely identified with the manufacture of cannon and shot; it originated and brought to perfection the kind of ordnance called from it 'carronades;' it all along manufactured also agricultural implements and articles of domestic iron-work, of smith-work, and of machinery; it ceased in 1852 to produce implements of war; and it now is engaged mainly in the production of stoves, grates, cooking-ranges, boilers, pots, rain-pipes, and similar articles. The works are very extensive; they employ 2500 hands on principles of division of labour, and on terms which range between 15s. and 24s. a week; they include 4 blast or smelting furnaces, 4 cupola-furnaces, 20 air furnaces,

a splendid beam-engine with cylinder 6 feet in diameter, boring cylinders, grinding mills, and other appliances; and, together with the smaller Almond Works in Linlithgowshire, they made 41,343 tons of pig-iron in 1878, and 29,814 tons in 1879. To a stranger approaching them under shade of night, they present a very curious and striking appearance. The sky above them red with a fiery light, the roaring of huge bellows, the rush of water, and the resounding clang of weighty hammers on great anvils suggest to the imagination Vulcan and the Cyclopes busied with fashioning thunderbolts. Two kinds of iron ore are used, the one a decomposed hæmatite, the other an argillaceous ironstone, and are blended in such proportions and worked in such a manner as to yield an iron equal, if not superior, to the best imported from Russia. The company hold and work for themselves extensive mines of iron ore, coal, and limestone, owning property in nine parishes of the county to the annual value of £8890; they bring in the raw material by a railway which approaches close to the furnaces; they have also a canal, extending from the centre of the works to Grangemouth; they possess about 16 canal boats, and 6 magnificent screw-vessels which sail from Grangemouth; and they have, as dependencies of their works and mines, the villages of Carron, West Carron, Carronshore, Stenhousemuir, Cuttyfield, and Larbert. Important alterations, by which a large additional space would be gained for new workshops, were undertaken in 1880, at an estimated cost of £100,000. The main entrance is now surmounted by a clock-tower, bearing the Carron arms, crossed cannon, with the motto *Esto Perpetua*. A U.P. church, Early English in style, and containing 540 sittings, was erected (1880-81) at a cost of £2000; and a school, with accommodation for 216 children, had (1880) an average day and evening attendance of 178 and 56, and grants of £184 and £28, 14s. There is also a friendly society connected with the works, with over 700 members; and a co-operative store has been in existence for upwards of 50 years. Among episodes in Carron's history may be noticed James Watt's connection with Dr Roebuck, the visits of the future Emperor Nicholas (1821) and the Prince of Wales (1859), and Burns's fruitless tirling at the door one Sunday, as told in his verses inscribed on a window of Carron inn. See chap. xxxviii. of Nimmo's *Stirlingshire* (3d ed. 1880).

Carronshore, a village in Larbert and Bothkennar parishes, Stirlingshire, on the left bank of the river Carron, 1 mile ENE of Carron Iron-works, and 2 miles WNW of Grangemouth. Connected with Carron Iron-works by a double lined railway, it was formerly the port of the Carron Company; but has, in main degree, been superseded by Grangemouth. Yet it is still used for the landing of ironstone and lime, and for dry-dock repairs; and is accessible, in ordinary tides, by vessels of 150 tons burden. It has a post office under Falkirk, a mission station of the Church of Scotland, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 252 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 207, and a grant of £195, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 838, (1861) 1035, (1871) 966, (1881) 962.

Carron Station. See CARRON, Banffshire.

Carronvale, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of the station of Larbert, Stirlingshire.

Carron, West, a village in Larbert and Falkirk parishes, Stirlingshire, adjacent to Carron Iron-works. Pop. (1841) 400, (1861) 763, (1871) 1088, (1881) 380.

Carrot, a wooded hill (851 feet) in Inverarity parish, Forfarshire, 6 miles N by W of Broughty Ferry.

Carroy, a sea-loch on the mutual border of Bracadale and Kilmuir parishes, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It branches from Loch Bracadale; penetrates the land about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward; affords good anchorage in ordinary weather; and includes a narrow-mouthed bay, Pol Roag, which affords fair anchorage and perfect shelter to small craft.

Carr Rock. See CARR.

Carrubber, an estate, with a mansion, in the SW corner of Linlithgow parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank

of the Avon, at the boundary with Stirlingshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESW of Linlithgow.

Carruchan, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2 miles SW of Dumfries.

Carruth, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles W by N of Bridge of Weir station.

Carruthers, an ancient parish on the eastern border of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, consolidated in 1609 with Middlebie and Penersax, and now forming the eastern section of the present Middlebie. From the Earls of Bothwell its lands passed to the Crown by the forfeiture of Earl James, in 1567; and, given by James VI. with the earldom of Bothwell to his cousin Francis Stewart, by him they were forfeited in 1592. Subsequently they went, with other lands in their vicinity, to the Douglasses of Drumlanrig.

Carrutherstone, a hamlet in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, 8 miles E by S of Lockerbie, under which it has a post office.

Carryblair, an ancient sculptured obelisk in Eddertoun parish, Ross-shire, adjacent to the parish school-house. Rising to a height of 10 feet, and tapering from a breadth of 4 feet at the base to a point at the top, it is surrounded, at a radius distance of 9 feet, by a stone circle 2 feet high, and is said to commemorate a Norwegian prince called Carius, who fell in battle in its neighbourhood.

Carsaig, a place on the S coast of Mull island, Argyllshire, immediately W of the mouth of Loch Boy. Two natural archways in sea-cliffs here, known as the Carsaig Arches, have recently acquired much celebrity; one of them is a tunnel, 60 feet high, 55 wide, and 150 long, through a projecting mass of rock, crested with a basaltic colonnade, and overhung by a cliff which also has colonnades, and rises to an altitude of 983 feet. The other arch is only a few feet long, but 70 feet high; and it pierces an isolated rock about 120 feet high, crowned by a basaltic column. The freestone used in the restoration (1874-76) of IONA's ancient remains was taken from Carsaig Quarry, which, it is supposed, supplied the original materials.

Carse, a small bay in Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, in the estuary of the Nith, 1 mile NNE of Kirkbean village. A foreshore of about 6000 acres, the Carse Sands, spreads eastward and south-eastward from it to the channel of the Nith; is all bare during a considerable time before and after low water; and renders the navigation, during the flow tide, particularly dangerous. See CARSETHORN.

Carse, a farm in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. An ancient Caledonian fort, about 50 paces in diameter, is on it, and probably was designed to command a neighbouring fort on the river Dee at a considerable reach of the river's valley.

Carsebridge. See ALLOA.

Carseburn, a village in the parish and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of the town of Forfar, Forfarshire.

Carsecreugh, a ruined castle in Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Glenluce. It stands on a desolate moor, and, says old Symson quaintly, 'might have been more pleasant, if it had been a more pleasant place.' Rebuilt by the first Viscount Stair in the latter half of the 17th century, it was the home of the 'Bride of Lammermoor' (see BALDOON), and is now represented by the square S tower and by the western side of the main edifice.

Carsegowan, a hill (593 feet) in the parish and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of the village of New Abbey, SE Kirkcudbrightshire. It is crowned by the Waterloo monument, a round granite tower, about 60 feet high, built in 1816.

Carsegownie, a farm in the W of Aberlemno parish, Forfarshire. An ancient baronial mansion on it has been modernised; and a Caledonian cairn here was found to contain a sarcophagus and an urn in its centre, with numerous rude sarcophagi all round its circumference.

Carse of Clackmannan, the part of the Carse of Forth lying on the left bank of the river Forth within Clackmannanshire. It has the same character as the part

CARSE OF FALKIRK

lying opposite to it within Stirlingshire, but is very much smaller.

Carse of Falkirk, the part of the Carse of Forth, lying along the right bank of the river Forth, from Airth in Stirlingshire to Borrowstounness in Linlithgowshire. It is all very nearly a dead level, and is the richest portion of the entire Carse, particularly within Bothkennar and Falkirk parishes.

Carse of Forth, a great tract of low, flat, alluvial land, along both banks of the river Forth, in the counties of Perth, Stirling, Clackmannan, and Linlithgow. It extends from the foot of the Grampians, in the neighbourhood of Gartmore, away through the opening between the Lennox and the Ochil Hills, on to the low country in the vicinity of Borrowstounness; measures about 34 miles in length, and 6 in breadth; is nearly all a perfect level, with very slight declination to the Forth, having an elevation of from 12 to 20 or 25 feet above high-water level; contains, at various depths, beds of marine shells, from a few inches to a foot thick, of the same species as those still existing in the Forth; has an alluvial soil of finely comminuted earth, without the smallest trace of pebble, except what may have been artificially imported; and, in an agricultural point of view, is the richest and most important district of Scotland.

Carse of Gowrie, a low, flat, alluvial district, along the northern bank of the Tay, from Kinnoull Hill, in Perthshire, to Dundee Law in Forfarshire. It measures about 15 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth; lies at an elevation of from 24 to 40 feet above sea-level; and is flanked, along the N, by the Sidlaw Hills. A tract of it, 8 square miles in area, extending eastward from Kinnoull Hill, is moorish; but all the rest of the Carse is rich arable land, cultivated like a garden, parted into fields only by ditches or low hedges, and looking in summer like a sea of corn, sparsely yet beautifully isletted with trees and houses. It contains a few villages, and about twenty proprietorial mansions; and it has, on the shore, a few tolerable harbours; but, in its main extent, is farmed with the most parsimony of space. Most of it was evidently under water at a recent geological period; much of it appears to have been under water at times subsequent to the surrounding country becoming inhabited; several slightly elevated mounds or ridges within it seem to have been islets when all the rest was under water, and bear now the name of *inches* or islands; and numerous parts which now are very fine arable land were, down to 1760 or even later, either morasses or large stagnant pools. The soil on the perfectly flat portions is a blue clay of very rich quality; while that on the inches is dark brown clay-loam, locally called 'black land,' of an older formation and of greater fertility. The Tay is supposed to have anciently taken a circuit round the Carse, washing the foot of the Sidlaw Hills, and entering its present channel at INVERGOWRIE. Staples for holding cables have been found at the foot of the Sidlaws to the N of the flat land; and the parish of St Madoes, now in the Carse, is said to have lain once on the southern side of the river. 'William Lithgow, the traveller,' says Mr Robert Chambers, 'in his singular book referring to a journey through Scotland in 1628, calls the Carse of Gowrie an earthly paradise, but adds the following ungracious information: "The inhabitants being only defective in affableness and communicating courtesies of natural things, whence sprung this proverb—the *Carles* (that is, Churls) of the Carse." And Pennant records another ill-natured proverb, applicable to the people of the Carse of Gowrie—that "they want water in the summer, fire in the winter, and the grace of God all the year round."'

Carse of Henryrie, a small tract in Lady parish, E side of Sanday island, Orkney.

Carse of Kinneil, the part of the Carse of Falkirk, within BORROWSTOUNNESS, Linlithgowshire.

Carse of Stirling, the part of the Carse of Forth which extends along the right bank of the river Forth, from Craigforth to Airth, in Stirlingshire; and also, according to some authorities, the parts along the

CARSPHAIRN

bank of the river, from the Moss of Kincardine to the mouth of the Devon, within the counties of Perth, Stirling, and Clackmannan.

Carsethorn, a coast village of Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, to the S of the entrance of Carse Bay, and 1 mile NE of Kirkbean village. A sea-wall $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, and in places 12 feet high, was built (1866-67) for protection of the farm of South Carse from the tide.

Carsie, a village in the parish and 3 miles S of the town of Blairgowrie, NE Perthshire.

Carskey, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the parish and 4 miles WSW of the hamlet of Southend, Kintyre, Argyllshire. Carskey Bay here, 4 miles ENE of the Mull of Kintyre, affords occasional anchorage to vessels.

Carslogie, an estate, with an ancient mansion, in Cupar parish, Fife. The mansion, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Cupar town, was built in the early part of the 14th century; and for nearly 500 years was the seat of the Clephanes. An iron jough, for punishment of offenders on the estate, hung till 1793 on an aged ash-tree in a field hard by; the fate is not known of the Clephan horn and steel hand, both rendered famous by Sir Walter Scott.

Carsluth, an old tower on the coast of Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Cree-town. At it was born Gilbert Brown, the last abbot of NEWABBEY.

Carsphairn, a village and a parish in the extreme N of Kirkcudbrightshire. The village lies, 600 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Water of Deugh, 10 miles SE of Dalmellington station, and $9\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Dalry, under which it has a post office; it consists of a few scattered houses, with the parish church, manse, and school.

The parish, formed in 1640 out of Kells and Dalry, is bounded N and NE by New Cumnock in Ayrshire, E by Dalry, S by Kells, and W and NW by Straiton and Dalmellington in Ayrshire. Its greatest length from N to S is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth from E to W is $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $54,876\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $71\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and $181\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Gala Lane runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along the western border to Loch Doon, which itself for $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles separates Carsphairn from Straiton. Rising in the NE, the Water of Deugh curves 5 miles westward along the New Cumnock boundary, and next winds 15 miles southward, east-south-eastward, and southward again, till, at the SE corner of the parish, it falls into the Water of KEN, which traces most of the eastern boundary. Besides several lesser tributaries, the Deugh receives, near the village, Carsphairn Burn, flowing 5 miles south-eastward from its source near Loch Doon, just above its own confluence with the Ken; and Pulmaddy Burn, flowing 7 miles eastward along the southern border. The drainage belongs, thus, partly to the system of the Doon, but mainly to that of the Dee, the 'divide' being marked by the summits of Meikle Craigrarson (2000 feet), CARLINS CAIRN (2650), Meaul (2280), Coran of Portmark (2042), Black Craig (1730), Cullendoch Hill (1120), Ben Brack (1475), Todden Hill (1565), and White Hill (1439), extending north-north-eastward along the western and north-western confines of the parish. To the left of the Deugh, the surface, sinking to 380 feet above sea-level in the extreme SE, rises to 1249 in Marsalloch Hill, 1256 in Craig of Knockgray, 1634 in Knockwhirn, 1758 in Dunoull, 2612 in CAIRNSMORE, 1632 in Dodd Hill, and 2287 in Windy Standard. The rocks are chiefly granitic and Silurian; at Woodhead, 3 miles NW of the village, a lead-mine has been worked since 1838, zinc, copper, and a little silver also being found. The greater part of the parish is suitable enough for sheep and cattle grazing, the hills being green to the top. Antiquities are some very large cairns, vestiges of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, and, near the confluence of the Deugh and the Ken, the ruins of Dundeuigh Castle, at one time seat of a Gordon of the Kenmure family. Garryhorn, 1 mile W by N of the village, was the headquarters of Sir Robert Grierson

CARSTAIRS

of Lag (1650-1736), the Covenanters' bitter persecutor; Prof. Thos. Jackson, D.D., of St Andrews (1797-1878) was a native, as also, according to some authorities, was Sir Jn. Loudon Macadam (1756-1836), of road-making celebrity, who commonly is claimed for Ayr. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of less than £100. Carsphairn is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £372. The church, erected about 1815, contains 400 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 75 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 51, and a grant of £59, 8s. Valuation (1881) £11,338, 11s. Pop. (1801) 496, (1841) 790, (1861) 553, (1871) 545, (1881) 484.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 9, 14, 15, 1863-64.

Carstairs, a village, a junction, and a parish of E Lanarkshire. The village stands, at 700 feet above sea-level, near the Caledonian railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Mouse Water, 1 mile WNW of Carstairs Junction, and 4 miles ENE of Lanark, under which it has a post office. Anciently called Castleterres or Carstaires, signifying the castle or fort of the estate, it underwent great improvement prior to 1835, and presents a pleasant appearance, with the parish church on a rising ground in its centre. Pop. (1861) 450, (1871) 484, (1881) 528. The railway junction, at the divergence of the main trunk into the Edinburgh and Glasgow forks of the Caledonian, stands on low flat ground, 7 furlongs NW of the main trunk's viaduct over the Clyde, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ESE of Glasgow, and 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Carlisle. It includes a long glazed arcade, divided lengthwise into two sections, with offices and refreshment rooms along the middle, as also ranges of engine-houses. A village of the name of Carstairs Junction adjoins the station, and has a post and telegraph office under Lanark. Pop. (1871) 691, (1881) 868.

The parish, containing also the village of Ravenstruther, is bounded N by West Calder in Edinburghshire, NE and E by Carnwath, S by Pettinain, SW by Lanark, W by Lanark and Carluke, and NW by Cambusnethan. Its greatest length, from N by W to S by E, is 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 9899 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 78 $\frac{3}{8}$ are water. The CLYDE for 3 miles roughly traces all the southern boundary, and its affluent, MOUSE WATER, after following the Carnwath border for 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, winds about 4 miles south-westward through the interior, and passes into Lanark. The surface is low and flat along the Clyde, sinking to 600 feet above sea-level; thence it rises northward to 773 feet at Lang Hill, 884 at Harelaw, 985 at Haminghead, 1029 beyond Birniehall, and 950 at Black Hill on the West Linton boundary, the centre being considerably diversified by a multitude of low roundish sand knolls, and the N being occupied by bleak, tame, moorish uplands. A tract in the S, including the fine demesne of Carstairs House, is highly ornate; and some other spots, particularly along Mouse Water, have features of considerable beauty. The rocks, in some parts, belong to the Carboniferous formation; in others, are eruptive. Sandstone and limestone occur, but are not quarried; and very fine clay lies NW of Mouse Water, and is used for the manufacture of tiles. The soil of the low grounds in the S is richly alluvial; of the centre is sandy; and of the grounds in some hollows and in the N, is mossy or moorish. About 8250 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and some 400 are under wood. A Roman road traversed the S of the parish; a Roman camp has left vestiges on Corbiehall farm; and 'Coria,' here placed by Skene, seems to have been the chief seat of the Damnonii in the 2d century A.D., to judge from remains both native and Roman—urns, weapons, culinary utensils, and vestiges of a bath. Sir John Lockhart-Ross (1721-90), the distinguished admiral, was a native. Carstairs House, near the Clyde, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of the Junction, is a fine modern Gothic mansion; its owner, Rt. Montteith, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1848), holds 5581 acres in the shire, valued at £8963 per annum. Carstairs is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr;

CARTLAND

the living is worth £390. The church, erected in 1794, has a spire and clock, and contains 430 sittings. Carstairs public and Carstairs Junction schools, with respective accommodation for 168 and 246 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 137 and 140 and grants of £137, 16s. 6d. and £142, 8s. Valuation (1881) £15,737, 6s. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 981, (1861) 1345, (1871) 1718, (1881) 1955.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Carstairs and Dolphinton Railway, a railway of E Lanarkshire, from the Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway in the vicinity of Carstairs Junction, 11 miles eastward to a junction with the Leadburn, Linton, and Dolphinton railway at Dolphinton. Formed by the Caledonian company, on a capital of £105,000 in shares and £35,000 in loans, it was opened in 1867.

Carstairs Junction. See CARSTAIRS.

Cart, a river of Renfrewshire, formed by the union of the Black Cart and the White Cart at Inchinnan Bridge, and running 7 furlongs northward, along the boundary between Renfrew and Inchinnan parishes, to the Clyde, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NW of Renfrew town. Its banks are low and wooded; and its mouth contains a wooded islet, said to have been formed by a sunken raft of timber. The Black Cart issues from Castle Semple Loch in Lochwinnoch parish; runs about 9 miles north-eastward past Johnstone and Linwood; and receives the Gryfe from the W at Walkinshaw. Its valley, from head to foot, has nowhere an elevation of 100 feet above sea-level; and its current is dark and sluggish.—The White Cart, rising in the moors of Eaglesham, near the meeting-point of Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr shires, runs 9 miles northward, partly in Eaglesham, partly on the boundary between Renfrew and Lanark shires, partly in Cathcart; then turns 7 miles westward, past Pollokshaws and Crookston Castle, to Paisley, receiving the Levern from the S near Crookston Castle; and again runs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward, through Abbey and Renfrew parishes, to its confluence with the Black Cart. Its upper and middle reaches, particularly in Cathcart parish, and thence to the neighbourhood of Paisley, exhibit beautiful scenery, sung by Burns, Campbell, Tannahill, and Graham; and its waters drive a vast amount of machinery, particularly at Pollokshaws and Paisley, and are navigable up to PAISLEY for vessels of 80 tons burden. Once everywhere a noble angling water for trout, perch, and braise, the Cart, both in its main body and in much of its upper streams, has been foully polluted by the discharges of public works. Its navigable communication from the Clyde to Paisley was naturally obstructed by shallows at Inchinnan Bridge; but now is aided by a canal cut. A navigation, continuous with it, from the Clyde opposite its mouth to the Forth and Clyde Canal, was artificially formed in 1840; bears the name of the Cart and Forth Junction Canal; and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 30, 1865-66.

Carter Fell, a summit of the Cheviots, on the English Border, in Southdean parish, Roxburghshire, 11 miles S by E of Jedburgh town. Rising to an altitude of 1815 feet above sea-level, it divides the head-streams of the river Jed from those of the English Tyne. On its eastern shoulder is a depression called Carter Bar; and here it is traversed by the road from Jedburgh to Newcastle.

Carterhaugh, a wooded peninsula in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, at the confluence of Ettrick and Yarrow Waters, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW by W of Selkirk town. Here is laid the scene of the fairy ballad of *Tamlane*.

Carthur. See HUTTON AND CORRIE.

Cartland, a village and a stupendous chasm in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The village stands near the chasm, 2 miles NW of Lanark town, and has a public school. The chasm, Cartland Crags, curving fully $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from ENE to WSW; is traversed along the bottom by Mouse Water, under deep gloom, among fallen blocks; and would seem to be a rent, caused by a vertical earthquake, through a tabular hill. It is flanked by lofty cliffs of greywacke and Old Red sandstone, intersected by a vein of trap, which, with trees starting out of

them, high and low, overhanging the muddy stream, or shooting up towards the sky, rise on one side to a height of more than 200 feet, on the other side of about 400, and exhibit an exact correspondence of their confronting crags, face to face, and part to part. A meeting-place of the persecuted Covenanters for public worship, it is graphically described, in connection therewith, by Professor Wilson. A curious ancient bridge, supposed to be Roman, with one semicircular arch and a narrow roadway, bestrides Mouse Water at the lower end of the crags; and a handsome bridge, with three semicircular arches, 129 feet high, was built in 1823 after designs by Telford, a short way higher up. In the N cliff, a few yards above this bridge, is 'Wallace's Cave,' said to have hidden the hero just after his vengeance on Hazelrig, the English sheriff; whilst a spot further up, on the brink of the precipice, called Castle Qua, shows traces of ancient fortification, had subterranean chambers formed in the Caledonian times, and possibly was held by Wallace at the time of his attack on Lanark. A depression on the S flank, at the upper end of the chasm, is believed to have been part of the Mouse's channel, conveying the stream by way of the site of Baronald House, before the occurrence of the earthquake shock. See pp. 41, 42, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Cartley Hole. See ABBOTSFORD.

Cartnaval. See GARTNAVEL.

Cartsburn. See GREENOCK.

Cartsdyke. See GREENOCK.

Carty, a harbour in Penninghame parish, Wigtownshire, on the river Cree, at the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles SSE of Newton-Stewart. It has commonly about 12 feet of water at spring tides, and is regularly frequented by vessels of from 35 to 40 tons burden.

Carvie Water, a burn in the lower part of Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire, running 3¼ miles northward to the Don.

Carwinning, a hill (652 feet) in the parish and 2¼ miles N by W of the town of Dalry, N Ayrshire. Vestiges of an ancient fort are on it, formed of three concentric circular walls, and covering 2 acres.

Carwood House. See BIGGAR.

Cash-Fens, a southern suburb of Strathmiglo town, in Strathmiglo parish, Fife.

Caskieben, an estate, with a small old mansion, in Dyce parish, SE Aberdeenshire, ½ mile NE of Blackburn. In August 1880 it was purchased for £37,000 by Mr Louis Miller, of Balloch, Crieff.

Cassencarrie, a mansion in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, ½ mile S of Creetown. An old building with a tower, it stands finely in a level holm—the Cree in front, and Larg Hill (969 feet) to the rear. Its owner, Jas. Caird, Esq., C.B., F.R.S. (b. 1816), the agricultural reformer, holds 2036 acres in the shire, valued at £1297 per annum.

Cassillis House, a noble mansion, romantically situated on the left bank of the winding Doon, and on the NW verge of Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles NE of Maybole, and 1 mile E by S of Cassillis station, this being 6½ miles S of Ayr. The body of it seems to belong to the middle of the 15th century, and a fine addition was made in 1830; around it are many magnificent trees—an ash, 95 feet high and 24¾ in circumference, with the 'dool' and two other sycamores, which, 67, 77, and 85 feet high, girth 18¾, 18¾, and 17 feet at 1 foot from the ground. In the reign of David II. (1329-71) the lands of 'Castlys' came to Sir John Kennedy by his wife, Marjory de Montgomery; and Cassillis now is one of the seats of Archibald Kennedy, Marquis of AILSA, who also is fourteenth Earl of Cassillis, the earldom having been granted to David, third Lord Kennedy, in 1509. In 1537, Buchanan, tutor to the third Earl, Gilbert, here wrote his *Somnium*, a bitter satire against the Franciscan friars. Gilbert, fourth Earl, the so-called 'King of Carrick,' is infamous for his cruelty to the commendator of CROSSRAGUEL; as is John, his successor, for the part that he played in the Auchendrane

Tragedy. But of Cassillis' memories none is so celebrated as that enshrined in the ballad of *Johnnie Faa*. It tells how the Gipsies came to Lord Cassillis' gate, and oh! but they sang bonnie; how the lady, with all her maids, tripped down the stair, and, yielding to glamour, followed the Gipsy laddie; how her lord, coming home at even, pursued the fugitives; and how—

'They were fifteen well-made men,
Black but very bonnie;
And they all lost their lives for ane,
The Earl of Cassillis' Ladye.'

In his *History of the Gipsies* (2d ed., New York, 1878), Mr Simson accepts the theory which makes this countess the lady of the 'grave and solemn' sixth earl, Lady Jean Hamilton, daughter of Thomas, first Earl of Haddington; her lover, one Sir John Faa or Fall of Dunbar; and the date of the episode, 1643. But Mr Jas. Paterson overthrows that theory in his *History of Ayrshire* (1858), showing that Lady Jean died in 1642, and was tenderly mourned by the widowed earl. If the story have any historic groundwork, it should rather be referred to the former half of the sixteenth century—to the days when James V. granted letters under the Great Seal to 'oure louit Johnne Faw, Lord and Erle of Litill Egypt.' At least, the Dool Tree remains, on which the Gipsies were hanged; not a half mile off are the 'Gipsies' Steps,' where the Earl came up with his betrayer. See also CULZEAN; the *Scots Magazine* for 1817; and the *Historie of the Kennedys*, edited by R. Pitcairn (Edinb. 1830).

Cassley, a small river of Creich parish, S Sutherland. It issues from Gorm Loch Mor, 846 feet above sea-level, and 2½ miles N of Ben More Assynt, and thence runs 20½ miles south-eastward, falling into the Oikell in the vicinity of Rosehall, 8 miles WSW of Lairg, at less than 50 feet above the level of the sea. Its trout fishing is not very good, and salmon cannot ascend beyond the Glenmuick Falls.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 108, 102, 1880-81.

Castle, a hamlet in the parish and ¼ mile SE of the village of New Cumnock, E Ayrshire.

Castle, a hamlet in the E of Campsie parish, Stirlingshire, near Milton.

Castle, a small bay in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, at the mouth of Craigoch burn, adjacent to Dunskey Castle, 5 furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town.

Castle or Kismull, a hamlet and a little bay at the S end of Barra island, adjacent to the small old baronial residence of the lairds of Barra, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Castlebank, an estate, with a mansion, on the right bank of the Clyde, in the parish and ¼ mile SW of the town of Lanark.

Castle-Campbell, a ruined feudal fortalice in Dollar parish Clackmannanshire, 1 mile N of Dollar town, by a pleasant pathway, formed in 1865. It crowns a round insulated mound, which seems to have been partly formed by the hand of Nature, and partly finished by art. W and E are deep wooded ravines, down which run streams, the Burns of Sorrow and Care, that unite just below and form a considerable brook. The mound on the Dollar side is nearly perpendicular, and from the loftier wooded hills behind was formerly disjoined by a ditch, passing down to the bottom of the glen on either side, which rendered the castle inaccessible except by means of a drawbridge, so that it was a place of very great strength. Of unknown antiquity, it formerly was called the Gloume or Castle-Gloom; but passing in 1493 to the Earls of Argyll, it changed its name to Castle-Campbell. In 1645 it was taken and burned by the Marquis of Montrose; and the chief part standing now is the keep, which contains a barrel-vaulted hall, and whose top is gained by a spiral staircase and commands a wide and very noble view. John Knox, in 1556, residing in the castle with the fourth Earl of Argyll, preached and dispensed the Lord's Supper on a green-sward sloping from the castle's base to the brink of the neighbouring precipice; and in the hill side is a curious narrow chasm, called Kemp's Score, after a noted free-

CASTLECLARY

booter. The estate of HARVIESTOUN, on which Castle-Campbell stands, was purchased from the Taites in 1859 by the late Sir Andrew Orr. See Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).

Castleclary, a spot near the western border of Falkirk parish, SE Stirlingshire, on the left bank of the Red Burn, and on the Forth and Clyde Canal, the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, and the Gartsherrie and Greenhead section of the Caledonian, 2½ miles NE of Cumbernauld, and 6½ W by S of Falkirk. One of the principal stations on Antoninus' Wall was here, and was connected by an *iter* with the S. What with the ploughshare, and what with builders in quest of stones for their dykes, it now is wholly effaced; but many Roman antiquities have been found on and near its site—urns, coins, weapons, altars, etc. Castleclary Castle is an old square tower, 40 feet high, with walls of 5 feet thickness, a spiral staircase, secret passages, and an eastern addition bearing date 1679. Burned by a party of Highlanders in the '15, it is now the property of the Earl of Zetland, and is kept in tolerable repair. At the top of its garden is a noble yew, girthing 8½ feet at 1 yard from the ground. The Red Burn's glen to the W, a rich field for the botanist, here forms the boundary between Dumbarton and Stirling shires, and is crossed by a splendid eight-arched viaduct of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Castleclary station on that railway is just beyond; in the winter of 1872-73 it was very severely damaged by a singular subsidence, due to great mining excavations for limestone. See pp. 72-76 of *Proceedings of the Alloa Society* (1875).

Castle Clanyard, a ruined tower in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire, ½ mile ESE of Clanyard Bay and 1½ WNW of Kirkmaiden church. It belonged to a branch of the Gordons of Kenmure, and must once have been a splendid residence.

Castleclugg, a ruined fortalice in Monzievaired and Strowan parish, Perthshire, on a peninsula at the N end of Monzievaired Loch. Long defended by a fosse with a drawbridge, it seems to have been very strong and of considerable extent, but is now represented by only a low square tower, with walls 5 or 6 feet thick and as hard as iron. According to Rymer's *Fœdera*, Malise, Earl of Strathearn, was here besieged about 1306 by Robert Bruce.

Castle-Coeffin, an ancient fortalice in Appin, Argyllshire, on a small peninsula of Loch Linnhe, opposite Castle-Mearnaig. Said to have been built, for purposes of defence, by a Danish prince of the name of Coeffin, it seems from its architecture coeval with Castle-Shima, but now consists of nothing more than broken ivy-clad walls.

Castle-Cole, an ancient fortalice in Clyne parish, SE Sutherland, on the E side of the Black Water, 1½ mile above that river's junction with the Brora. One of the structures once so common in the N of Scotland, and known as Pictish towers, it has an oblong form, with uncemented walls 11 feet thick, and with a doorway 5 feet high and 3 wide; within the walls it measured 22 feet in length; but it now is reduced to merely the lower part of the S and E walls, about 12 feet high. It was formerly surrounded with a defensive work, 6 feet from its exterior, and with a line of watch-towers onward to the coast; and it must, in the times before the invention of gunpowder, have been impregnable.

CastleCraig, a ruined ancient residence in the W end of Kirkmichael parish, Ross-shire, on the brow of a precipice, overhanging Cromarty Firth. It is said to have been erected by the Urquharts, Barons of Cromarty; and it was long the principal residence of the Bishops of Ross. It originally consisted of only a tower, but from time to time received extensive additions; and it was once surrounded by a defensive wall, 12 or 13 feet high. Now it is reduced to merely one tower or single wing, probably the original keep, 50 feet high from the ground to the top of the chimney.

CastleCraig, a fortalice in Nigg parish, Ross-shire, on the top of a rock fronting Cromarty. Said to have been built by William the Lyon for the suppression of robbers,

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it is now so nearly obliterated that only the foundations are traceable; but it still gives name to the farm surrounding it.

Castle Craig, an estate, with a modern mansion, in the N of Kirkcudbright parish, W Peeblesshire, near the right bank of Tarth Water, 6 miles SE of Dolphinton station. Its owner, the Rev. Sir Wm. Hy. Gibson-Carmichael of Skirling, thirteenth Bart. since 1623 (b. 1827; suc. 1855), holds 8756 acres in Peeblesshire and 732 in Edinburghshire, valued respectively at £2596 and £4624 per annum.

CastleCraig or Castlegregg. See CALDER, MID.

Castle-Craignish. See CRAIGNISH.

Castlecrofts. See DALMELLINGTON.

Castle-Dangerous. See DOUGLAS.

Castle-Donnan, a fine old ruined castle in Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, in the immediate vicinity of Dornie village. Given by Alexander III., after the battle of Largs, to Colin Fitzgerald, it has long been in a state of ruin.

Castle-Douglas, a town in the N of Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Prettily situated at the N end of CARLINWARK Loch, with a background of low rounded hills, it is the junction of three lines of railway—to Dumfries (opened 1860), Portpatrick (1861), and Kirkcudbright (1864)—being 19½ miles SW of Dumfries, 61 E by N of Portpatrick, 10½ NNE of Kirkcudbright, 11½ SW by S of Edinburgh, and 11½ S by E of Glasgow. Till 1765 it was but the tiny hamlet of Causewayend, and its growth to the thriving village of Carlinwark was due to the famous marl-pits of the loch; in 1792, becoming the property of Sir William Douglas of Gelston, it was re-named by him Castle-Douglas, and was erected into a burgh of barony. Under an extended charter (1829), it elects triennially a provost, a senior baillie, and 7 councillors, the magistrates acting also as police commissioners; sheriff small debt courts sit in January, April, June, and September, and justice of peace courts on the first Monday of every month. An important market is held on Monday, and the following are the fairs throughout the year:—horses and hiring, 11 Feb. if Monday, otherwise on Monday after; hiring, 23 March, if Monday, etc.; hoggets, Monday before 24 April; hiring, Monday of June before Kelton-hill; lambs, Monday of August before Lockerbie; hiring, 23 Sept., if Monday, etc.; horses, Monday of November before Dumfries; and hiring, Monday of November after Martinmas. The town is laid out in regular squares, with a main, two back, and four cross streets; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the National and Union Banks, a savings' bank, 13 insurance agencies, 7 hotels, a fine bowling green, a tannery, a skinnery, an iron-foundry, a farming implement works, a mineral water factory, and a Friday paper, the *Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser* (1858). A new town-hall was built of red freestone in 1862 at a cost of £1300, and besides a large hall, capable of containing from 500 to 600 persons, it has a reading-room and library of the Mechanics' Institute; the old town-hall, with a clock-tower, is occupied now as a billiard-room. Since 1873 a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway, Castle-Douglas possesses six places of worship—the Established church (1868), a good Gothic edifice; King Street and Macmillan Free churches; a U.P. church (1870); St Ninian's Episcopal church; and St John's Roman Catholic (1867). Of the two Free churches, that in King Street is a recent erection, with a spire and a handsome stained E window; whilst Macmillan church is the former Reformed Presbyterian chapel, with the addition of a memorial spire. St Ninian's is a beautiful Early English structure, with tower and spire, completed and consecrated in 1874, but begun many years before; and St John's, too, has a spire 80 feet high. School B, at the head of Colton Street, was opened in 1877, shortly before which date School A, in Academy Street, was greatly enlarged. With respective accommodation for 300 and 173 children, these had (1880) an

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average attendance of 153 and 174, and grants of £151, 8s. 6d. and £161. There is also a Roman Catholic school, with accommodation for 66. Pop. (1841) 1847, (1861) 2261, (1871) 2274, (1881) 2490.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See chap. i. of Harper's *Rambles in Galloway* (Edinb. 1876), and pp. 34-39 of Maxwell's *Stewartry of Kirkcudbright* (Castle-Douglas, 1878).

Castle-Douglas and Dumfries Railway, a railway partly in Dumfriesshire but chiefly in Kirkcudbrightshire, from a junction with the Glasgow and South-Western in the vicinity of Dumfries station, 19½ miles south-westward to Castle-Douglas. It was authorised in 1856, on a capital of £120,000 in shares and £40,000 in loans; was opened 7 Nov. 1860; and was amalgamated with the Glasgow and South-Western 5 July 1865.

Castle-Drumin, a ruined baronial fortalice in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, on the peninsula at the confluence of the rivers Aven and Livet. Nearly half of it has fallen, but the rest is tolerably entire, rises to a considerable height, and has great thickness of wall.

Castle-Duart. See DUART.

Castledykes, a picturesque spot in Dumfries parish, Dumfriesshire, overlooking a beautiful bend of the river Nith, ¾ mile SSE of Dumfries town. A castle of the Comyns stood on it, and figures in the history of the days of Bruce, but has completely disappeared.

Castle-Feather, an ancient fortification on the S coast of Whithorn parish, Wigtownshire, crowning an almost sheer precipice of over 100 feet, and enclosing nearly an acre of ground, 5 furlongs W by N of Borough Head.

Castlefern, a rivulet of Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, rising on Troston Hill (1271 feet), close to the Kirkcudbrightshire border. Along that border and through the interior of Glencairn it flows 7 miles south-eastward and north-eastward, till, ½ mile S of Moniaive village, it unites with Craighdaroch and Dalwhat Waters to form the river CAIRN.

Castle-Forbes, a mansion in Keig parish, central Aberdeenshire, 3 miles N of Whitehouse station, this being 26½ WNW of Aberdeen. Standing on the left bank of the Don, on the finely-wooded slope of the SW base of BENNOCHIE, it is a good modern granite edifice, designed in the Scottish Baronial style by the late Archibald Simpson, Esq. Its owner, Horace-Courtenay Forbes, nineteenth Baron Forbes since 1442 (b. 1829; suc. 1868), is premier baron of Scotland, and twenty-third in direct descent from John de Forbes (fl. 1200); he holds in the shire 13,621 acres, valued at £5676 per annum.

Castle Fraser, a grand old mansion in Cluny parish, central Aberdeenshire, 3 miles ESE of Monymusk station. A six-storied quadrangular building, erected at different periods between 1454 and 1618, it has a square tower to the W, and a round one, 100 feet high, to the SE; and it is one of the finest specimens of Flemish architecture in Scotland. Its original name was Muchells, Muchal, or Muchil-in-Mar; and from 1633 to 1720 four Frasers of Muchells bore the title of Baron Fraser, the second being a zealous Covenantanter, and the fourth as zealous a Jacobite. The latter was succeeded by his stepson, Charles Fraser, 'Old Inverallochie,' whose son and namesake, commanding the Frasers at Culloden, was brutally shot by order of the Duke of Cumberland; and whose present descendant, Fred. Mackenzie Fraser, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1871), holds 427 acres in the shire, valued at £3697 per annum.

Castles Girmigoe and Sinclair, twoneighbouringruined fortalices on the coast of Wick parish, Caithness, crowning a rocky peninsula, a little W of Noss Head, and 3¼ miles NNE of Wick town. Built mainly at a time unknown to record, and partly in the 16th century, they were the chief strongholds of the Sinclairs, Earls of Caithness; and, of great extent and irregular structure, included an extant five-storied tower, 50 feet high. A room in Castle-Sinclair, said to have been the bedchamber of the Earls, communicated through a trap-door with the sea; and the whole was so strong, by both nature and art, as to be impregnable prior to the invention of

CASTLE-KENNEDY

gunpowder. In a dark dungeon here, John Garrow, Master of Caithness, was imprisoned (1576-82) by his father, the fourth Earl, whom he had displeased by his lenity towards the townfolk of Dornoch. At last his keepers, having kept him for some time without food, gave him a large mess of salt beef, and then withholding all drink from him, left him to die of raging thirst. The singular episode of the coiner Smith (1612) and the capture of Girmigoe by Sir Rt. Gordon (1623) are recounted in vol. i., pp. 436, 532, of Chambers's *Domestic Annals* (1858).

Castle-Gloom. See CASTLE-CAMPBELL.

Castlegower. See BUTTLE.

Castle-Grant, a mansion in Cromdale parish, Elginshire, 2¼ miles W of the river Spey, and 2½ NNE of Grantown. A plain old castellated edifice, consisting of a high quadrangular five-storied pile, with lower lateral wings, it underwent extensive repairs and improvements about 1836; it contains a superb dining-room, 47 feet by 27; and its extensive grounds are finely adorned with venerable trees, and command an imposing prospect, bounded on the sky-line by the Grampians. On 5 Sept. 1860, the Queen and Prince Consort drove *incognito* to Castle-Grant—a fine (not Highland-looking) park, with a very plain-looking house, like a factory. Castle-Grant is the ancestral seat of the Grants of Grant, of whom Sir Lewis Alex. Grant, Bart., succeeded in 1811 to the lands and earldom of Seafield; his great-nephew Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie, eighth Earl of Seafield since 1701 (b. 1851; suc. 1881), holds in Moray 305,891 acres, valued at £71,883 per annum. See also CULLEN and BALMACAAN.

Castlehaven, the stronghold of Sir Neil Cunningham, on the coast of Crail parish, E Fife, which, falling into ruin, was demolished in 1839.

Castlehaven, a creek in Tarbat parish, NE Ross-shire, at the extreme point of the Tarbat peninsula. It is traditionally said to have anciently had a fort on an islet within it; and it gives the title of Baroness to the Countess of Cromartie. It is accessible only to boats, and to these only at high water.

Castlehill. See CARLUKE and KIPPEN.

Castlehill, a post office hamlet in the parish and 3 miles E by S of the post-town of Inverness.

Castle-Huntly, an estate, with a noble old baronial mansion, in Longforgan parish, Perthshire. The mansion, 1¼ mile NNW of the Firth of Tay, and 7 miles W of Dundee, is situated on the summit of a high rock, which, on the SW side, rises sheer up from the dead level of the Carse of Gowrie, and on the E sinks gradually to the plain. It was built, under royal licence of 26 Aug. 1452, by Andrew, second Lord Gray of Foulis, and was named, according to a baseless tradition, after his lady, a daughter of the Earl of Huntly. In 1615 it was sold to Patrick Lyon, first Earl of Kinghorn; and, becoming the favourite residence of his grandson and namesake, the third Earl of Kinghorn and first of Strathmore (d. 1695), it was by him greatly improved, and re-named Castle-Lyon, whilst its estate was erected in 1672 by royal charter into a lordship called the lordship of Lyon. Passing by sale, in 1777, to Geo. Paterson, Esq., a son-in-law of the twelfth Lord Gray, it was restored by him to its original name, renovated without, and modernised within, enlarged with wings, battlements, round tower, and corner turrets, and altogether rendered one of the most remarkable combinations of old and modern masonry in the kingdom. The present proprietor, Geo. Frederick Paterson, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1867), holds 2001 acres in the shire, valued at £5321 per annum.

Castle-Island, a small island in Small Isles parish, Inverness-shire, near the SE side of the island of Eigg. It is inhabited only by persons tending cattle, and only during part of the summer months.

Castle-Island. See LEVEN, LOCH.

Castle-Kennedy, a hamlet, a lake, and a ruined ivy-mantled mansion in Inch parish, Wigtownshire. The hamlet lies adjacent to the Dumfries and Portpatrick

CASTLE-KILCHURN

railway, and to the southern extremity of the lake, 3 miles E by S of Stranraer, and has a station on the railway, a post office, and a public school. The lake is cut so deeply by a peninsula, as sometimes to be reckoned rather two lakes than one, called Black and White Lochs, which extend parallel to each other, from NNW to SSE, Black Loch having an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $2\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, White Loch of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Each contains an islet; and on the south-south-eastward peninsula between the two stands the ruined mansion, included now in the beautiful policies of LOCHINCH, a seat of the Earl of Stair. Built by John, fifth Earl of Cassillis in 1607, it passed about 1677, with the surrounding property, to Sir John Dalrymple, afterwards Viscount Stair. It was a stately square edifice, but, being accidentally destroyed by fire in 1716, it was never restored. The 'dressed grounds' were laid out by Field-Marshal Stair in the Dutch style of landscape gardening, and, after some forty years of neglect, have more than recovered their former beauty since 1841. See pp. 99-103 of Wm. M'Ilwraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed. 1875).

Castle-Kilchurn. See KILCHURN.

Castle-Lachlan, an estate, with a mansion, in Strachur and Stralachlan parish, Argyllshire. The mansion, built about 1790, near the old ruinous tower of the chiefs of the MacLachlans, stands on the eastern shore of Loch Fyne, $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Inverary by water; its owner, Rt. MacLachlan, Esq. of that ilk (b. 1794; suc. 1817), holds 12,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2006.

Castle-Law, a hill in Gifford parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Gifford village. A northern spur of the Lammermuirs, it rises to an altitude of 921 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with an ancient circular camp, measuring 370 by 337 feet within the ramparts.

Castle-Law, a conical hill (1026 feet) in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, 2 miles SSE of Forgandenny village. On it are vestiges of a Scandinavian fort, 500 feet in diameter; and it commands an extensive view.

Castle-Law, a summit of the Pentlands, in Glencross parish, Edinburghshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Penicuik. It has an altitude of 1595 feet above sea-level, and it shows distinct vestiges of an ancient camp.

Castle-Law, a rising ground in Linton parish, NW Peeblesshire, adjacent to West Water, 5 furlongs SSW of Linton village. A cairn stood on it till about 1827, and yielded a stone coffin, which seemed to have contained the body of some very distinguished person.

Castle-Law, a hill (873 feet) on Venchen farm, Yetholm parish, NE Roxburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Kirk Yetholm. An ancient Caledonian camp on it has two ramparts and two fosses, and measures 200 yards in diameter.

Castle-Leod, a seat of the Countess of Cromartie (by marriage Duchess of Sutherland), in Fodderty parish, Ross-shire, 1 mile N of Strathpeffer. Built by Sir Roderick Mackenzie (d. 1625), it was a principal seat of his descendants, the Earls of Cromartie; is a bartizaned and turreted five-storied edifice, with walls, in many parts, from 7 to 8 feet thick; contains a hall or dining-room, 32 feet by 21, exclusive of recesses; and presents a venerable and imposing appearance, with its ancient trees, among them a Spanish chestnut, girthing $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 1 foot from the ground. See TARBAT HOUSE.

Castle-Loch, a lake in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, immediately SSE of Lochmaben town. In shape resembling a stone arrow-head, with apex pointing north-north-westward, it has an extreme length and breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $5\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and, as seen from the NE with the Torthorwald hills on the sky-line, presents a picturesque appearance. Both the site of the original castle of the Bruces, and the scanty remains of the subsequent castle so famous in history, are near its shores, but will be noticed under LOCHMABEN. Its waters contain ten kinds of fish, including loch trout, pike, perch, roach, bream, chub, and vendace. The last of these, a shy, small Teleostean, of the Salmonidæ family, peculiar to this lake and to Mill Loch, has drawn great attention

CASTLEPHAIRN

both from naturalists and from epicures; and is preserved and caught in sweep-nets once a year—on the third Tuesday of July—by the Vendace Club.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Castle-Lyon. See BORROWSTOUNNESS and CASTLE-HUNTLY.

Castle-Maoil, a ruined, strong, square fortalice, on the N coast of Strath parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, contiguous to Kyle Akin village. It is said to have been built by the wife of a Macdonald, the daughter of a Norwegian king, for the purpose of exacting toll from all vessels passing through Kyle Akin strait.

Castle-Mearnaig or Castle-Glensanda, a ruined fortalice on the Kingerloch coast of Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, crowning a conical rock, adjacent to Glensanda Hill, opposite Castle-Coeffin. The rock on which it stands is about 150 feet high, and 44 feet by 20 broad at the top. The castle occupies its entire summit; is an oblong building, 45 feet long, 20 wide, and 33 high; and seems to be less ancient, as it is more entire, than Castle-Coeffin.

Castle-Menzies, a mansion in Weem parish, Perthshire, in the valley of the Tay, on the southern slope of Weem Hill (1638 feet), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Aberfeldy. A large and splendid castellated edifice, it was built partly in 1571, partly in 1840, and has a spacious semicircular park, containing some of the finest trees in Scotland. Chief among them are the following, with height in feet and girth at 1 foot from the ground:—2 oaks (73, $15\frac{3}{4}$; 80, $14\frac{3}{4}$), 4 beeches (95, $14\frac{1}{2}$; 85, $15\frac{1}{2}$; 80, $9\frac{1}{2}$; 90, $14\frac{1}{2}$), 3 sycamores ($104\frac{1}{2}$, $25\frac{1}{2}$; 90, $32\frac{5}{8}$; 100, 18), 2 Spanish chestnuts (60, $26\frac{1}{2}$; 80, $19\frac{1}{2}$), and an ash (83, $13\frac{1}{2}$). See *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1879-81. Castle-Menzies is a seat of Sir Rt. Menzies of that ilk, seventh Bart. since 1665 (b. 1817; suc. 1844), who owns 32,784 acres in the shire, valued at £8554 per annum.

Castlemilk, an estate, with a mansion, in St Mungo parish, Dumfriesshire, 3 miles SSE of Lockerbie. The estate, which gave name to the parish in the 12th and 13th centuries, went from the Bruces by marriage, first to the royal Stewarts, next to the Maxwells of Nithsdale; and, having passed by sale through many hands, is now the property of Rt. Jardine, Esq. (b. 1826), M.P. for Dumfries 1868-74, and for Dumfriesshire since 1880, who owns 7714 acres in the shire, valued at £8598 per annum. The mansion, on the left bank of Milk Water, is a stately edifice, rebuilt in 1866 on the site of a previous mansion of date 1796. The original castle was built by one of the Bruces, and is said to have been besieged by both the Protector Somerset and Oliver Cromwell.

Castlemilk. See CARMUNNOCK.

Castle-na-Coir, a ruined feudal fortalice in Creich parish, Sutherland, on a meadow above the mouth of Cassley Water.

Castle-News, a mansion in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Rhynie. Partly dating from 1604, it is chiefly a handsome castellated edifice of 1831, with a central tower 85 feet high. Its owner, Sir Chs. Jn. Forbes, fourth Bart. since 1823 (b. 1843; suc. 1877), holds 29,233 acres in the shire, valued at £5992 per annum.

Castle-O'er, Castle-Over, or **Castle-Overbie,** a Roman camp in Eskdalemuir parish, NE Dumfriesshire. It was an upper station, communicating by a causeway with the camps of Middlebie and Netherbie; and was long identified with a camp on a hill-top on Yethyre farm, near the confluence of the Black and White Esks. That camp, however, is oval and apparently Saxon, though interesting enough for its well-preserved condition. The true Castle-O'er is at the confluence of the Ræ Burn with the White Esk, about a mile above Eskdalemuir church; and comprises, in its present state, an area of $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres, including an enclosed and fortified space of 270 feet by 100, and distinctly retaining its vallum and fosse, the latter 20 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

Castle-Park, a village in the parish and 1 mile from the town of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

Castlephairn. See CASTLEFERN.

CASTLE-RACHAL

Castle-Rachal, a very ancient Scandinavian fortalice in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on the NW side of Lismore island, 2½ miles from the north-eastern extremity. It is now a dilapidated ivy-clad ruin.

Castle Rainy. See TURRIFF.

Castle-Rankine, a rivulet of SE Stirlingshire. It rises on the W border of Denny parish near the S base of Darrach Hill; runs about 4½ miles east-by-northward through Denny parish; and falls into the Carron near Dennybridge. It took its name from an ancient fortalice on its banks, 1½ mile WSW of Denny town; it shares its name with a hamlet and a farm in the vicinity of the site of that old fortalice; it drains a basin rich in ironstone; and it supplies an extensive dye-work and a chemical work.

Castle-Row, a hamlet of SE Edinburghshire, near Gorebridge.

Castle-Roy. See ABERNETHY, Inverness-shire.

Castles, a place on the S side of Ulva island, Argyllshire. It shows an assemblage of basaltic columns resembling fortalices; and is pierced, in the face of a perpendicular rock 95 feet high, with a cavern 53 feet wide, 30 high, and 60 long, the entrance somewhat arched, and the sides and roof almost as regular as if they had been fashioned by art.

Castle-Semple, a lake and an estate in Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire. From the vicinity of Lochwinnoch town, the lake extends 1½ mile north-eastward, whilst tapering to a point from an utmost breadth of 3 furlongs. Originally 4½ miles long, and upwards of 1 mile in width, it was greatly curtailed by draining processes between 1680 and 1774, with the result of recovering from its bed upwards of 400 acres of rich land. It receives the CALDER at its head, and sends off Black CART Water from its foot; it lies in the long, wide valley which separates the heights of SE Renfrewshire and Cunninghame from the moorish uplands to the NW; and it is traversed, along most of its SE shore, by the Glasgow and South-Western railway. Its bosom is gemmed with three small wooded islets; its shores are decked with park and lawn and trees; its flanks shelved upward, with rich embellishment of hamlet, mansion, and farmstead, to picturesque ranges of distant heights; and its waters contain pike, perch, braize, and a few shy lake-trout, whilst on them swim swans and teal and other waterfowl. The estate of Castle-Semple belonged to the noble family of Sempill from the 14th century till 1727, when it was sold to Colonel M'Dowall; in 1813 it was sold again to John Harvey, Esq.; and its present proprietor is Hy. Lee-Harvey, Esq. (b. 1823; suc. 1872), who owns 6500 acres in the shire, valued at £5562 per annum. Elliotston Tower, its original seat, ¾ mile E of the foot of the lake, was occupied by the Sempill family till about 1550, and, 45 feet long by 33 broad, still stands in a state of ruin. The next seat, Castleton or Castle-Semple, on the NW side of the lake, ¼ mile W of the foot, was built about the time of the abandonment of Elliotston Tower; appears to have been an edifice of great size, amid very beautiful grounds; and was demolished in 1735. The present Castle-Semple is an elegant edifice, rebuilt on the site of its predecessor, and standing amid a splendid park. A tower, called the Peel, was built, between 1547 and 1572, by the great Lord Sempill; stood on an islet, now forming part of the mainland, ½ mile E by S of Lochwinnoch town; had the form of an irregular pentagon, with a sharp end towards the head of the lake; and is now represented by some ruins. A collegiate church, for a provost, six chaplains, two boys, and a sacristan, was founded in 1504 by John, Lord Sempill, near the lake, in the vicinity of the site of Castle-Semple; measured 71½ feet in length, 24½ in breadth, and 15½ in height; and included, at its E end, the burial-place of the Sempill family, afterwards the burial-place of the Harveys. A village and a chapel of St Bride also seem to have anciently stood near the foot of the NW side of the lake. A structure in imitation of a Chinese pagoda stands on Kenmure Hill, in the western part of the estate; was built, about the middle of last century, by

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one of the M'Dowalls; and commands a fine view of the lake and the surrounding country.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Castle-Shuna, a ruined fortalice in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on Shuna island, in Loch Linnhe, opposite Portnacroish. It looks to be older, and is much less entire, than the neighbouring Castle-Stalker; but is said to have never been completed.

Castle-Sinclair. See CASTLE-GRINTGOE.

Castle-Spiritual, an ancient fort in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on the flat gravelly peninsula between the foot of Loch Ness and the head of Loch Dochfour, 6 miles SW of Inverness town. Its site, at no very distant period, was an island. The original building is thought to have been a crannoge or lake-dwelling; either that building, or one succeeding it, is by some believed to have been a stronghold of the early Pictish kings, the place where St Columba visited King Brude nan Maelchon (565 A.D.); and a later building, vestiges of which remain, appears to have been a small baronial keep of the feudal times, and to have completely commanded the adjoining fords across the river Ness.

Castle-Spynie. See SPYNE.

Castle-Stalker, a ruined old fortalice in Eriska, South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. It presents a picturesque appearance, and serves as a landmark to mariners.

Castle-Stalker, an ancient square tower in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, on a rocky islet in Loch Linnhe, off the mouth of Appin Bay. Built by Duncan Stewart of Appin in the reign of James IV., who used it as a hunting-seat, it was re-roofed and re-floored in 1631, and comprises three stories, rising above a prison vault. Over the entrance-gate is a fine carving of the royal arms; and, save that it is now roofless, it still is tolerably entire.

Castle-Stewart, a ruined ivy-clad square tower in Penninghame parish, E Wigtownshire, near the right bank of the Cree, 3 miles NNW of Newton-Stewart. It was built by Col. William Stewart, a soldier of fortune, in the 17th century.

Castle-Stuart, a seat of the Earl of Moray in Petty parish, Inverness-shire, 6 miles NE of Inverness, 1½ mile WSW of Dalcross station, and within ¼ mile of the Moray Firth. A fine specimen of the baronial architecture, it seems to have been erected about 1625, and was once designed for the family seat; but, having fallen into disrepair, it has long been kept in order only as a shooting-box. The Earl owns 7035 acres in the shire, valued at £5171 per annum.

Castle-Swin, a ruined fortalice in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, crowning a rock on the eastern shore of Loch Swin, 2 miles from its mouth. Traditionally said to have been built in the early part of the 11th century by Sweno, Prince of Denmark, it includes portions whose date must be very much later; it measures 105 feet in length and 35 feet in height; and its walls are 7 feet thick. It figured long and prominently in the wars which desolated the Western Mainland and the Hebrides; it afterwards was occupied as a royal fort, in the hereditary keeping of the Earls of Argyll; and it was besieged, captured, and burned by Montrose's lieutenant, Macdonald of Kolkitto.

Castle-Tirrim, a ruined fortalice in Moidart district, Inverness-shire, on a rock in Loch Moidart. One of Clanranald's strongholds, it is said to have been held for a time by Cromwellian troopers; and it was burned in 1715. It measures 130 yards in circumference; occupies the entire area of a rock that at high water is completely insulated; is now reduced to vaulted chambers and lofty turreted exterior walls; and, viewed in connection with the surrounding scenery, presents an imposing appearance. See p. 640 of *Good Words* for 1874.

Castleton, an estate, with some vestiges of a mansion built in 1320 by William Lamberton, Archbishop of St Andrews, in Muchart parish, SE Perthshire.

Castleton, the capital of the Deeside Highlands, in the Braemar section of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 35 miles N of Blairgowrie, 30 NE of 251

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Blair Athole, 32 ESE of Aviemore, and 17½ WSW of Ballater station, this being 43½ WSW of Aberdeen. Backed by Mor Shron (2819 feet) and Carn nan Sgliait (2260), it stands, at 1110 feet above sea-level, on both sides of turbulent Clunie Water, which here, at 1 mile above its confluence with the Dee, is spanned by a substantial bridge, erected in 1863, in place of one built by General Wade, and which parts the village into Castleton proper to the E, and Auchindryne to the W. At it are Braemar post office under Aberdeen, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 fine hotels (the Fife Arms and the Invercauld Arms), a public library, and a meteorological observatory, whose instruments were a present from the Prince Consort. The Established church, built as a chapel of ease in 1870 at a cost of £2212, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1879, is a cruciform Early English edifice, with a spire 112 feet high; other places of worship are the Free church, with graceful clock tower and spire, St Margaret's Episcopal church (1880), and St Andrew's Roman Catholic church (1839). A public school, with accommodation for 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 58, and a grant of £42, 6s. On the site of the Invercauld Arms Hotel the Earl of Mar upreared the standard of insurrection, 6 Sept 1715. Pop. of village (1841) 124, (1881) 234—145 of them in Auchindryne; of *quoad sacra* parish of Braemar (1881) 861.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870. See also BRAEMAR, CRATHIE, and INVERCAULD.

Castleton, a village in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 5 miles NE of Crieff. It took its name from a castle, now extinct, of the Earls of Strathearn.

Castleton, a farm, containing remains of an ancient royal palace, in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, 4 miles NW of Laurencekirk. The palace was the place where John Balliol, in 1296, resigned his crown to Edward I. of England, and probably was destroyed before the close of the wars of the succession. It stood on a small ridge, at an elevation of about 70 feet above adjoining levels; was surrounded by a morass, which lay undrained till the early part of the present century; and commanded a view of the finest part of the Howe of Mearns. It appears to have been of a quadrangular form, and to have possessed considerable military strength; but now is represented only by foundations or substructions. The ancient town of Kincardine, once the capital of the county, now represented by a small decayed village, stood adjacent to the palace.

Castleton, Caithness. See CASTLETOWN.

Castleton, a large Liddesdale and Border parish of S Roxburghshire, containing in its lower division the village of Newcastleton, which, standing on the right bank of Liddel Water, 320 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Waverley route (1862) of the North British railway, 2¼ miles NNE of Carlisle, 8¼ SSW of Riccarton Junction, 50½ NW of Hexham, 71 WNW of Newcastle-on-Tyne, 21½ S by W of Hawick, and 74 SSE of Edinburgh. Commenced by Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, in 1793, this is a neatly-built place with one long street and three divergent squares; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch bank of the British Linen Co., a library, a Free church (250 sittings), a U.P. church (600 sittings), an Evangelical Union church (138 sittings), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 302 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 204, and a grant of £185, 18s. Hiring fairs are held on the second Friday of April and the Fridays before 17 May and 8 Nov.; ewe fairs on the Friday before the second Wednesday of Sept. and the Thursday before the second Tuesday of Oct.; cattle fairs on the last Friday of Oct. and the third Friday of Nov. Pop. (1841) 1030, (1861) 1124, (1871) 886, (1881) 924.

The parish contains also the stations of Steele Road (4¼ miles NNE of Newcastleton), Riccarton Junction (3¾ NNE of Steele Road), and Saughtree (2¾ E by N of Riccarton). It is bounded N by Teviothead, Cavers, Hobkirk, and Southdean; SE by Northumberland and Cumberland; and W by Canonbie and Ewes in Dum-

CASTLETON

friesshire. In shape resembling a rude triangle with apex to the SSW, it has an utmost length, from Wigg Law near Knot i' the Gait to Liddelbank, of 17 miles; an utmost breadth, from E to W, of 12 miles; and an area of 68,152½ acres, of which 294 are water. LIDDEL Water, formed in the NE of the parish by the confluent Caddron, Wormsleuch, and Peel Burns, at an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level, flows 15¼ miles SW and S by W through the interior, then 3¾ miles SSW along the English Border. Higher up, the Border is traced for 8¾ miles by Kershope Burn, running SW to the Liddel, whose other chief affluent, hazel-fringed Hermitage Water, gathering its head-streams from the NW corner of the parish, winds 8 miles ESE and S by W to a point 1¾ mile NNE of Newcastleton. In the farthest S the surface sinks to less than 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising NNE and NNW to the lines of mountain watershed dividing Liddesdale from Teviotdale and Eskdale. E of the Liddel the chief elevations from S to N are Blinkbonny Height (864 feet), Priest Hill (669), Stell Knowe (923), Wilson's Pike (1354), Larriston Fells (1677), *Thorlieshope Pike (1180), *Peel Fell (1964), and *Hartshorn Pike (1789), of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the parish boundaries. Between the Liddel and Hermitage Water, with its affluent Whiterhope Burn, are Arnton Fell (1464), Saughtree Fell (1500), and Lamblair Hill (1635); whilst W of them rise Greena Hill (730), Tinnis Hill (1326), Ettleton Hill (922), Bedda Hill (842), *Black Edge (1461), *Watch Hill (1642), North Birny Fell (902), *Roan Fell (1862), Din Fell (1735), Hermitage Hill (1321), *Tudhope Hill (1961), *Cauldcleuch Head (1996), and *Greatmoor Hill (1964). The rocks are variously eruptive, Devonian, Silurian, and carboniferous. Sandstone of excellent building quality is plentiful, as also is limestone of different kinds; and coal has been found on Liddelbank estate. Mineral springs are at Thorlieshope, Lawston, Flatt, and Dead Water; and a petrifying spring, in a moss traversed by Tweeden Burn, exhibits in a curious manner the stages of petrification—the moss at the surface soft and flourishing, half petrified lower down, and at the roots changed into solid stone. The soils over much of the two chief vales is a deep and fertile loam, and elsewhere is often better than it looks. Many hundred acres, once in tillage, were thrown into pasture on account of the high prices of sheep and wool; but, on the other hand, as many or more, theretofore untouched by the plough, have recently been brought under tillage, and in some cases have yielded as much as 60 imperial bushels of corn per acre. And still, according to the opinion of Mr Brackenridge, of Yorkshire, expressed to a committee of the House of Commons in 1862, some 35,000 acres of the pastoral area could, at little cost, be rendered fit for any agricultural purpose whatever. Such are the general features of Dandie Dinmont's country, which Scott has described so finely in *Guy Mannering*:—'The hills are greener and more abrupt than those of Cumberland, sinking their grassy sides at once upon the river. They have no pretensions to magnificence of height or to romantic shapes, nor do their smooth swelling slopes exhibit either rocks or woods. Yet the view is wild, solitary, and pleasingly rural; it seems a land which a patriarch would have chosen to feed his flocks and herds. The remains of here and there a dismantled ruined tower show that it once harboured beings of a very different description from its present inhabitants, those freebooters, namely, to whose exploits the wars between England and Scotland bear witness.' Elliots and Armstrongs these—the 'sturdy Armstrongs, who were for ever riding.' The latter held the wide haughs and gently-rolling hills of Lower Liddesdale; the former, the bleak and more mountainous uplands, vapourous with mists from the Atlantic. The Elliots alone had from thirty to forty peels on the banks of the Liddel and the Hermitage; but all, except HERMITAGE Castle, were razed to the ground immediately after the union of the crowns. Yet are the names remembered, the sites still pointed out, of Mangerton, Westburnflat, Liddel, Clintwood, Baholm, Larriston, Riccarton, Thorlieshope,

and many another reiver's fortalice. And still we have such Liddesdale ballads as *Dick o' the Cow*, *Hobbie Noble*, *Jamie Telfer of the Fair Dodhead*, or *Jock o' the Side*; such Liddesdale traditions as that of the Brownie of Goranberry, of Shellycoat and the Kelpie, of the foul murder of the 'Cout of Keeldar' in the foaming linn, or of the boiling of the warlock Sonlis on the Nine-stane Rig; such episodes of Liddesdale history as the starving to death of Sir Alexander Ramsay (1342), as Queen Mary's mad ride from Jedburgh to Hermitage Castle, where Bothwell lay wounded by 'little Jock Elliot' (1566), or as the Regent Morton's raid 'to make the rush-bush keep the Border kye' (1569). So that something remains of the past, for all the changes that have swept over Liddesdale since Scott's first coming in 1792. Then there were no roads, nor inns of any kind; his was the first wheeled vehicle seen here, on occasion of his seventh and last visit, in 1798. Now the Border Counties railway (1862) cuts through part of the CATRAIL, one of the few antiquities surviving. Others are camps, both round and square, on the tops of the hills; * circular forts of the kind called Round-about or Picts' Works; the 'Druidical circle' of the Nine-stane Rig; and Milnholm Cross, 8½ feet high, which marks the burial-place of an Armstrong murdered by Douglas, the 'Flower of Chivalry.' There were no fewer than five churches or chapels in the parish—Hermitage, the Whele, Ettleton, Dinlabyre, and Chapelknowe. Of these the Whele, supposed to have been the chief, stood at Liddelhead, near Dead Water and close to a Roman road, the Whele Causey, from which the church got its name; here Edward I. obtained a night's lodging when on a pilgrimage to St Ninian's shrine in Galloway. In 1604, 'being destitute of all instruction and bringing up in the fear of God, the kirks of Castleton, Ettleton, and Quhelekirk and Belkirk, were united and annexed in a perpetual rectory or parsonage or vicarage of Castleton.' Thus much for the Castleton of bygone days. At present there are 13 landed proprietors, 6 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. The parish is in the presbytery of Langholm, and synod of Dumfries, the living being worth £451. Its church, at the confluence of Liddel and Hermitage Waters, was built in 1808, and contains 820 sittings; in the graveyard is buried John Armstrong, M.D. (1709-79), a native of Castleton, and author of a didactic poem, *The Art of Preserving Health*. Four public schools—Burnmonth, Hermitage, Riccarton, and Saughtree—with respective accommodation for 55, 75, 88, and 59 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42, 43, 50, and 27, and grants of £51, 14s., £48, 8s. 6d., £59, 15s., and £29, 2s. 4d. Valuation (1880) £30,505, 19s. 7d., including £9203 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1109, (1831) 2227, (1861) 3688, many of them navvies, (1871) 2202, (1881) 2256.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 11, 17, 1863-64. See Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border* (3 vols., 1802-3); Dr William Chambers's 'Look into Liddesdale,' in *Sketches Light and Descriptive* (1866); and the Countess of Minto's *Border Sketches* (1870).

Castleton of Braemar. See CASTLETON.

Castle-Toward, a fine Gothic mansion in the S of Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, at the eastern entrance of the Kyles of Bute, 1½ mile W by N of Toward Point, and 2½ miles NE of Rothesay. Backed by the wooded slopes of Toward Hill (1131 feet), it was built in 1821, near the ruined castle of the Lamonts, Lords of Cowal, at which Queen Mary once dined, and which was burned in 1646, on occasion of the murder of the Lamonts at DUNOON. Its owner, Alex. Struthers Finlay, Esq. (b. 1806; suc. 1842), was M.P. for Argyllshire 1857-68, and holds 6758 acres in the shire, valued at £2867 per annum.

Castletown, a village in Olig parish, Caithness, at the southern corner of Dunnet Bay, 5 miles E by S of Thurso, with which and with Wick it communicates

daily by coach. A neat little place, it owes its origin to the great Castlehill flag quarry (rental £1713) between it and the shore; at it are a post office under Thurso, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, an hotel, a library and reading room, a harbour, Olig parish church (1841), a Free church, a United Original Secession church, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 477, (1861) 758, (1871) 911, (1881) 932.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Castle-Urquhart. See URQUHART, Inverness-shire.

Castle-Varrich. See TONGUE.

Castlewalls, an eminence (700 feet) near the E border of Lochwinnoch parish, Renfrewshire, 3 miles SSW of Johnstone. Consisting of trap rock, precipitous on the E and W, sloping on the N and S, it has an ancient circumvallation, supposed to be remains of a camp formed by Sir William Wallace, but more probably remains of a Caledonian fort; and it commands a splendid view, over Cunninghame and the Firth of Clyde, to Arran and Ailsa Craig.

Castle Wemyss, a mansion in Innerkip parish, W Renfrewshire, near Wemyss Point on the Firth of Clyde, 1¼ mile NNW of Wemyss Bay.

Castlewigg, an estate, with a mansion, in Whithorn parish, SE Wigtownshire. The mansion, standing 2½ miles NW of Whithorn town in a finely wooded park, was built about the beginning of this century; its owner, Col. Jn. Fletcher Hathorn (b. 1839; suc. 1842), holds 3582 acres in the shire, valued at £5169 per annum.

Castramont, a mansion in Girthon parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Fleet, 3 miles N by W of Gatehouse. It stands, embosomed by trees, at the western base of conical Doon Hill, which took its name from a native fort on its summit, as that of Castramont is derived from a Roman camp at its foot.

Cat. See COAT.

Catacol, a fishing hamlet on the NW coast of Arran, Buteshire, at the mouth of Glen Catacol, 1¾ mile SW of Loch Ranza. A battle is fabled to have been fought on its site between Fingal and his enemies; and a small green mound, on the neighbouring beach, is the reputed grave of Arin, the sea-king, whom Fingal slew.

Catcune. See BORTHWICK.

Caterline, an ancient parish and a modern fishing village on the coast of Kincardineshire. The parish, united to Kinneff before the Reformation, now forms the northern portion of that parish. The village stands 5 miles S of Stonehaven; has St Philip's Episcopal church (1848), Early English style, and a pier; and carries on some trifling commerce in the import of lime and coals.

Catherthun, White and Brown, two hills in the N of Menmuir parish, Forfarshire, 5½ miles NW of Brechin. White Catherthun (976 feet) is so steep that its top can be gained only from one side; and, as seen from a distance, resembles the frustrum of a cone. An oval Caledonian fort on it, measuring 436 feet by 200 feet, consists of loose stones round the crest of the hill, with a deep outer ditch; includes near its E side remains of a rectangular building; and was defended, 200 feet lower down, by another double intrenchment. Brown Catherthun (945 feet), ¾ mile to the NE, has also a Caledonian fort, consisting of several concentric circles, but inferior in strength to the first; it takes its designation 'Brown' from the colour of the turf ramparts, whilst its neighbour was named from its rings of white stone. See vol. i., pp. 84, 85, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876).

Catgil, a hamlet in Half Morton parish, SE Dumfriesshire, close to Chapelknowe.

Cathcart (Celt. *caer-cart*, 'Cart castle'), two villages of NW Renfrewshire, and a parish partly also in Lanarkshire. The villages, Old and New Cathcart, stand ½ mile asunder, near the right and left banks of White Cart Water, 2¾ miles S of Glasgow, under which they have a post office, and with which they communicate several times a day by omnibus; employment is given to their inhabitants by a dye-work, a paper-mill, and a snuff factory. Pop. of Old Cathcart (1881) 621; of New Cathcart (1871) 933, (1881) 1656.

* Carby or Caerby Hill, to the S of the village, where there is a strong native camp, 100 feet in diameter, with a Roman station opposite, is by Skene identified with 'Curia,' a town of the Otadeni.

The parish contains also the towns or villages of Crosshill, Mount Florida and Langside, Crossmyloof, and Clarkston. It is bounded NW and N by Govan, NE by Rutherglen, SE by Carmunnoch, S by Mearns, and W by Eastwood. Its greatest length from N to S is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $4101\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $37\frac{1}{2}$ are water and $1404\frac{1}{2}$ are in Lanarkshire, including $931\frac{1}{2}$ acres which lie detached a little to the S. The surface, in the main portion, is charmingly undulated, rising to 209 feet above sea-level near Crossmyloof and Netherlee, whilst sinking to 79 feet near the parish church; that of the detached portion is somewhat hillier, attaining 426 feet near Little Dripps. The White Cart traces the western border of this portion, and, lower down, meanders through all the main body. Of it the late John Ramsay wrote:—"Sluggish and unadorned though the White Cart be in the lower part of its course, it exhibits much beauty in its progress through the parish of Cathcart, the banks being often elevated and clothed with a rich drapery of wood. Such is the warmth and shelter in some of the sequestered spots on its banks, that an almost perpetual verdure is to be found. In the midst of this scenery, Thomas Campbell and James Graham* were, in their childhood, accustomed to pass their summer months and feed their young fancies, removed from the smoke and noise of their native city. The latter, in his *Birds of Scotland*, says—

"Forth from my low-roofed home I wandered blythe,
Down to thy side, sweet Cart, where, 'cross the stream,
A range of stones, below a shallow ford,
Stood in the place of the now spanning arch."

And Campbell, in his *Lines on Re-visiting Cathcart*, thus tenderly apostrophises the pleasant fields which he had so often traversed in "life's morning march," when his bosom was young—

"O scenes of my childhood, and dear to my heart,
Ye green waving woods on the margin of Cart,
How blest in the morning of life I have stray'd
By the stream of the vale and the grass-cover'd glade."

The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone of excellent quality is largely quarried; limestone and coal were formerly worked; ironstone abounds; and various rare minerals, now in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow University, were found in the channel of the Cart. The soils are various, but generally fertile; about 100 acres are under wood. A ruined village, comprising 42 houses, each of one apartment from 8 to 12 feet square, and all deeply buried beneath rubbish or soil, was discovered in the early part of the present century on Overlee farm; and on Newlands farm, small earthen pots, full of foreign silver coins of the 17th century, have, from time to time, been exhumed. The field of Langside, where in 1568 Queen Mary's last blow was struck, is a chief object of interest, but will be separately noticed. Cathcart Barony either gave name to the ancient family of Cathcart, or from it took its name. That family acquired the barony in the early part of the 12th century, and assumed therefrom the title of Baron about 1447; then having alienated the barony to the noble family of Sempill in 1546, repurchased part of it in 1801; and were created Viscounts and Earls of Cathcart in the peerage of the United Kingdom in 1807 and 1814. Cathcart Castle, on a steep bank of the White Cart, in the southern vicinity of Old Cathcart village, dates from some period unknown to record, and in the days of Wallace and Bruce belonged to the ancestors of the Cathcart line. Seemingly a place of great strength, it continued to be inhabited by successive owners of the barony down to the middle of last century, when it was in great measure demolished for sake of its building materials, so that now it is represented only by one ruined ivy-clad square tower. On the bank of the river, and adjacent to the

* Other names that suggest themselves are Tannahill, John Struthers, 'Christopher North,' and Alexander Smith; the last, in chapter xvi. of his *Summer in Skye*, has left a sketch of this haunt of his boyhood.

castle, stands modern Cathcart House, into whose front a stone has been built, whereon are sculptured the arms of Cathcart, quartered with those of Stair; its present owner, Alan Frederick, third Earl of Cathcart (b. 1828; suc. 1859), holds 88 acres in Renfrewshire, valued at £568 per annum. Other mansions are Aikenhead, Bellevue, Bogton, Camphill, Holmwood, Kirkclinton, Linn, and Overdale; and year by year the parish is becoming more and more thickly studded with good residences. Fourteen proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 57 of between £100 and £500, 84 of from £50 to £100, and 76 of from £20 to £50. Cathcart is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £387. The parish church, near Old Cathcart village, rebuilt in 1831 on the site of its small old barn-like predecessor, is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 850 sittings; in its kirkyard are the graves of three martyred Covenanters, of the Gordons of Aikenhead, and of two English Gipsies, John Cooper and Logan Lee. A *quoad sacra* church, a Free church, and a U.P. church, all designated of Queen's Park, are at Crosshill; at Langside is a chapel of ease; at Crossmyloof a Church of Scotland mission station; and at New Cathcart is another Free church with 650 sittings. Four schools—Cathcart, Crossmyloof, Queen's Park, and Crosshill—with respective accommodation for 350, 142, 350, and 133 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 222, 168, 348, and 90, and grants of £214, 7s., £142, 7s., £327, 14s., and £61, 17s. Valuation (1860) £15,142, (1881) £86,112, 13s. 6d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 7315; of civil parish (1801) 1059, (1831) 2282, (1861) 3782, (1871) 7231, (1881) 12,205, of whom 118 were in Lanarkshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Catherine. See KATRINE.

Catherinefield. See DUMFRIES.

Catherine's, St. a ruined ancient chapel in Southend parish, Argyllshire, on a burn in a secluded glen, 7 miles SW of Campbeltown. A cemetery and a spring adjoin it; and the latter, till a comparatively recent period, had the reputation of a 'holy well,' and was frequented by invalids.

Catherine's, St. a ferry on Loch Fyne, Argyllshire, opposite Inverary, and forming the communication from that town with the roads to Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, Cairndow, and Glencroe. Small piers are at it, and an inn is at its E end. See also EDINBURGH, LIBERTON, and PENICUIK.

Cathkin. See CARMUNNOCK.

Cathlaw, an estate, with a mansion, in Torphichen parish, W Linlithgowshire, 3 miles N by E of Bathgate. Its owner, Jn. Wallace Ferrier-Hamilton (b. 1863; suc. 1872), holds 537 acres in the shire, valued at £854 per annum, including £20 for minerals.

Cat Law, a mountain at the meeting-point of Lintrathen, Kingoldrum, and Kirriemuir parishes, W Forfarshire, 6 miles NW of Kirriemuir town. One of the *Benchinnan* Grampians, projecting beyond the general line of the range, it has an altitude of 2196 feet above sea-level; it is crowned with a large cairn; and it commands a very extensive and magnificent view.

Catrail, an ancient earthwork, thus described by the late Dr Hill Burton in his *History of Scotland*, vol. i., pp. 90, 91 (ed. 1876):—"Whether in imitation of the Romans, or from some conception of their own, possibly earlier than the Roman invasion, the inhabitants of Scotland possessed a wall, strengthened by a system of forts. It is fortunate that it was seen by the antiquary Gordon, and caught a strong hold of his attention. He has accordingly followed its tract, and described a great deal that agricultural improvement has obliterated. He finds its northern commencement about a mile from Galashiels, on the river Gala, a tributary to the Tweed on its northern side; and there is a conjecture that it may have been carried from the other side of the stream across to the E coast. The most southerly trace of it is at Peel Fell, in Northumberland; its profile is a ditch between two walls. It has three local names: "The Catrail," "The Deil's Dyke," and "The Picts' Work

CATRINE

Ditch." It passes through the most classic portions of the Border land, by Yarrow, Deloraine Burn, Melrose, and Liddesdale, then near the Leapsteel and Hermitage Castle. Gordon found its most distinct vestiges to be "24 and 26 feet broad, and very deep, the ramparts on every side 6 or 7 feet in perpendicular height, and each of them 10 or 12 feet thick." From the phenomenon that the moss has at one place thickened to a level with the top, so that the sides of the wall are exposed by digging, it is supposed that the wall is of extreme antiquity. There are several hill-forts on the line of this rampart, so disposed as to leave little doubt that they are elements of the system of fortification connected with the walls and ditch." Thus Dr Hill Burton. On the other hand, in a lengthy correspondence that appeared in the *Scotsman* during November 1880, it was urged that the Catrail was neither designed nor calculated for a work of defence, but was simply a mutual boundary line between two neighbouring and friendly tribes. Among the arguments put forward to support this view are—(1) that the work is not continuous, ceasing, for instance, at Braidle Burn; and (2) that in places, e.g. on Woodburn farm, the ditch is only 3 feet deep and 6 or 7 wide, while the rampart is only 3 feet high. See Alex. Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale* (1726); Chalmers' *Caledonia* (1807); Wilson's *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland* (2d ed. 1863); and papers by the late Mr Wm. Norman Kennedy and Dr Murray in *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and Transactions of the Hawick Archaeological Society*.

Catrine, a small manufacturing town in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, pleasantly seated, 300 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the river Ayr, 2½ miles ESE of Mauchline station, with which it communicates by omnibus. It owes its origin to the extensive cotton factory, established in 1787 by Claude Alexander, Esq. of BALLOCHMYLE, the proprietor, in partnership with the well-known Mr David Dale, of Glasgow. By them the mill was sold in 1801 to Messrs Jas. Finlay & Co., who, having greatly enlarged it, added a bleaching-work and three huge waterwheels in 1824. Regularly built, with a central square, and streets leading off it E, S, and W, the town has a post office under Mauchline, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, a penny savings' bank, nine insurance agencies, two hotels, a gas company, a public library, and a brewery. The principal building is the Wilson Bequest Hall (1880), which, measuring 52 by 22 feet, can accommodate 500 persons, and has a reading-room attached. There are Established, Free, U.P., and Evangelical Union churches; and in 1871 Catrine was formed into a *quoad sacra* parish. Two public schools, Catrine and Woodside, with respective accommodation for 315 and 207 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 310 and 177, and grants of £280, 9s., and £122, 5s. Pop. (1841) 2659, (1861) 2484, (1871) 2584, (1881) 2638.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Catrine House, a mansion in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, 1 mile SW of Catrine town, across the river Ayr, and 2 miles SE of Mauchline. It was the seat of Dr Matthew Stewart (1717-85), to whom and to whose son, Prof. Dugald Stewart, Burns alludes in *The Vision* as 'the learned sire and son.'

Catslack, a burn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, rising close to the Peebleshire boundary, and running 2½ miles SE and E to Yarrow Water, just below Yarrow Feus.

Catstane, an ancient monumental stone in the Edinburgh section of Kirkliston parish, on the peninsula between the Almond and Gogar Burn, 3½ miles WNW of Corstorphine village. Some believe it to commemorate the slaughter, near the spot, of Constantin, King of Alban, in a pitched battle, in the year 997, with Kenneth, son of Malcolm, which St Berchan, however, clearly places on the Tay; the late Sir James Simpson, on the other hand, in a monograph reprinted among his posthumous *Archaeological Essays* (1872), asks, 'Is it not the Tombstone of the Grandfather of Hengist and Horsa?' Perhaps it is.

CAVERS

Catter, a fine old mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, near the left bank of Endrick Water, 1¼ mile S by W of Drymen. The property of the Duke of Montrose, it is occupied by his chamberlain; and commands a splendid view of Buchanan park, lower Strathendrick, and the southern waters of Loch Lomond.

Catterline. See CATERLINE.

Cauldchapel, a farm in Wandell and Lamington parish, Lanarkshire. It contains two ancient small circular camps, one of them 180 feet in diameter, and also a moat or tumulus 60 feet in diameter and 5 feet high.

Cauldcleugh, a mountain on the mutual border of Teviothead and Castleton parishes, Roxburghshire, 9¼ miles SSW of Hawick. It is one of the chain of mountains separating Teviotdale from Liddesdale, and has an altitude of 1996 feet above sea-level.

Cauldhame, a hamlet in the Perthshire section of Kippen parish, ½ mile SW of Kippen village.

Cauldhane, a hamlet in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 1 mile from Bannockburn.

Cauldron. See CALDRON.

Cauldshiels, a little loch in the Roxburghshire section of Galashiels parish, on the estate and 1¼ mile SSE of Abbotsford. Lying 780 feet above sea-level, it measures 2½ furlongs by 1, and is prettily wooded along its northern shore; Washington Irving tells how Scott prided himself upon this little Mediterranean Sea in his dominions—its depths the haunt of a water-bull. Cauldshiels Hill (1176 feet), to the SE, is crowned by an ancient Caledonian fort, which seems to have been connected by a rampart and fosse with the camp on the Eildon Hills, 2¾ miles ENE.

Caulkerbush, a hamlet and a burn in Colvend parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet lies at the burn's mouth, 8 miles ESE of Dalbeattie; and the burn rises on Clonyard Hill, and runs 2½ miles south-eastward to Southwick Water.

Causea. See COVESEA.

Causewayend, a station near the mutual border of Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire, on the Slamannan railway, 5½ miles SW of Borrowstounness.

Causewayend, a hamlet on the S border of Penninghame parish, Wigtownshire, near Bishopburn, 3¼ miles S by E of Newton-Stewart.

Causewayend. See CALDER, MID.

Causewayfoot. See CUFFABOUTS.

Causewayhead, a village in Stirling and Logie parishes, Stirlingshire, at the end of Stirling Long Causeway, adjacent to the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, 1¼ mile NNE of Stirling. It has a station on the railway and a post office under Stirling. A paraffin work and a quarry of coarse sandstones are adjacent to the village; and seams of coal are near.

Causewayside, a village on the NW border of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, contiguous to Tollcross.

Cava, a small island of Orphir parish, Orkney, 2 miles S of Houston Head in Pomona. It measures 1 by ¼ mile, and has a ruined chapel.

Cavens, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkbean parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, 13 miles S of Dumfries, and 3 furlongs S of Kirkbean village. Its owner is R. A. Oswald, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1871) of AUCHENCRUIVE. The Regent Morton had a castle here, which James VI. visited as a boy.

Cavers, a Teviotdale parish of Roxburghshire, containing, in its northern division, the village of DENHOLM, 5 miles NE of Hawick, and, in its southern division, Shankend station, 7 miles SSE of Hawick. Very irregular in shape, being cut in two by Kirkton parish except for a narrow connecting link to the E, it is bounded NW by Wilton and Minto, E by Bedrule and Hobkirk, S by Castleton, and W by Teviothead, Kirkton, and Hawick. It has an extreme length from NNE to SSW of 13½ miles, a width of from 70 yards to 4 miles, and an area of 18,352½ acres, of which 88½ are water. The TEVIOT, for 5½ miles, roughly traces all the boundary with Wilton and Minto; and RULE Water winds 2 miles northward to it along the Bedrule border; whilst

CAVERS-CARRE

others of its affluents here are the Honey and Dean Burns in the northern, and SLITRIG Water in the southern, division of the parish. The surface sinks to less than 300 feet above sea-level in the furthest N, thence rising south-westward to 558 feet near Caversmains, 718 at Caversknowes, 675 at Orchard, 901 at Whitacres Hill, and 988 at White Hill—south-south-westward to 1392 at 'dark RUBERSLAW,' 946 at Hogfield Hill, 1053 at Peat Law, 1034 at Berryfell, 1253 at Burnt Craig, 1216 at Shankend Hill, 1516 at the Pike, 1677 at Maiden Paps, and 1964 at Greatmoor Hill, which, forming part of the Teviotdale and Liddesdale 'divide,' culminates just within Castleton. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and Devonian; and the soils range from very fertile loam to sterile moor. Dr Chalmers was assistant minister from 1801 to 1803; but the name most closely associated with Cavers is that of the scholar-poet, John Leyden (1775-1811). The low-thatched cottage at Denholm in which he was born is still occupied; but Henslawshiel, at the base of Ruberslaw, whither his father removed in 1776, has been long demolished. Antiquities are four or five prehistoric hill-forts, remains near Ormiston of Cocklaw Castle, and, in the southern division, about 3 miles of the CATRAIL; whilst a crag towards the summit of Ruberslaw is pointed out as 'Peden's Pulpit.' Cavers House, a little SE of the parish church, on the site of a castle inhabited by the Baliols in the 12th and 13th centuries, is a large rectangular pile, baronial in aspect, with walls of great thickness and small old-fashioned windows. Its oldest portion, a square tower, was built by Sir Archibald Douglas, younger son of that valiant Earl of Douglas who conquered and fell at Otterburn (1388), and whose banner is here preserved along with the trophy won from Harry Hotspur. Sir Archibald's descendants were hereditary Sheriffs of Teviotdale, and also sometimes Wardens of the Marches, down to 1745; with the twentieth of them, Jas. Douglas, Esq. of Cavers (1822-78), the male line became extinct. Thereupon the estate—9840 acres, valued at £7937 per annum—passed to his niece, Miss Mary Malcolm, who in 1879 married Capt. Edward Palmer. Other mansions are Orchard, Ormiston House, and STOBBS Castle, which stand respectively $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N, $2\frac{1}{2}$ E by S, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ S, of Hawick; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 8 of from £20 to £50. Cavers is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £397. The old parish church, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Cavers House, is a long plain building, with traces of Norman and First Pointed work; young Leyden made it his week-day study, and played in it some most unholy pranks. A little to the westward, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Hawick, is the present church, erected in 1822, and containing 500 sittings. Denholm has also a Free church (364 sittings); and under the Cavers and Kirkton school-board, three public schools—Cogsmill, Denholm, and Kirkton—with respective accommodation for 125, 201, and 125 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 50, 149, and 74, and grants of £48, 19s., £101, 16s., and £72, 3s. Valuation (1880) £16,149, 2s. 1d., including £2296 for the railway. Pop. (1801) 1382, (1831) 1625, (1861) 1824, (1871) 1443, (1881) 1318; of registration district (1881) 842.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 17, 1864. See the Memoir by Thomas Brown, prefixed to the centenary edition of Leyden's *Scenes of Infancy and other Poems* (Edinb. 1875).

Cavers-Carre. See BOWDEN.

Caverton Mill, a hamlet in Eckford parish, NE Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Kale Water, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Kelso. It was twice burned by the English, in 1544 and 1553; and it now has a public school. The barony of Caverton belonged anciently to the Souleses.

Cawdor, a village in Nairnshire, and a parish partly also in Inverness-shire. The village stands on Cawdor Burn, near its influx to the river Nairn, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Nairn town, under which it has a post office. At it is a good inn; and a cattle tryst is held here on the Wednesday before each Inverness market, a fair on 26

CAWDOR

July if a Wednesday, or else on the Wednesday following.

The parish is bounded N by Nairn, E by Nairn and Ardcloch, SE by Duthil in Elginshire, SW by Moy and Dalarossie, and W by Croy and Dalcross. Its width from E to W varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest length from N to S is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, exclusive of a south-south-eastward wing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long beyond the Findhorn; and its land area is 29,366 acres. The river NAIRN runs 5 miles north-eastward along or near the Croy and Dalcross border, and the northward-flowing Allt Dearg and Riereach Burns unite at the village to form its short affluent, the Cawdor Burn; whilst the FINDHORN winds $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the SE corner of the parish. The surface sinks to less than 80 feet above sea-level in the furthest N, thence rising southward to 328 feet near Whinhill, 564 near Riereach, 698 near Clunas, 1000 in Cairn Maol, 1180 in Creag an Daimh, 1314 in *Carn a Chrasgie, 1380 in *Carn Sgumain, and 2013 in *Carn nan tri-tighearnan, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the boundary; beyond the Findhorn are Carn a' Gharb ghlaic (1523 feet), *Carn an t-Seanlathanaich (2706), and *Carn Glas (2162). To the breadth of about 1 mile along Nairn river extends a cultivated plain, for some distance from which the hill-slopes are either under tillage or covered with fine plantations; and all thence onward to the south-eastern boundary is a wide expanse of brown and barren heath. The arable and planted portions occupy little more than one-sixth of the entire area; the remainder is pasture or moor. Devonian rocks prevail on the lower grounds; grey gneiss, much shattered and contorted by veins of granite, predominates over the uplands; and the two kinds of rock make a junction in the bed of Cawdor Burn. The soil of the plain is mostly an alluvial loam, resting on a substratum of sand and gravel, and rarely of great fertility; elsewhere the soil is generally moorish and poor. Near the Allt Dearg are remains of a vitrified fort and of St Barevan's church; but the chief artificial object—and one of high interest—is Cawdor Castle, perched on the rocky brow of Cawdor Burn, amid magnificent oaks and other venerable trees. The Calderys of Calder were said to be descended from a brother of Macbeth, to whom, on his assumption of the crown, he resigned the thanedom of Calder. They were constables of the king's house, and resided in the castle of Nairn, but had a country seat at what is called Old Calder, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the present seat. They received a licence in 1454 to build the Tower of Calder, the nucleus of the present castle; and they ended, in 1498, in a young heiress, Muriella Calder. In 1499 she, still a child, was walking with her nurse near the Tower of Calder, when she was captured by a party of 60 Campbells. Her uncles pursued and overtook the division to whose care she had been entrusted, and would have rescued her but for the presence of mind of Campbell of Innerliver, who, seeing their approach, inverted a large camp-kettle as if to conceal her, and, bidding his seven sons defend it to the death, hurried on with his prize. The young men all were slain, and when the Calderys lifted up the kettle no Muriella was there. Meanwhile so much time had been gained, that further pursuit was useless. The nurse, at the moment the child was seized, bit off a joint of her little finger in order to mark her identity—no needless precaution, as appears from Campbell of Auchinbreck's answer to the question, What was to be done should the child die before she came of marriageable age? 'She can never die,' said he, 'as long as a red-haired lassie can be found on either side of Loch Awe.' In 1510 she married Sir John Campbell, third son of the second Earl of Argyll; and from them are descended in a direct line the Campbells of Calder, created Baron Cawdor in 1796 and Earl Cawdor of Castlemartin in 1827. The present and second Earl, Jn. Fred. Vaughan Campbell (b. 1817; suc. 1860), holds 46,176 acres in the shire, valued at £7882, 12s. The Tower of Calder, after coming into the possession of the Campbells, received great additions, and took the name of Cawdor Castle. It was formerly a place of

vast strength. Legend throws over it much mystery and romance, one tradition making it the hiding-place of Lord Lovat after Culloden. "The whole of Cawdor Castle," to quote Mr Fraser Tytler, "is peculiarly calculated to impress the mind with a retrospect of past ages, feudal customs, and deeds of darkness. Its iron-grated doors, its ancient tapestry, hanging loosely over secret doors and hidden passages, its winding staircases, its rattling drawbridge, all conspire to excite the most gloomy imagery in the mind. Among its intricacies must be mentioned the secret apartment which concealed Lord Lovat from the sight of his pursuers. It is placed immediately beneath the rafters of the roof. By means of a ladder you are conducted by the side of one part of a sloping roof into a kind of channel between two, such as frequently serves to convey rain-water into pipes for a reservoir. Proceeding along this channel, you arrive at the foot of a stone staircase, which leads up one side of the roof to the right, and is so artfully contrived as to appear a part of the ornaments of the building when beheld at a distance. At the end of this staircase is a room with a single window near the floor. A remarkable tradition respecting the foundation of this castle is worth notice, because circumstances still remain which plead strongly for its truth. It is said the original proprietor was directed by a dream to load an ass with gold, turn it loose, and, following its footsteps, build a castle wherever the ass rested. In an age when dreams were considered as the immediate oracles of heaven, and their suggestions implicitly attended to, it is natural to suppose the ass—as tradition relates—received its burden and its liberty. After strolling about from one thistle to another, it arrived at last beneath the branches of a hawthorn tree, where, fatigued with the weight upon its back, it knelt down to rest. The space round the tree was cleared for building, the foundation laid, and a tower erected: but the tree was preserved, and remains at this moment a singular memorial of superstition attended by advantage. The situation of the castle accidentally proved the most favourable that could be chosen; the country round it is fertile, productive of trees, in a wholesome spot; and a river, with clear and rapid current, flows beneath its walls. The trunk of the tree, with the knotty protuberances of its branches, is still shown in a vaulted apartment at the bottom of the principal tower. Its roots branch out beneath the floor, and its top penetrates through the vaulted arch of stone above, in such a manner as to make it appear, beyond dispute, that the tree stood, as it stands to-day, before the tower was erected. For ages it has been a custom for guests in the family to assemble round it, and drink, "Success to the hawthorn;" that is to say, in other words, "Prosperity to the house of Cawdor!" What is known as the chain armour of King Duncan is preserved at Cawdor Castle, which is one of three places assigned by tradition as the scene of that monarch's murder in 1040 by Macbeth, Mormaer of Moray. Earl Cawdor owns six-sevenths of the parish, the rest belonging to Rose of Holme Rose. Cawdor is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the living is worth £230. The church, erected in 1619, and enlarged in 1830, contains 638 sittings, and is an interesting building, with a curious lych-gate and some old inscriptions. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Cawdor, Clunas, and Culchary—with respective accommodation for 115, 46, and 72 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 87, 35, and 33, and grants of £79, 18s. 6d., £39, 0s. 6d., and £22, 10s. Valuation (1882) £5102, 19s. 3d., of which £4501, 17s. 3d. was in Nairn. Pop. (1801) 1179, (1831) 1184, (1861) 1203, (1871) 1027, (1881) 1070.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See *The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor*; *A series of Papers selected from the Charter-room at Cawdor*, edited for the Spalding Club by Cosmo Innes (Edinb. 1859).

Cawpla or **Caplaw**, a hill in the W of Neilston parish, and a lake on the mutual border of Neilston and Abbey parishes, Renfrewshire. The hill flanks the E side of the lake, 2½ miles WNW of Neilston village,

and has an altitude of 652 feet above sea-level; the lake is a dam on Patrick Water, and, measuring ½ mile by ¾ furlong, is larger in winter than in summer.

Cayle. See KALE.

Ceannabeinne. See DURNESS.

Ceannard or **Kennard**, a loch in Dull parish, central Perthshire, 3¼ miles SSE of Grantully Castle. Lying 1400 feet above sea-level, it is 5½ furlongs long and from 1 to 3 furlongs broad; its water abounds with small trout. Loch Ceannard Lodge stands on its northern shore.

Ceanmhor, a tarn in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 1¾ mile S of the head of Loch Callader. Lying 2196 feet above sea-level, it measures 1¼ by ¾ furlong, and seems to be the 'Loch Canter, very wild and dark,' of the Queen's *Journal*.

Ceathramhgarbh, a division of Eddrachillis parish, Sutherland, between Lochs Laxford and Inchard. The name signifies 'the rough section of a country,' and is truly descriptive.

Cellardyke or **Nether Kilrenny**, a fishing village in Kilrenny parish, SE Fife, forming an eastward extension of ANSTRUTHER-Easter, but united as a royal burgh to KILRENNY. At it are the new Anstruther harbour, a branch of the National Bank, a Free Church hall (1870), a cod-liver oil works, 3 fishing-gear factories, and a saw-mill. A public and an infant school, with respective accommodation for 225 and 239 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 180 and 149, and grants of £165, 11s. and £116, 2s. Pop. (1811) 804, (1861) 1893, (1871) 2285, (1881) 2628, of whom 464 were fishermen. See Geo. Gourlay's *Fisher Life*; or, *the Memorials of Cellardyke* (Cupar, 1879).

Ceres, a small town and a parish of E central Fife. The town, standing on the left bank of Ceres Burn, 2½ miles SE of Cupar station, was originally called Cyrus or Seres, after St Cyr, its patron saint in pre-Reformation times. It consists of the town proper and the north-western suburb of Bridgend, the former old, the latter modern; and comprises several streets, some good houses, and a neatly-kept green. Over its ancient narrow bridge the men of Ceres marched, according to tradition, to join Robert Bruce's army on the eve of Bannockburn; over it, too, Archbishop Sharp drove, in his lumbering coach, to meet his murderers on Magus Muir. A burgh of barony, under the Hopes of Craighall, Ceres carries on considerable industry in several departments of the brown linen trade, and has a post office under Cupar-Fife, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, gas-works, an infirmary, horticultural, yearly, and total abstinence societies, and fairs on the last Tuesday of March and on 20 Oct. The parish church, rebuilt in 1806 on an eminence in the middle of the town, has a square castellated tower, and contains 1100 sittings; adjoining it is the small tiled mausoleum—a transept of the former old church—in which lie several illustrious members of the Crawford-Lindsay family. There are also a Free church, and 2 U.P. churches, East and St Andrews Road, the latter of which was erected in 1876. Pop. (1841) 1079, (1861) 1068, (1871) 882, (1881) 724.

The parish contains also the villages of Craighrothie, Chance Inn, Baldinnie, and Pitscottie, which stand respectively 1½ mile WSW, 2 miles WSW, 2 E, and 1½ mile NE, of Ceres town. Irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Kemback and St Andrews, E by Cameron, SE by Kilconquhar, S by Largo, SW by Kettle, W by Cults, and NW by Cupar. Its greatest length from NE to SW is 6 miles; its breadth varies from ½ mile to 3¾ miles; and its area is 10,075½ acres, of which nearly ½ acre is water. The Eden flows 2 miles along the north-western boundary; and its affluent, Ceres Burn, formed just above the town by Craighrothie, Class How, Craighall, and two lesser burns, flows 2 miles north-eastward into Kemback parish, and there 9 furlongs northward through DURA DEN. The surface is pleasantly diversified, here rising to 500, there sinking to 100, feet above sea-level; Walton Hill (622 feet) is the highest point in the parish. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and basaltic columns form a

CESSFORD

range or cliff, extending $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N and S on Newbigging farm. Trap rock has been largely quarried, both for building and for road-metal; sandstone abounds in the N; and limestone and coal are found in the S. The soil, near the town, is a friable earth, incumbent upon gravel; along the Eden is light and sandy; and elsewhere is partly reclaimed moss or moor, but mostly a deep cold earth, incumbent variously on trap, limestone, and tilly clay. About two-fifths of the entire area are in tillage, one-half being in grass, and one-tenth under plantations or waste. Craighall Castle, Struthers House, and Scotstarvet Tower are the chief antiquities, and will be separately noticed. Natives or residents were Rt. Lindsay of Pitscottie, a 16th century historian, and Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet (1585-1670), author of *The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen*; among the ministers were Thomas Buchanan, cousin of the more famous George, and Thos. Halyburton (1674-1712), divinity professor at St Andrews. Teases House and Edenwood are good modern mansions, the former commanding a brilliant view of the Firth of Forth; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 18 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. Ceres is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £372. Three public schools—Bridgend Infant, Ceres, and Craighrothie—with respective accommodation for 72, 220, and 108 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 50, 170, and 57, and grants of £36, 4s., £167, 11s., and £46, 8s. Valuation (1881) £17,541, 8s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 2352, (1841) 2944, (1861) 2723, (1871) 2381, (1881) 2063.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 41, 1867-57.

Cessford, a hamlet of Eckford parish, NE Roxburghshire, 6 miles ENE of Jedburgh, and 3 WSW of Morebattle. It stands on the right bank of Cessford Burn which, rising in Oxnam parish, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to Kale Water. Cessford Castle, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of the hamlet, was the seat from 1446 or thereabouts of the Kers of Cessford, ancestors of the Duke of Roxburgh, and gives to the Duke the title of Baron Ker of Cessford (1616), and of Marquess of Cessford (1707). A place of great military importance, the centre of many a martial enterprise, it was besieged in 1545 by the Earl of Surrey, who said that 'it might never have been taken had the assailed been able to go on defending.' It was protected by a moat and an outer and an inner wall, and is now represented by the roofless ruin of its keep, 67 feet long, 60 broad, and 65 high, with walls 12 feet in thickness, and with a dismal dungeon of remarkable character, and a subterranean vault. An ash is still pointed out as the 'Jeddart justice' tree; and a large artificial cavern, called Hobbie Ker's Cave, is in a steep bank by the burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the castle, and might be often passed and repassed without being observed.

Cessnock, a small river of the NE of Kyle district, Ayrshire. It rises on Auchmannoch Muir, at 980 feet above sea-level, near the Lanarkshire boundary, and 1 mile SW of Distinkhorn Hill; and running 5 miles south-westward through Sorn and Mauchline parishes, to within a mile of Mauchline town, goes thence about 9 miles north-north-westward, partly through Mauchline parish, partly along the boundary between Galston on the right and Craigie and Riccarton on the left; and falls into Irvine Water at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Kilmarnock. Its winding course is varied and picturesque, and its waters afford good trout fishing, but are not open to the public. On its banks dwelt the lassie with sparkling roguish een of Burns's song. Cessnock Castle, an ancient tower, the property of the Duke of Portland, stands in the parish and $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile SE of the town of Galston.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 14, 1865-63.

Chalmers. See GLASGOW.

Chalum, Loch. See CAILAM.

Champfeurie, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of the town of Linlithgow. Its owner, Rt. Hathorn Johnston-Stewart, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1842), owns 2036 acres in the shire, valued at £3884 per annum. See also GLASSERTON and PHYSGILL.

Chance Inn, a hamlet in Inverkeilor parish. Forfar-

CHANONRY

shire, near the coast, 6 miles N by W of Arbroath. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. See also CERES.

Chanlock, a burn of Penpont parish, NW Dumfriesshire. Rising at 1500 feet above sea-level, 3 miles ESE of the meeting-point of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr shires, it runs 6 miles east-by-southward, and falls into Sear Water, 5 miles NW of Penpont village.

Channelkirk, a Lauderdale parish in the extreme NW of Berwickshire, containing the hamlets of Old and New Channelkirk. The former, adjacent to the parish church, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Tynehead station, and 6 NNW of Lauder, is merely the remnant of an ancient village; the latter lies 5 furlongs N of the church.

The parish contains also the village of Oxtou, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Lauder, under which it has a post office. It is bounded E and SE by Lauder, SW and W by Stow in Edinburghshire, NW by Fala-Soutra and Humbie in Haddingtonshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 5 miles; and its area is $14,202\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 12 are water. Armet Water, on its way to the Gala, flows all along the north-western and western boundary; the eastern is traced by Kelpheope Burn, one of several head-streams of LEADER Water, by which this parish is principally drained. The surface in the SE sinks to 630 feet above sea-level, thence rising west-south-westward to Collie Law (1255 feet), north-westward to Clints Hill (1535), Turf Law (1248), and Dun Law (1292), north-north-westward to Headshaw Law (1349), Carfrae Common (1373), and Ninecairn Edge (1479) at the NE corner of the parish,—these heights belonging to the western portion of the Lammermuirs. The rocks are chiefly Silurian, and are quarried both for building and for road-metal. The soils are variously sandy, gravelly, peaty, and moorish; about 3000 acres are in tillage. Four proprietors hold an annual value of more and 4 of less than £500. On the hills are two prehistoric camps, one in the S, the other a little W of the church, and near the second is a fine spring, the Well of the Holy Water Cleugh. Here, about A.D. 636, according to the Irish Life of St Cuthbert, he was placed as a boy under the care of a religious man, whilst his mother went on pilgrimage to Rome; and here was afterwards built in his honour the church of 'Childeschirche' (the ancient name of Channelkirk), which church was held by Dryburgh Abbey. Now the parish is in the presbytery of Earlstoun and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £307. The church, rebuilt in 1817, contains 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 154 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 89, and a grant of £71, 5s. 6d. Valuation (1880) £8523, 16s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 640, (1831) 841, (1861) 671, (1871) 705, (1881) 697.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 33, 1865-63.

Chanonry, a town and the seat of a presbytery in Rosemarkie parish, Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth, at the E side of the Black Isle peninsula, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Rosemarkie town, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Inverness. It commands an extensive view of the waters and shores of the Moray Firth; adjoins a tongue of land, called Chanonry Point, projecting into the Firth to within 7 furlongs of Fort George on the opposite shore; and took its name from being the Canony of Ross and the residence of the bishop. Constituted a royal burgh by Alexander II., it became united in burgh privileges with Rosemarkie town, under the common name of Fortrose, by charter of James II. in 1455; and now, except for being the seat of a presbytery, is known only as a constituent part of Fortrose. A chief feature in it is the remnant of its ancient cathedral, but that and other matters connected with it will be noticed in our article on FORTROSE. A lighthouse on Chanonry Point was built in 1846 at a cost of £3571, and shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 11 nautical miles. The presbytery of Chanonry comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Rosemarkie, Avoch, Cromarty, Killearnan, Resolis, and Knockbain, the *quoad sacra* parish of Fortrose, and the Gaelic church of Cromarty; is in the synod of Ross; and meets at Chanonry on the last Tuesday of March, the

CHAPEL

first Tuesdays of May and of October, and the last Tuesday of November. Pop. (1871) 10,403, (1881) 9405, of whom 266 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Chanonry, with congregations at Fortrose, Avoch, Cromarty, Killearnan, Knockbain, and Resolis, which together had 2683 members and adherents in 1880.

Chapel. See ABBOTSHALL.

Chapel, a village in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire, near Newmains.

Chapel, a small village in the W of Newtyle parish, Forfarshire.

Chapel, a mansion in the parish and 1 mile of the village of Kettle, central Fife. It was the birthplace in 1794, and is now the residence, of the eminent surgeon, Jas. Moncrieff Arnott, F.R.S.

Chapel, a farm in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, on the hill fronting Moffat Townhead. A ruined chapel, adjoining the dwelling-house, was erected by the Knights Templars, and is in the Transition style from Early English to Decorated, being chiefly represented now by the E and W gables. Traces of the foundations of other ancient buildings, probably the residence of some of the Knights Templars, are in the vicinity. Considerable landed property was annexed to the chapel, and passed to successively the Frenches of Frenchland, Grierson of Lag, and the Annandale family.

Chapel or Chappell, a village in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, one of the numerous seats of industry between Neilston village and Barrhead.

Chapeliden. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

Chapel-Donan. See GIRVAN.

Chapelgill. See BROUGHTON, Peeblesshire.

Chapel Green, a hamlet in the W of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire. An ancient chapel stood at it, and in a neighbouring tumulus an urn was found. It now has a public school; and a former schoolmaster here was the minor poet, John Kennedy (1789-1833).

Chapelhall, a large village in the NE of Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of North Calder Water, 2 miles NNE of Holytown, and 2½ SE of Airdrie, under which it has a post office. Chiefly dependent on the iron-works and collieries of the Monkland Company, it is of recent origin, and consists of well-built houses, nearly one-half of them the property of operatives; at it are a Free church, St Aloysius Roman Catholic church (1859), and a public and a Roman Catholic school, which, with respective accommodation for 250 and 249 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 229 and 192, and grants of £199, 5s. and £135, 8s. Pop. (1841) 1431, (1861) 1990, (1871) 1707, (1881) 1675.

Chapelhill, a hamlet in Monzie parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Almond, 6 miles NNW of Methven Junction. A ruined ancient chapel at it was restored in 1834 to serve as a chapel of ease, and is now the *quoad sacra* parish church of LOGIEALMOND.

Chapelhill, an eminence in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to the Glasgow and Helensburgh railway, the Forth and Clyde Canal, and the river Clyde, ¼ mile W of Old Kilpatrick village. The site of the western terminal forts of Antoninus' Wall, it yielded in 1693 two Roman monumental tablets, which are preserved in the Glasgow University Museum; and Roman vases, coins, and other relics have also been found at it.

Chapelhope, a burn and a farm in the NW of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire. The burn rises close to the Peeblesshire border in the two head-streams of North and South Grain, which nearly encompass Middle Hill (1740 feet); and, from their confluence, runs 1¼ mile E by N to the head of the Loch of the Lowes. The farm, 20 miles WSW of Selkirk, lies to the N of the burn, and contains, 3 furlongs from the loch, moss-covered foundations of an ancient chapel, with vestiges of rows of graves. Chapelhope is the chief scene of Hogg's tale of 'The Brownie of BODESBECK'; and it gave shelter to large numbers of the persecuted Covenanters.

Chapelknowe. See MELROSE.

Chapelknowe, a hamlet in Half-Morton parish, Dum-

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friesshire, 1 mile E of the English border, and 6 miles WSW of Canonbie, under which it has a post office. A U.P. church at it was built in 1822, and contains 244 sittings.

Chapel of Garioch, a village and a Donside parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands near the centre of the parish, 1¼ mile SSW of Pitcaple station, this being 5 miles NW of Inverurie, and 21¼ NW of Aberdeen.

The parish, containing also Pitcaple village, which has a post and railway telegraph office, is bounded NW and N by Rayne, NE by Daviot, E by Bourtie, Keith-hall, and Inverurie, SE by Kemnay, SW by Monymusk, and W by Oyne. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length of 8½ miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from Wartle station to Blairdaff; its breadth from E to W varies between 6½ furlongs and 4¾ miles; and its land area is 13,059 acres. The DON flows 3½ miles north-north-eastward along the Kemnay border; and its affluent, the URY, winds 7½ miles east-south-eastward through the interior and along the boundary with Inverurie, in all its course being closely followed by the Great North of Scotland railway, which here, at Inveramsay, sends off a branch line to Banff. The Mither Tap of BENNOCHIE (1698 feet) lies barely 1 mile from the western border; but within Chapel Garioch itself, the surface nowhere exceeds 700, or sinks below 170, feet above sea-level, attaining 324 feet on Balhaggardy, 364 near Letherty, 536 near Knockallochie, 546 by the church, 682 near Backhill, and 647 near Mains of Afforsk. Low rounded hills or long flattish ridges these, which are all either planted or in tillage. The rocks are principally greenstone and granite, and limestone was for some time worked on the estate of Pittodrie. The soil on the banks of the rivers is generally a mixture of strong gravel and vegetable mould, and ranges elsewhere from a rich black loam to thin gravelly soil and poor stony clay. Above two-thirds of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and nearly all the remainder is planted with larches, Scotch firs, and hardwood trees. Antiquities are BALQUHAIN Castle; a circular camp on the Ury, opposite Pitcaple Castle; and the Maiden Stone, ½ mile W of the church, which, 10 feet high, 3 broad, and 10 inches thick, is inscribed with curious hieroglyphics, and is figured in *The Sculptured Stones of Scotland*. The momentous battle of HARLAW (1411) was fought in Chapel of Garioch, a native of which was Alex. Gerard, D.D. (1728-95), the eminent divine. The principal mansions are Pitcaple Castle, Fetternear, Logie, and Pittodrie; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Formed early in the 17th century by the union of Logie Durno, Fetternear, and Chapel, this parish is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £363. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1813, and contains 722 sittings. There are also a chapel of ease at BLAIRDAFF, and Free churches of Blairdaff and Chapel of Garioch. Three public schools—Chapel, Fetternear Madras, and Logie Durno—with respective accommodation for 118, 130, and 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 88, 125, and 96, and grants of £83, 7s., £109, 12s. 6d., and £68, 7s. Valuation (1881) £13,181, 7s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1224, (1851) 2102, (1871) 1928, (1881) 1923.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Chapel Park. See AYR.

Chapel Rone. See BROOMHILL.

Chapelshade. See DUNDEE.

Chapelton, a village in Glasford parish, Lanarkshire, 2¼ miles NNW of Strathaven, and 5¼ SSW of Hamilton, under which it has a post office. At it are gas-works, an Established church, a Free church, and a public school. In 1875 it, with the district around, was erected into a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1841) 367, (1861) 634, (1871) 468, (1881) 670; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 782.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Chapelton, a hamlet in the Glenlivet section of Inveraven parish, Banffshire, 13½ miles SSE of Ballin-

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dalloch, under which it has a post office. St Mary's Roman Catholic church here was built in 1829, and contains 360 sittings, whilst a school attached to it, with accommodation for 195 children, had (1880) an average attendance of £50, and a grant of £41, 13s.

Chapelton, a hamlet in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, 4½ miles NNW of Arbroath. At it are a public school and remains of an ancient chapel, long used as the burying-place of the family of Boysack.

Chapelton. See **BORGUE** and **CAPUTH**.

Charleston, a village in Rathen parish, Aberdeenshire.

Charleston, a village in Pitsligo parish, Aberdeenshire.

Charleston, a village in Kilmuir-Wester parish, SE Ross-shire, on Beaully Firth, 2½ miles NW of Inverness.

Charleston, a village in Glamis parish, SW Forfarshire, at the foot of the Glen of Ogilvie, 2¼ miles S by E of Glamis station. It was founded in 1833, and built on 3 acres, feued at £24.

Charleston. See **PAISLEY**.

Charlestown, a seaport village in Dunfermline parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, at the terminus of the Charlestown railway, ¼ mile W by N of Limekilns, 4 miles SSW of Dunfermline, and 14 WNW of Leith by water. Founded in 1778 by the Earl of Elgin, whose seat of BROOMHALL stands ½ mile to the E, it was designed, and has well served the design, to be the commercial outlet for lime, limestone, ironstone, and coal from the Elgin estate. It has such close connection with Limekilns, and with the extensive lime-works there, as to be practically one with them; and it was early connected, by a private railway, 5 miles long, with the Earl of Elgin's collieries. It is a regularly aligned and well-built place, with a square enclosing a bleaching-green, and with rows of cottages some distance apart, and each provided with a good-sized garden; at it are a post office under Dunfermline, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a steam saw-mill, an iron foundry, and a tolerable harbour. The railway from it curves northward to the north-western vicinity of Dunfermline, there joining both the Stirling and Dunfermline railway, and with the West of Fife Mineral railway; it was purchased in 1859 by the North British Company; and in 1861, as held by them, was amalgamated with the West of Fife Mineral railway. Improvements on the harbour were made concurrently with improvements on the railway. The quantity of coal shipped was 258,011 tons in 1869, 192,532 in 1879, and 199,869 in 1880, in which last year there entered 1075 ships of 130,398 tons. A public school, with accommodation for 215 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 117, and a grant of £106, 14s. 6d. Pop. (1841) 772, (1861) 701, (1871) 749, (1881) 588.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Charlestown. See **ABERLOUR** and **ABOYNE**.

Charleton, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilconquhar parish, E Fife, 1 mile WNW of Colinsburgh. Its owner, Jn. Anstruther-Thomson, Esq. (b. 1819; suc. 1833), holds 4034 acres in the shire, valued at £7506 per annum.

Charlotte, Fort. See **LERWICK**.

Charlotte, Port. See **PORT CHARLOTTE**.

Charnac or Chuinneag, a small loch in the NW of Rosskeen parish, NE Ross-shire, 7½ miles WSW of Kincardine. Lying 1500 feet above sea-level, it measures 2½ furlongs by 1.

Charterhall, an estate, with a good modern mansion, in Fogo parish, Berwickshire, 3 miles ENE of Greenlaw station. The property of the Trotters for upwards of four centuries, it is now held by Lieut.-Col. Hy. Trotter of Mortonhall (b. 1844; suc. 1874), who owns 6780 acres in the shire, valued at £12,703 per annum.

Charters or Chesters. See **SOUTHDEAN**.

Charters-Chest, a recess in the steep slope of Craig Cluny, in Braemar, Aberdeenshire, on the S side of the Dee, 1½ mile E of Castleton. It got its name from its being the depository of the Invercauld title-deeds during the rebellion of 1715.

Chatelherault, a summer-house of the Duke of Ham-

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ilton, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, on an eminence in the ravine of the river Avon, opposite Cadzow Castle. Built in 1730 after designs by the elder Adam, it takes its name from the French dukedom of Chatelherault in Poitou, conferred in 1550, with the town and palace thereof, and with a yearly revenue of 30,000 livres, on the regent, James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran. It is partly occupied by the Duke's head gamekeeper; its walls are adorned with beautiful wood-carving and moulding in the style of Louis XIV.; and it displays a fantastic front, with four square turrets all in a line, and with florid pinnacles.

Cheese Bay, a natural harbour on the NE of North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Cheese Well. See **MINCHMOOR**.

Cherrybank, a village in Perth East Church parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile from Perth. It has a post office under Perth, and a public school.

Chesters House. See **ANCRUM**.

Chesters. See **SOUTHDEAN**.

Chesthill, an estate, with a mansion, in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 12 miles W by S of Aberfeldy. Its owner, the Hon. Mrs Menzies, holds 16,117 acres in the shire, valued at £2724 per annum.

Cheviots, a broad range of lofty hills, extending from Cheviot Hill, 25 miles south-westward along the English Border, to Peel Fell, whence another range—included sometimes in the general name of Cheviots—strikes westward to the Lowthers, parting Liddesdale and Eskdale from Teviotdale. Cheviot itself (2676 feet), the highest summit of the range, belongs to England, lying fully a mile within Northumberland, 7 miles SW of Wooler; but Auchopecairn (2422 feet), Windygate Hill (2034), Hungry Law (1645), Carter Fell (1899), and Peel Fell (1964), may be called 'debatable points,' as they culminate exactly on the Border. The outlines of the hills are for the most part rounded; often they stand skirt to skirt, or shoulder to shoulder, like clustering cones. The principal pass is that of CARTER Bar. The prevailing rock is porphyritic trap, and the soil, over great part of the surface, bears a rich green-sward, excellent for sheep pasture. The highest portions, to a great extent, are heath; and considerable tracts, on the slopes or in the hollows, are bog. The chief streams on the Scottish side are the Hermitage and the Liddel, going towards the Solway Firth; the Teviot and the Beaumont going towards the Tweed. The golden eagle is now no longer seen; gone is the 'great plenty of redd dere and roe buckes,' mentioned in Leland's *Itinerary*; but grouse are fairly abundant, and the famous white-faced breed of Cheviot sheep is pastured in large flocks. Many are the Cheviots' memories of invasions, of rangers' raids, and of smuggling frays; but these will be noticed under the parishes of Yetholm, Morebattle, Hounam, Jedburgh, Southdean, and Castleton.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 18, 17, 1863-64.

Chicken Head (Gael. *Ceann na Cìre*), a headland (211 feet) in Stornoway parish, Lewis, Ross-shire, at the southern extremity of the Aird, flanking the E side of the entrance of Loch Stornoway.

Chirnside, a village and a parish of E Berwickshire. The village is 5 miles WSW of Ayton and 1 mile E by S of Chirnside station, on the Berwickshire branch (1863) of the North British, this being 26¾ miles NE of St Boswells, 4¾ NE of Dunse, 4 SSW of Reston Junction, and 50¼ ESE of Edinburgh. It consists of two streets, straggling for nearly a mile along the brow of Chirnside Hill, and commands a wide prospect, from the sea to the Cheviots and the heights of Teviotdale; but it lies withal somewhat exposed, and suffered severely from the gale of 14 Oct. 1881. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, an inn, gas and water works, the parish church (rebuilt 1878; 656 sittings), a Free church (500 sittings), and a U.P. church (575 sittings). In the patronage formerly of the collegiate church of Dunbar, the old parish church was a venerable structure, with a Norman W

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doorway. A fair, of trifling importance, falls on the last Thursday of November. Pop. (1861) 901, (1871) 852, (1881) 939.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Edington, 2 miles E by S, is bounded N by Coldingham, E by Aytoun and Foulden, S by Hutton and Edrom, and W by Bunkle. It has an utmost length from E to W of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 5594 acres, of which $16\frac{1}{2}$ are water. WHITADDER Water, winding $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward, roughly traces all the southern boundary; whilst its affluent, Bilymire Burn, rises in the NW corner of the parish, and, first striking $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE, next flows 2 miles WSW along the northern, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W along the western, border. The surface sinks in the extreme SE to a little below 100 feet above sea-level, and rises thence in a long north-westerly ridge to 244 feet near Oxward and 466 on Chirnside Hill, which culminates 5 furlongs ENE of the village. The soil almost everywhere is very fertile; and, with the exception of some 370 acres of plantation and 88 of roads and railway, the entire area is in a high state of cultivation. Ninewells woollen factory, an extensive paper-mill (1841) at Chirnside Bridge, and Edington saw-mills, also furnish employment. MAINES and NINEWELLS, the latter interesting from its connection with the two David Humes, are the chief mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 10 of from £20 to £50. Among former ministers were Henry Erskine (1624-96), grandsire of the Secession, to whom a monument, 25 feet high, was erected in the churchyard in 1826; and William Anderson, D.D. (d. 1800), the author of three ponderous histories. Chirnside is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £399. A public school at the village and Ninewells Church of Scotland school, with respective accommodation for 170 and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 168 and 81, and grants of £141, 19s. 8d. and £25, 6s. Valuation (1880) £13,226, 6s. Pop. (1801) 1147, (1831) 1248, (1861) 1502, (1871) 1413, (1881) 1516.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 34, 1864.

The presbytery of Chirnside comprises the old parishes of Chirnside, Aytoun, Coldingham, Coldstream, Edrom, Eyemouth, Foulden, Hutton, Ladykirk, Mordington, Swinton, and Whitsome, with the *quoad sacra* parish of Houndwood. Pop. (1871) 17,019, (1881) 18,337, of whom 3696 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878, the sums raised that year by the above 13 congregations in Christian liberality amounting to £1112. A Free Church presbytery is designated of Dunse and Chirnside.

Chisholm, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Robertson parish, W Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Borthwick Water, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Hawick.

Chisholm, an estate in Kilmorack and Kiltarlity parishes, NW Inverness-shire. It comprises about 900 acres of arable land in Kilmorack, and 750 in Kiltarlity, besides a vast extent of woodland, mountain pasture, and picturesque highland scenery. Its principal seat is ERCHLESS Castle, and it has also a romantic shooting-lodge on Loch AFFRIC. A mountain defile in it bears the name of Chisholm's Pass, and forms the entrance to Strathaffric. The ascent to it commands north-eastward, or behind, a noble vista of Strathglass, and in front overlooks a wooded, rocky, impetuous reach of the river Affric, with several cascades from 10 to 30 feet high; the pass itself is successively a rapid ascent and a level reach, and exhibits, on a grand scale, a wealth and multitude of features similar to those of Rothiemurchus, Killiecrankie, and the Trossachs.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 72, 73, 1880-78.

Choaric or **An Corr-eilean**, an islet of Durness parish, NW Sutherland, in Loch Eriboll, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its head. Extending from NNE to SSW, it has an extreme length and breadth of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $1\frac{3}{8}$ furlong, exclusive of foreshore; it rises 74 feet above sea-level, is green and fertile, and contains an ancient disused burying-ground.

CLACHAN

Choin, Loch. See BLAIR ATHOLE.

Chon, a lonely loch in Aberfoyle parish, SW Perthshire, 7 miles WNW of Aberfoyle hamlet, 7 ESE of Inversnaid, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the upper waters of Loch Katrine. Lying 290 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, whilst its width varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and 3 furlongs. The Avondhu, or northern head-stream of the Forth, flows through it to Loch Ard; mid-way along its eastern shore are three little islets, on which there was formerly a heronry; and around it rise Caisteal Corrach (1075 feet) and Stron Lochie (1643), backed by Ben Venue (2393), and Beinn Uaimhe (1962), Beinn Dubh (1675), and Mulan an't-Sagairt (1398), backed by Ben Lomond (3192). Its shores are clothed with natural copsewood; and its waters abound with trout, averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. The western shore is closely skirted by the Loch Katrine Aqueduct of the Glasgow waterworks; and during its construction a temporary village, Sebastopol, arose near the head of the loch.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Christ's Kirk or **Rathmuriel**, an ancient parish now forming the eastern portion of Kennethmont parish, W Aberdeenshire. The church, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile WSW of Insch station, is in ruins; but its graveyard is still in use. On a green here was formerly held an annual fair on a night in the month of May, Christ's Fair or Sleepy Market, which by some antiquaries is supposed to be the theme of the famous poem of *Christ's Kirk on the Grene*, commonly ascribed to James I. Christ's Kirk Hill (1021 feet) is on the E border of the parish, overhanging the rivulet Shevock, and is divided only by the narrow valley of that stream from the abrupt isolated hill of Dunnideer (876 feet) in Insch.

Chroisg, Loch. See ROSQUE.

Chryston, a village and a *quoad sacra* parish in the E of Cadder parish, NW Lanarkshire. The village stands near the Monkland and Kirkintilloch railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Garnkirk station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Lenzie Junction, and 7 NE by E of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. At it are an inn, a beautiful Established church (1878; 800 sittings) with a fine spire, a Free church (1853), and two burying-grounds, in one of which is a neat granite monument to a native of Chryston, the weaver-poet Walter Watson (1780-1854). A public school, with accommodation for 450 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 255, and a grant of £249, 16s. 6d. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1834, and re-constituted in 1869, is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. of village (1861) 582, (1871) 486, (1881) 464; of *q. s.* parish (1841) 2670, (1871) 3203, (1881) 3240.

Chuinneag, Loch. See CHARNAC.

Cilla-Chuimein. See AUGUSTUS, FORT.

Cilliechrist. See KILCHRIST.

Cir Vohr. See ARAN.

Clachacharridh. See INGG.

Clachaig, a hamlet in Dunoon parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Sandbank. It has a post office under Greenock and an inn; and near it are the Clyde powder-mills.

Clachan (Gael. 'a stone'), a village in Kilcalmonell parish, Argyllshire, near the NW coast of Kintyre, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Tayinloan. At it are a post office under Greenock, Kilcalmonell parish and Free churches, and a public school; whilst just to the E is Ballinakill House.

Clachan or **Loch a' Chlachain**, a lake in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles S of Inverness. Lying 683 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, receives one stream from Loch Duntelchaig, and sends off another to the Nairn. Its splendid trout-fishing has been much spoiled.

Clachan, a village in Kilmorich parish, N Cowal, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Fyne, 8 miles NE of Inverary.

Clachan, a sound or strait between Seil island and the mainland of Lorn, Argyllshire. It resembles the Kyles of Bute, but is narrower, more diversified, and more richly picturesque; and it is spanned, at the narrowest part, by a one-arch bridge.

Clachaneasy (Gael. *clachan Iosa*, 'Jesus hamlet'), a hamlet in Penninghame parish, E Wigtownshire, 8 miles N by W of Newton-Stewart.

Clachan-Heughs, a rocky headland in Kirkcolm parish, Wigtownshire, on the W side of Loch Ryan, 1½ mile N by E of Kirkcolm village.

Clachan-Inair, a place, with a sequestered and picturesquely-situated burying-ground, in the mouth of Glenmoriston, Inverness-shire.

Clachan of Glendaruel. See GLENDARUEL.

Clachantiompan, an ancient memorial stone in Foderty parish, Ross-shire, midway between Castle-Leod and Strathpeffer Spa. It is supposed to mark the place where one of the Monroes fell in a conflict with the Mackenzies of Seaforth.

Clachbhein, a hill 912 feet high in the N of Jura island, Argyllshire.

Clachmore, a hamlet in the parish and 4 miles W by S of the town of Dornoch, SE Sutherland. It has a post office, an inn, and a cattle fair on the Monday after the first Wednesday of May. Coal has been found in its vicinity.

Clachmore, a loch in the NW of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, 7 miles NW of Lochinver. It has an utmost length and breadth of 3 and 2 furlongs, contains trout, running up to 3 lbs., and sends off a stream 3 furlongs WSW to the sea.

Clachnaben, a mountain in Strachan parish, Kincardineshire, flanking the SE bank of the Aan, and culminating 3 miles ENE of the summit of Mount Battock, and 9 SW of Banchory. One of the eastern Grampians, it rises to an altitude of 1944 feet above sea-level; commands a view of the E of Scotland from Peterhead to the Lammermuirs; and is crowned by a mass of bare granite, 100 feet high, from which it is sometimes called the White Stone Hill. According to an old-world couplet—

'There are two landmarks out at sea,
Clachnabin and Bennachie.'

Clachnaharry, a straggling fishing village in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on Beaully Firth, at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal, with a station on the Highland railway, 1¾ mile NW of Inverness. It takes its name, signifying 'the watchman's stone,' from neighbouring rocks where sentinels stood, in bygone times, to warn the townsmen of Inverness of the approach of any body of marauders; at it are a post office under Inverness, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 78, and a grant of £57, 4s. A pillar on the highest point of the adjacent rocks was erected by the late Major Duff of Muirtoun, to commemorate a battle said to have been fought in the vicinity in 1378, between the Monroes of Foulis and the Clan Chattan, and is visible over a great extent of surrounding country.

Clachnamban, two huge stones, the one incumbent on the other, in Alness parish, Ross-shire, on a dismal moor not far from Kildermory. They are purely natural objects, but they look, at first sight, like a work of art; and they are associated, in local tradition, with a wild old legend.

Clach-na-Ossian, a large stone on the banks of Almond Water, near the upper end of Glenalmond Pass, in Crieff parish, Perthshire, a little to the W of Dunmore Hill, and 5 miles S of Amulree. It is 8 feet high, and from 4 to 5 feet broad; and, about 1728 being removed from its original site at the forming of Wade's military road, it was found to cover a cavity 2 feet long, 1½ foot wide, and 2 feet deep, fenced with four stone slabs, and containing some bones and ashes. 'I have learned,' says Newte, who was here in 1791, 'that when Ossian's Stone was removed, and the coffin containing his supposed remains discovered, the people of the country for several miles around, to the number of three or four score of men, venerating the memory of the bard, rose with one consent, and carried away the bones, with bagpipes playing and other funeral rites, and deposited them with much solemnity within a circle

of large stones, on the lofty summit of a rock, sequestered, and of difficult access, where they might never more be disturbed by mortal feet or hands, in the wild recesses of western Glenalmond.' Macculloch, ever at war with 'old poetic feeling,' discredits the story of Ossian's burial here, which Dr Donald Smith upheld most learnedly, and of which Wordsworth sings—

'Does then the Bard sleep here indeed?
Or is it but a groundless creed?
What matters it?—I blame them not
Whose fancy in this lonely spot
Was moved, and in such way expressed
Their notion of its perfect rest.
A convent, even a hermit's cell,
Would break the silence of this dell:
It is not quiet, is not ease,
But something deeper far than these;
The separation that is here
Is of the grave, and of austere
Yet happy feelings of the dead:
And, therefore, was it rightly said
That Ossian, last of all his race,
Lies buried in this lonely place.'

Clachshant or Clayschant, an ancient parish since 1650 included in Stoneykirk parish, SW Wigtownshire. Clachshant, signifying 'the holy stone,' was the original name; and Clayschant is a modern corruption. On Clayschant farm, close to the shore, are vestiges of the ancient church, which belonged to Whithorn priory.

Clackmannan, a town and a parish of Clackmannanshire. The town stands ¼ mile SSE of a station of its own name on the Stirling and Dunfermline section of the North British, and 2 miles E by S of Alloa, being built on an eminence which rises gently out of the carse plain to a height of 100 feet above the Forth. On either side the ground has a gradual descent; but to the W, where the old Tower is placed, it is bold and rocky. The view from there is singularly fine. To the W are seen Alloa, Stirling, and St Ninians, and all the country as far as Ben Lomond; on the N the prospect is bounded by the Ochils; S and E are the fertile fields of Stirlingshire, and the towns of Kincardine, Falkirk, and Linlithgow; whilst the foreground is filled by the Forth, expanding into a broad sheet of water, like a large inland lake. In the town itself, with a wide main street, but many poor houses, there is little to admire beyond its ruined Tower and an old market cross, surmounted by the arms of Bruce. The Tower, said commonly to have been built by King Robert Bruce, dates rather from the 15th century. Oblong in plan, with a short projecting wing, it is 79 feet high, its modern slated roof being gained by a spiral stair; and it retains the cellars, kitchen, barrel-vaulted hall, upper chamber, machicoulis, corbie-stepped gables, and bartizan, with a 17th century belfry (*Procs. Alloa Soc.*, 1875). Adjoining the Tower stood the old mansion, the seat of the lineal descendants of that Robert Bruce to whom King David, his cousin, granted the castle and barony of Clackmannan in 1359. Here were preserved the sword and helmet of the great King Robert; and here with the sword Mrs Bruce of Clackmannan (1701-96), the last laird's widow, and a zealous Jacobite, knighted Robert Burns, 26th August 1787. (See BROOMHALL and KENNEDY.) In name at least Clackmannan remains the county town, but it is quite eclipsed by Alloa, under which it has a post office; a fair is still held on 26 June. The parish church (1815; 1250 sittings) has a lofty tower, on which a town clock was placed in 1866. There are also a Free and a U.P. church; and a cemetery was opened in 1857. Pop. (1841) 1077, (1861) 1159, (1871) 1309, (1881) 1503.

The parish contains also the villages of Sauchie, Fish Cross, Kennet, Westfield, and Forrestmill. It is bounded N by Tillicoultry and Dollar, NE by Muckart in Perthshire, E by Fossoway in Perthshire and Saline in Fife, SE by Culross and Tulliallan in Perthshire (detached), SW by the Forth, and W by Alloa. Its utmost length from NE to SW is 5½ miles; its width varies between 1½ and 5 miles; and its area is 9869¾ acres, of which 86¾ are foreshore and 355¾ water, whilst 1020 belong to the outlying SAUCHIE section. The Forth, here from

CLACKMANNAN POW

3 to 7 furlongs broad, flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the SW border; and its affluent, the Black Devon, after tracing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Saline boundary, winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W and SW through the interior, sweeping round the NW base of the eminence on which the town is built, and lastly for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles dividing Alloa from Clackmannan. On the NW border lies Gartmorn Dam ($6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). The surface, for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Forth, is almost a dead level, part of the Carse of Clackmannan; thence it rises, with a general north-eastward ascent, to 117 feet near Kennet, 200 near Woodyett, 207 at Gartlove, 300 near Parklands, 265 at Meadowhill, and 365 at Weston. The rocks, to a great extent, are carboniferous. Sandstone, of various qualities, is worked in several quarries; coal has been largely mined for upwards of two centuries; and ironstone is likewise plentiful. The soil exhibits a considerable diversity of character, but almost everywhere rests on a hard cold till. Nearly all the parish, with the exception of about one-fifth under wood, is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. There are in the parish two woollen factories, a vat-building establishment, two saw-mills, and fire-brick works; and on the Forth are two harbours, Clackmannan Pow and Kennet Pans. Schaw Park, Kennet House, Kennet Pans, Kilbagie, Aberdona, Garlet, and Brucefield are the principal mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Clackmannan is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £360. It gives off a portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone; and Sauchie was formed in 1877 into a separate *quoad sacra* parish. Clackmannan girls' school, and Clackmannan, Forrestmill, and Kennet public schools, with respective accommodation for 100, 350, 94, and 144 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 88, 207, 41, and 98, and grants of £51, 19s. 6d., £180, 4s., £45, 15s., and £83, 19s. Valuation (1882) £18,613, 12s. 3d. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1681; of civil parish (1801) 2961, (1831) 4266, (1861) 4425, (1871) 4653, (1881) 4541.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Clackmannan Pow, a harbour in Clackmannan parish, on the river Forth, at the mouth of the Black Devon, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Alloa. Its mean depth of water is 10 feet at the usual shipping place, and 20 at the mergence of the Black Devon into the Forth.

Clackmannanshire, the smallest county in Scotland. It is bounded N by Perthshire, E by Perthshire, Fife, and the detached section of Perthshire, SW by the upper waters of the Firth of Forth, which divides it from the main body of Stirlingshire, and W by Stirlingshire and Perthshire. Its length from N to S varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth from E to W is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $31,876\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $45\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 945 water, this area including the little outlying Logie portion, but excluding the Stirlingshire parish of Alva. The Forth winds $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward here, broadening from 1 furlong to 7; other streams are the DEVON, and, in CLACKMANNAN parish, the Black Devon. Gartmorn Dam ($6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), on the mutual border of Alloa and Clackmannan parishes, is the only large sheet of water. The surface in the S is low and flat; in the centre is tumulated or moderately hilly; in the northern parishes of Tillicoultry and Dollar forms part of the Ochil Hills, including Benclouch (2363 feet), the Law (2094), King's Seat Hill (2111), and Whitewisp Hill (2110). The rocks, in the S and the centre, are mainly carboniferous; in the N, are eruptive. Sandstone and trap rock are abundant; coal is very extensively mined; ironstone is worked; and agates, topazes, other precious stones, and ores of copper, lead, antimony, cobalt, and silver, are found. The climate, in the S, is comparatively dry and warm; in the centre is somewhat moister and colder; in the N is drier and warmer than the altitudes and breaks of the Ochils might lead one to anticipate. The scenery is richly diversified and highly picturesque.

The soil, near the Forth and on parts of the banks of

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

the Devon, is richly alluvial; in the central tracts, is generally of a light fine quality, but of no great depth, resting upon a gravelly bottom; in the N, among the Ochils, affords excellent pasturage for sheep. Agriculture is in a highly improved condition; and 49 farms have each an extent not exceeding 5 acres; 43 have each from 5 to 20 acres; 17 have each from 20 to 50 acres; 23 have each from 50 to 100 acres; and 52 have each above 100 acres. Leases run 19 years or longer. Chief manufactures are woollen fabrics, muslins, camlets, ale, glass, iron, and ships; the commerce is concentrated at ALLOA. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway intersects the county east-south-eastward; a branch goes from that railway at Cambus to Menstrie and Alva; and the Devon Valley railway goes from the Stirling and Dunfermline at Alloa north-eastward to Rumbling-Bridge, and communicates there with a railway to Kinross.

The county comprises the *quoad civilia* parishes of Alloa, Clackmannan, Dollar, and Tillicoultry, parts of the *quoad civilia* parishes of Logie and Stirling, part of the *quoad sacra* parish of Blairingone, and whole of Sauchie *quoad sacra* parish. The towns are Alloa, Clackmannan, Dollar, and Tillicoultry; the chief villages, Tullibody, Coalsnaughton, Devonside, Menstrie, Fish Cross, Sauchie, Newtonshaw, Kennet, Cambus, Collyland, Abbey, and part of Causewayhead. The principal mansions are Alloa Park, Schaw Park, Tullibody House, Cambus House, Tillicoultry House, Kennet House, Dollarfield, Hillfoot House, Harviestoun Castle, Aberdona, and Powis House. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 30,189 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £97,482, were divided among 1227 proprietors, one holding 6163 acres (rental £9517), four together 15,306 (£18,550), two 3292 (£4339), three 2158 (£4693), eight 2058 (£10,295), four 300 (£1873), sixteen 402 (£4543), fifty-two 185 (£10,618), eleven hundred and thirty-seven 325 (£33,054).

The parishes are in the presbyteries of Stirling and Dunblane and synod of Perth and Stirling. The places of worship are 7 Established (3721 communicants in 1878), 6 Free Church (1473 communicants in 1880), 5 U.P. (1887 members in 1879), 1 Congregational, 1 Evangelical Union, 1 Baptist, 2 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1880, the county had 13 schools, 12 being public, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Roman Catholic. With total accommodation for 4983 children, these in that year had 4639 scholars on their registers, an average attendance of 3632, and grants amounting to £3151, 19s. 11d., whilst the certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered 40, 4, and 33.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 5 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and about 36 magistrates. The courts are held at ALLOA. The police force, in 1880, comprised 6 men for Alloa, and 8 for the rest of the county, and the salary of the superintendent in Alloa was £80; of the chief constable for the county, £160. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1879, was 204; convicted, 178; committed for trial, 8; not dealt with, 8. The committals for crime, in the yearly average of 1864-68, were 25; of 1870-74, 38; of 1875-79, 15. The county prison is at Alloa. The annual value of real property, assessed at £37,978 in 1815, was £52,923 in 1843, £75,113 in 1866, £98,267 in 1875, and £114,971, 15s. 4d. in 1882. The county unites with Kinross-shire in sending a member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837); and it politically includes the Stirlingshire parish of Alva, the Perthshire parishes of Tulliallan and Culross, and the Perthshire section of Logie parish. The parliamentary constituency, in 1881, was 1455. Pop. (1801) 10,858, (1811), 12,010, (1821) 13,263, (1831) 14,729, (1841) 19,155, (1851) 22,951, (1861) 21,450, (1871) 23,747, (1881) 25,677, of whom 13,473 were females. Houses (1881) 5315 inhabited, 565 vacant, 20 building.

The registration county gives off the civil county's part of Stirling parish to Stirlingshire, and of Logie parish to Perthshire; and had, in 1881, a population of 24,022. All the parishes are assessed for the poor; and

all but Logie are included in Stirling combination. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 453; of dependants on these, 238; of casual poor, 165; of dependants on these, 98. The receipts for the poor, in the same year, were £5290, 1s. 2d.; and the expenditure was £4622, 12s. 2½d. The number of pauper lunatics was 55, their cost being £1135, 4s. 5d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 9·4 in 1874, 5·7 in 1876, 7·9 in 1878 and 1879, and 15·1 in the second quarter of 1881.

The territory now forming Clackmannanshire belonged anciently to the Caledonian Damnonii. Its chief matters of historical interest are noticed under Clackmannan and Alloa; and its chief antiquities are a Caledonian stone circle in Tillocultry parish, Clackmannan, Alloa, and Sauchie towers, Castle-Campbell, and Cambuskenneth Abbey.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Cladich, a hamlet in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the E shore of Loch Awe, 9½ miles N of Inverary. It has a post office, an inn, and a public school.

Claig, a ruined fortalice in Killarrow and Kilmeny parish, Argyllshire, on Fraoch island, at the SE entrance of the Sound of Islay. Built by the Macdonalds, it was defended by a ditch, and served both to command the Sound and as a prison.

Claigeon, a small bay in Kildalton parish, on the E side of Islay island, Argyllshire.

Clairinch, a Loch Lomond islet of Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, 1½ furlong SE of the middle part of Inchealloch, and ¾ mile W by N of the mouth of the Endrick. It measures 2½ furlongs by 1, and is wooded.

Claistron, a modern mansion in the NW of Orphir parish, Orkney, on the coast, 15 miles WSW of Kirkwall. It was the residence of the late Lord Armadale.

Clamshell or Scallopshell, a cave in Staffa island, Argyllshire. It is 130 feet long and 30 high, whilst gradually contracting from a width of 17 feet at the entrance. One side consists of regular basaltic columns, so curved as to resemble the inner timbers of a ship; the other is a mural face so pitted with ends of basaltic columns as to look like the surface of a honeycomb.

Clanside, a Nairnshire hamlet, 4 miles from its post-town Nairn.

Clanyard, a bay of Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire. The bay opens from the Irish Channel, to the N of Laggantalluch Head, 5½ miles NW of the Mull of Galloway; and, triangular in outline, measures 2½ miles across the chord, and 1 mile thence to its inmost recess. It lies thoroughly exposed to all winds from the SE to the NNW. See CASTLE CLANYARD.

Claoaig, a burn in Saddell and Skipness parish, N Kintyre, Argyllshire, which, formed by the Larachmor and lesser head-streams, winds 2½ miles south-eastward, past Skipness church, to Kilbrannan Sound, 2¾ miles WSW of Skipness Point. It abounds in trout and sea-trout.

Clar or Loch a'Chlair. See BADEN.

Clarebrand, a hamlet in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 2½ miles N by E of Castle-Douglas. Here, half a century since, flourished two most original poets, John Gerrond, the blacksmith, and Samuel Wilson.

Clarencefield, a village in Ruthwell parish, Dumfriesshire, near Ruthwell station, 7½ miles W by N of Annan, under which it has a post office.

Clarkston, a village in Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NNW of Busby, and 5½ miles S of Glasgow. It has a station on the Glasgow, Busby, and East Kilbride railway. Pop. (1881) 763.

Clarkston, a village in New Monkland parish, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Shotts parish, Lanarkshire. The village, standing near the right bank of North Calder Water, has a station on the main Bathgate line of the North British, 1½ mile E of Airdrie, of which it ranks as a suburb, and under which it has a post office. The parish, constituted in 1869, is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its minister's stipend is £120. The church was built about 1830 as a chapel of ease. Pop. of village (1881) 540; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 4902, (1881) 7073.

Clashcarnach, a harbour in the N of Durness parish, Sutherland, 3 miles E of Cape Wrath. It has a slip for boats; and it is the landing place for commodities required by Cape Wrath lighthouse, but it is nearly inaccessible during high northerly winds.

Clashmack, a hill (1229 feet) in the parish and 2 miles SW of the town of Huntly, NW Aberdeenshire, between the rivers Bogie and Deveron.

Clashnessie, a bay and a hamlet in the NW of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland. The bay enters between the Point of Stoer and Oldany island; lies exposed to NW winds; and, excepting over a small space at its head, is properly no more than part of the Minch. The hamlet lies at the bay's head, 2½ miles NNE of Stoer.

Clatchard. See ABDIE.

Clathick, an estate, with a mansion, in Monzievairst and Strowan parish, Perthshire, 2¾ miles ENE of Comrie. Its owner, Wm. Campbell Colquhoun, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1861), holds 1017 acres in the shire, valued at £666 per annum.

Clathy, a village, nearly in the centre of Findo-Gask parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles NNW of Dunning station. Near it are the mansions of Clathy Park, Clathybeg, and Clathymore.

Clatt (Gael. *cleithe*, 'concealed'), a post-office village and a parish in the western extremity of Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The village stands 3 miles SSW of Kennethmont station, this being 32¾ miles NW of Aberdeen; in 1501 it was erected by James IV. into a free burgh of barony, but its Tuesday market and its May and November fairs are now alike discontinued, and it consists to-day of mere vestiges of its former self, and of a few modern neighbouring erections called Hardgate of Clatt.

The parish is bounded NW by Rhynie, NE by Kennethmont, E by Leslie, S by Tullynessle, and W by Auchindoir. Its greatest length from N to S is 4 miles; its breadth from E to W varies between 1½ and 3¼ miles; and its land area is 5711 acres. The Water of Bogie flows ½ mile along the Rhynie border, and its affluent, the Burn of Kearn, traces 3½ miles of the western boundary, but the drainage is mainly carried eastward by head-streams of GADIE Burn. Of several chalybeate springs, one upon Correen is the most remarkable. The surface nowhere sinks below 550 feet above sea-level, whilst rising to 765 near Boghead, between the Burns of Gadie and Kearn, and to 1443 and 1588 feet on the Hill of Auchmedden and the Mire of Midgates, which culminate close to the southern border, and belong to the Correen Hills. Granite, whinstone, and clay-slate are the prevailing rocks; and the soils range from a rich deep loam to light sandy earth, mixed with decomposed slate and small stones. Little more than one-half of the entire area is in tillage, about 300 acres being planted, and the rest being either pasture or waste. Remains of a 'Druidical circle,' 20 yards in diameter, are in the northern division of the parish, where also upwards of twenty tumuli were discovered in 1838. In the SW corner was fought the clan battle of Tillyangus (1571), in which the Forbesees were worsted by the Gordons. KNOCKESPOCK is the only mansion; and the property is divided among two proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and three of less, than £100. Clatt is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £199. A pre-Reformation structure, as witnessed by a carved tabernacle and a piscina found in it, the church was almost rebuilt in 1799, and reseated in 1828, containing now 342 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 98 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £51, 10s. Valuation (1881) £4101, 7s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 433, (1821) 551, (1871) 483, (1881) 452.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Clattering Briggs, a village in the parish and near the station of Longforgan, SE Perthshire, 6 miles WSW of Dundee.

Clatto, an estate in St Andrews and Kemback parishes, NE Fife. Its mansion stands near Blebo Craigs, on the southern slope of Clatto Hill (547 feet), 5 miles W by S of St Andrews. Its late owner was Sir Jn. Law,

CLAUCHAN

K.C.B., G.C.S.I. (1788-1880), a distinguished Indian General.

Clauchan. See CLACHAN.

Clauchandolly, a hamlet in Borgue parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW by S of Kirkcudbright.

Clava, a dismal plain in the Nairnshire section of Croy and Dalross parish, on the right bank of the river Nairn, 6 miles E of Inverness, and opposite Culloden battlefield. It contains a large and very striking assemblance of ancient Caledonian stone circles and cairns. The circles vary from 36 to 420 feet in circumference, and many of them seem unfinished. Four of the cairns appear to have been constructed out of pre-existent circles; and one of them, on being cleared away, was found to conceal a passage leading to a circular convex chamber, 12 feet in diameter and 10 feet high. In the summer of 1881 the fallen standing stones were again set up, and the ground was cleared around the largest circle, when causewayed paths were discovered, leading from the base of the cairn to three of the outer standing stones. A great number of 'cup-markings' have also been recently found on stones in this locality.

Claven. See DUNDONALD.

Claverhouse, a hamlet and a bleachfield in Mains parish, Forfarshire. The village stands on Dighty Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Dundee, under which it has a post office. The bleachfield adjoins the hamlet, and is a very extensive establishment for the boiling and bleaching of yarn and linen cloth. Claverhouse mansion, which stood a little to the N, was the family seat of John Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee (1643-89), the 'Bloody Claver'se' of the Covenanters, the 'Bonnie Dundee' of Jacobites; its site is now occupied by a modern monumental structure, in the form of a ruin.

Claybarns, a village in Newton parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Dalkeith.

Clayhole. See STRANRAER.

Clayhouses, a village in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, near Gorebridge station.

Clayland. See CLELAND.

Claypots, an old castle in the E of Dundee parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NW of Broughty Ferry. It is popularly regarded as the residence of a mistress of Cardinal Beaton; but it really was not built for some years after the cardinal's assassination. The legend of its brownie is given on pp. 326, 327, of Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (3d ed. 1870).

Clayquhat, a mansion in the northern division of Blairgowrie parish, Perthshire, 7 miles NNW of Blairgowrie town.

Clayshank. See CLACHSHANT.

Clayburn, a loch on the mutual border of Yarrow and Etrick parishes, Selkirkshire, 9 miles ESE of the head of St Mary's Loch. Lying nearly 1000 feet above sea-level, it measures $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs by 1; and sends off a streamlet of its own name, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-south-westward, to Rankle Burn, at the site of Buccleuch Castle.

Cleat, an estate, with a mansion, in Westray island, Orkney. The mansion stands near Pierwall village, 20 miles N of Kirkwall.

Cleaven Dyke. See CAPUTH.

Cleddin, a burn in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbar-tonshire. Part of the fosse of Antoninus' Wall is traceable in a field near it.

Cleghorn, a mansion, an estate, and a station in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire. The mansion stands near the station, on the right bank of Mouse Water, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Lanark town, and is an old but comfortable edifice, surrounded by a finely-wooded park. Its owner, Wm. Elliott-Lockhart, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1878), holds 2280 acres in the shire, valued at £2554 per annum. The estate includes a romantic ravine along the course of Mouse Water; had anciently a chapel; and contains vestiges of a Roman camp, 600 yards long and 420 broad, supposed to have been formed by Agricola. The station is on the Glasgow and Carstairs section of the Caledonian railway, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Carstairs; and adjoins the junction of the branch line to Lanark and Douglas.

CLELAND

Cleish, a village and a parish in the S of Kinrossshire. The village stands on the N border of the parish, near the left bank of Gairney Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Cleish Road station, $2\frac{1}{2}$ W by N of Blairadam station, and 3 SSW of Kinross, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Fossoway and Kinross, NE by Portnoak, E by Balingry, S by Beath and Dunfermline, W by Dunfermline, and NW by Fossoway. Its greatest length from E to W is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from N to S varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6214 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 14 are water. Black Loch (2×1 furl.) and Loch Glow ($6 \times 3\frac{1}{3}$ furl.) lie on the Dunfermline border; near them, in the interior, are the still tinier Lurg and Dow Lochs. The Pow Burn traces the north-western, Gairney Water the northern, and the early course of the sluggish ORE great part of the southern, boundary; and the two first receive from the interior ten or twelve northward-flowing rivulets. In the E are Blairadam Inn (337 feet above sea-level), Brackly Wood (1072) on a western outskirt of BENARTY, and Blackdub (393); westward, the surface attains 707 feet near Blairadam, 933 in Cowden Wood, 539 near West Mains, and 1240 on Dumglow, the highest of the Cleish Hills. The rocks are variously eruptive, Silurian, and carboniferous. Basalt is quarried, and excellent sandstone is plentiful; good limestone occurs, and coal was formerly worked. The arable soil, in the W, is clay; further E is good loam; still further E is gravel and sand; in the SE is stiff retentive loam; and elsewhere is of various character. The grass on the highest hills is of fine quality, and forms excellent pasture for sheep. Traces of an ancient fort or camp are on one of the summits of the Cleish Hills; and urns, containing human bones and pieces of charcoal, have been found under former cairns. A rock, the Lecture Stone, is in a stone dyke $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the parish church; and was used, in pre-Reformation days, as a rest for the coffin during the reading of the burial service. A stone, inserted in a bridge at the E end of the parish, bears an inscription indicating the road here to have been that by which Queen Mary fled from Loch Leven Castle. The schoolhouse, in which the poet Michael Bruce (1746-67) was schoolmaster, stood on what now is the farmstead of Gairney Bridge; and the public house, in which Ebenezer Erskine and the three other fathers of the Secession formed themselves into a presbytery (15 Dec. 1733), stood on the site of that farmstead's stables. The principal mansions are BLAIRADAM and Cleish Castle. The latter, 7 furlongs W of the village, is a fine old structure; its owner, Harry Young, Esq. (b. 1816; suc. 1840), holds 1910 acres in the shire, valued at £1979, 10s. per annum. Eight lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of upwards of £50. Cleish is in the presbytery of Kinross and synod of Fife; the living is worth £188. The church, rebuilt in 1832, is a very neat edifice containing over 400 sittings; a public school, with accommodation for 81 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42, and a grant of £46, 6s. Valuation (1882) £6775, 8s. Pop. (1801) 625, (1831) 681, (1861) 649, (1871) 539, (1881) 498.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Cleland, a village of N Lanarkshire, chiefly in Shotts parish, but partly also in Bothwell. With a station on the Morningside branch of the Caledonian, it stands near the left bank of South Calder Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Holytown, 7 E of Bothwell village, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E by N of Motherwell, under which it has a post office. It mainly depends on the large neighbouring collieries of the Omoa and Cleland Coal and Iron Company; at it are an Established chapel of ease (1877), a Free church, and St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1877), to the last of which, designed by Messrs Peyin, a presbytery was added in 1881. Cleland and Omoa public school and Cleland Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 300 and 254 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 199 and 240, and grants of £190, 7s. 2d. and £182. Pop. (1861) 1233, (1871) 819, (1881) 1626.

Cleland and Midcalder Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

CLEPHANTOWN

Clephantown, a village in Croy parish, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of the town of Nairn, near the left bank of Nairn river.

Clephington. See DUNDEE.

Clerkington, an estate, with a mansion, in Haddington parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Haddington town. Its owner, Capt. James Flower Houstoun (b. 1842; suc. 1879), holds 5148 acres in the shire, valued at £2268 per annum.

Clerkston. See CLARKSTON.

Clermiston, an estate, with a mansion, in Corstorphine parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Corstorphine village, and was built in 1792, at a cost of £3000. The estate belonged in 1771 to the eminent physician Sir Alexander Dick, forming till then a part of the barony of Corstorphine, and was afterwards sold to Samuel Mitchelson, who built the mansion. Sold again in 1795 to George Robinson for £11,000, and yet again in 1836 to Francis Jeffrey, Lord Jeffrey, for £15,250, it is now the property of Wm. Macfie, Esq., who owns 124 acres in the shire, valued at £443 per annum.

Clett, a rocky islet of Thurso parish, Caithness, about 80 yards from the extremity of Holburn Head. Rising to a considerable height from the sea, it is covered in summer by vast flocks of sea-fowl, and offers a grand appearance amid the surf of billows during storms.

Cleugh, a burn in Sorn parish, Ayrshire, rising, at 980 feet above sea-level, on the NW slope of Blackside, and running 4 miles south-westward to the river Ayr, between Sorn Castle and Sorn church. It intersects the castle grounds, traversing a richly-wooded glen, and making several romantic falls.

Cleughearn, a shooting-lodge of the Earl of Eglinton, in East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of East Kilbride station.

Cleugh-Heads. See APLEGARTH.

Clickamier, a lake near Lerwick, in Shetland. It has an island crowned with one of the largest round towers or burghs in Shetland; and, being partially drained in 1874, it was found to contain, at its southern extremity, some curious ancient sepulchral remains.

Cliff, a sound or strait and a hill-ridge in the SW of Shetland. The sound separates West Barry island from the Quarff district of the mainland; measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and from nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to 2 miles in width; has a depth of 8 or 10 fathoms; is flanked, on both sides, by high grounds; and cannot be safely navigated in stormy weather. The hill-ridge, in Quarff district, flanking the eastern shore of the sound, has a maximum altitude of more than 500 feet.

Cliff, a beautiful loch in Unst island, Shetland, the largest of several in the valley which bisects the island from end to end. It measures about 3 miles by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; contains loch-trout, running 3 to the lb.; receives the Burn of Baliasta; and sends off Cliff Burn to the Bay of Burravirch.

Clifton, a village in Killin parish, Perthshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Tyndrum station. Lead mines, belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane on the top of a hill $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW, employed over 100 men in 1839, but are now discontinued.

Clifton, the seat of malleable iron works in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, in the vicinity of Coatbridge. In 1879 it had 19 puddling furnaces and 3 rolling mills.

Clifton Hall, a mansion in the Edinburghshire section of Kirkliston parish, standing amid a beautiful park, which is bounded by the river Almond and the Union Canal, 2 miles W of Ratho. Its owner, Sir Jas. Ramsay-Gibson-Maitland, fourth Bart. since 1818 (b. 1848; suc. 1876), holds 4505 acres in the shire, valued at £14,246 per annum.

Clifton Park, an estate in Morebattle and Linton parishes, NE Roxburghshire. The mansion on it is in Linton parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Morebattle village; its owner, Rt. Hy. Elliot, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1873), holds 5258 acres in the shire, valued at £5178 per annum.

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Clifton Hill (905 feet), $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the E, is a beautiful dome-shaped eminence, on the right bank of Bowmont Water.

Clintmains, a hamlet in Merton parish, SW Berwickshire, near the left bank of the Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of St Boswells, under which it has a post office.

Clints of Drumore, a height (950 feet) in the NE of Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, 9 furlongs N of Drumore station.

Clintwood, a vanished castle in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Newcastleton.

Clippens-Square. See BALAKLAVA.

Cloanden, an estate, with a mansion, near Auchterarder, SE Perthshire. Its owner, the widow of Robert Haldane (d. 1877), holds 747 acres in the shire, valued at £683 per annum.

Clober, an extensive bleachfield and a mansion in New Kilpatrick parish, Stirlingshire, on Allander Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Milngavie. The bleachfield turns out annually about $3\frac{1}{4}$ million yards of cloth. The mansion is a modern edifice, in the old English manor style, after designs by Mr Baird of Glasgow.

Cloch, a small headland in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, at the southward bend of the Firth of Clyde, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by S of Dunoon, 3 miles SSE of Strone Point, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ SSW of Barons Point. It has a lighthouse, a circular tower rising 76 feet above the water's level, built in 1797, and showing a fixed white light; and it commands a very brilliant view of the opposite shores of the Firth.

Clochan, a village in Rathven parish, NW Banffshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Port-Gordon. It has a post office under Fochabers.

Clochcan, a hamlet in Old Deer parish, NE Aberdeenshire, 3 miles SW of Stuartfield. A public school at it, with accommodation for 110 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 107, and a grant of £72, 1s.

Clochnabane. See CLACHNABEN.

Clochoderick, a huge isolated rock on the SW border of Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Kilbarchan town. It measures 22 feet in length, 17 in breadth, and 12 in height; consists of greenstone, the same in kind as that of neighbouring hills; and has been deemed 'Druidical,' but appears to be nothing more than a fragment of a compact hill mass, gradually isolated by the slow disintegration and washing away of surrounding softer portions of trap rock.

Clocksbriggs, a railway station near the mutual boundary of Forfar and Rescobie parishes, Forfarshire, on the Arbroath and Forfar railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Forfar.

Cloffin, a burn in the W of Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire. Formed by three head-streams, it runs 2 miles eastward to Evan Water, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Moffat town.

Cloghill, an estate, with a mansion, in Newhills parish, Aberdeenshire, 5 miles W by N of Aberdeen.

Clola, a hamlet in Old Deer parish, E Aberdeenshire, 3 miles S of Mintlaw, under which it has a post office. At it is also a Free church, rebuilt about 1863.

Cloucaird Castle, a mansion in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Girvan Water, $\frac{5}{8}$ miles ESE of Maybole. Dating partly from the 16th century, with a huge square tower, it received additions in 1814, forming an entirely new front.

Clonyard. See COLVEND.

Closeburn (12th century *Kylosbern*, 'church of Osbern'), a village and a parish of Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village, standing 238 feet above sea-level, has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $11\frac{3}{8}$ miles NNW of Dumfries, $2\frac{3}{8}$ SSE of Thornhill, and $80\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Glasgow; at it are a post office under Thornhill and an inn.

The parish is bounded N by Crawford in Lanarkshire, NE by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, E by Kirkmichael, SE by Kirkmahoe, SW by Keir, and NW by Morton. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is $9\frac{3}{8}$ miles; from E to W it has a varying breadth of 5 and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, whilst in the S converging to a point; and its area is $29,347\frac{1}{2}$

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acres, of which 245½ are water. The NITH flows 1½ mile S by E through the western corner of the parish, then 5½ miles SSE along the boundary with Keir; the Water of AE, hurrying 8 miles southward from its source upon Queensberry Hill on its way toward Kinnel Water, and so to the Annan, roughly traces all the eastern border; whilst from Morton Closeburn is parted by CAMPLE Water, winding southward and westward to the Nith. A number of burns run to these streams from the interior—Hen Grain, Clerk Grain, Pishnack Burn, Bran Burn, Capel Water, and Windygill Burn, south-eastward to the Ae; Crichope Burn, south-westward to the Cample; and Clauchrie Burn, southward to the Nith. Of these the most notable is Crichope Burn, which, rising in a moss near the northern extremity of the parish, forms, not far from its source, a beautiful cascade, the 'Grey Mare's Tail,' over a precipice of nearly 100 feet in sheer descent. Half a mile lower down the water has, in the course of ages, hollowed out to itself a narrow passage through a mass of red freestone, where a peculiarly romantic linn is upwards of 100 feet from top to bottom, and, although 20 feet deep, is yet so strait at its head that one might easily clear it, but for the yawning gulf below and the din of the water running its dark course. 'Inaccessible in great measure to man, this linn,' says the *Old Statistical*, 'was deemed the habitation of imaginary beings, and at the entrance there was a curious cell, the "Elf's Kirk," which, proving a good freestone quarry, has lately been demolished, and from the haunt of elves has been converted into abodes for men. In the days of the Covenanters, the religious, flying from their persecutors, found a safe hiding-place in Crichope Linn; and a chair, cut out by Nature in the rock, was in later times the resort of a shoemaker, and ever since has borne the name of the "Sutor's Seat."' By Sir Walter Scott, in his *Old Mortality*, this place was chosen for Balfour of Burley's lair. The only two sheets of water now of any size are Loch Ettrick (2¼ × 1 furl.) and Townhead Loch (2½ × 1 furl.), Castle Loch having been drained in 1859. Where the Nith quits the parish, close to Auldgirth station, the surface sinks to 92 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward and north-north-eastward to 784 feet near High Auldgirth, 847 at Clauchrie Hill, 1011 at Auchencairn Height, 1006 at Glencorse Hill, 1156 at Great Hill, 1045 at Sowens Knowe, 1431 at Queen Hill, 1675 at Wee Queensberry, 2285 at QUEENSBERRY, 1989 at Garroch Fell, and 2190 at Gana Hill, which culminates right on the Lanarkshire border. The rocks are chiefly Silurian and Devonian. Laminated sandstone, suitable for paving and slating, and limestone, have both been largely worked, the latter since 1770. The only ground comparatively level, between the railway and the Nith, has a fine rich loamy soil, which on the lower uplands changes to light dry earth, and further N to desolate moss and moor. Along the Nith the parish is finely planted, containing 1158 acres of woodlands; but few of the trees are more than 80 years old. Near the Castle is a sulphureous, and at Town-Cleugh, a chalybeate, spring. About a mile of the CATRAIL may be traced near Town-foot farm-steading; on Barmuir Hill is a 'Druidical' circle; and at different points there are seven tumuli and six cairns, the largest of which, Mid and Pottis Shank Cairns, are respectively 217 and 220 feet in circumference, and 12 and 9 feet high. Bronze celts and tripods have also been discovered, and two Roman cinerary urns were exhumed in 1823 in the garden of Wallace Hall. Closeburn's most interesting antiquity, however, is Closeburn Castle, a quadrangular tower, which, 56 feet high, has walls from 6 to 12 feet high, and consists of a ground-floor and three vaulted apartments. Hill Burton describes it as a featureless Scotch peel, which never seems to have possessed the Norman archway depicted in Grose's *Antiquities*; but, according to Dr Ramage, the Norman mouldings have in reality been plastered over. The barony of Kylosbern belonged to the crown in the reign of David I. (1123-54); his grandson, Alexander II., confirmed its possession, in 1232, to Ivan de Kirkpatrick, ancestor of that Roger de

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Kirkpatrick who in 1305 'made siccar' of the Red Comyn at Dumfries, and also of the Empress Eugenie. Thomas Kirkpatrick, for loyalty to Charles I., in 1685 received a baronetcy, the eighth and present holder of which is Sir James Kirkpatrick (b. 1841; suc. 1880); but the estate was sold in 1783 to the Rev. Jas. Stuart-Menteth, and in 1852 to Douglas Baird, Esq., whose twin co-heiresses, Mrs Fred. Ern. Villiers and Viscountess Cole, together hold 13,550 acres in the shire, valued at £11,219 per annum. A mansion built by the first baronet was, through the carelessness of drunken servants, burned to the ground on the night of 29 Aug. 1748, with all the family papers, portraits, and plate; the present Closeburn Hall is a very fine Grecian edifice. Wallace Hall School, giving education in English, mathematics, and modern and classical languages, was founded in 1723 by Jn. Wallace, merchant in Glasgow, and a native of Closeburn. The dwelling-house was built in 1795, and the whole was greatly improved in 1842; Crauford Tait Ramage, LL.D. (1803-81), a zealous antiquary and man of letters, was rector from 1841. Natives of Closeburn were Dr John Hunter (1746-1837) and the Rev. Dr Gillespie (1778-1844), both professors of humanity at St Andrews, and Dr Aglionby Ross Carson (1780-1850), rector of Edinburgh High School; Rt. Paterson ('Old Mortality') has likewise been claimed, but really was born in Hawick. The fanatical Elspeth Buchan, with several of her followers, lodged in the outhouses of New Cample farm—now 'Buchan Ha'—from April 1784 to March 1787; once she was assailed as a witch, but protected by the sheriff, who afterwards tried 42 of the rioters. Closeburn has memories, too, of Burns, who about 1788 paid many a visit at the old castle to Willie Stewart, the father of 'Lovely Polly,' and factor to Mr Menteth (W. M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire*, 1870, pp. 22-25). Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £100. Comprising the ancient parish of Dalgarnock since 1697, Closeburn is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £364. The church (1741; 650 sittings) was very dilapidated in 1875, when there was talk of building a new one on a different site. There is also a Free church; and Closeburn public and Lakehead girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 60 and 110 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42 and 40, and grants of £28, 3s. and £28, 19s. Valuation (1881) £18,333, 11s. Pop. (1801) 1679, (1831) 1680, (1841) 1530, (1851) 1732, (1861) 1651, (1871) 1612, (1881) 1512.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 9, 10, 15, 16, 1863-64. See pp. 167-304 of C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Closeburn* (Dumf. 1876).

Clouden. See CLUDEN.

Clousta, a bay or voe in Sandsting and Aithsting parish, Shetland, penetrating the land for 1½ mile in a southerly and south-easterly direction. It affords excellent anchorage and good shelter.

Clova, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish of N Forfarshire, in Cortachy and Clova parish. The hamlet, Millton of Clova, stands, at 800 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the South Esk, 1½ mile SSW of Loch Brandy, 15 miles N by W of Kirriemuir, and 19 S by W of Ballater; at it are a good inn, a public school, and the church, which, almost rebuilt in 1730, contains 250 sittings. Its padlocked jugs were presented in 1870 to the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. On a neighbouring knoll are the ruins of a castle, the seat once of a branch of the Ogilvies. The parish is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1871) 151, (1881) 105.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Clova House. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN.

Cloven Crag. See PERTH.

Clovenfords, a small village in Caddonfoot *quoad sacra* parish, and in the Selkirkshire section of Stow parish, on the left bank of Caddon Water, 9 furlongs N of its influx to the Tweed, and 3¼ miles W of Galashiels. At it are a station on the Peebles and Galashiels section of the North British, a post office under Galashiels, an inn, and the Tweed vineries, a splendid

establishment heated by 5 miles of hot-water pipes, and yielding yearly 15,000 lbs. of grapes. John Leyden was schoolmaster here in 1792; Scott often came hither in the fishing season; and Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy here passed the night of 18 Sept. 1803.

Cloven Hills. See FORBES.

Cloven Stone. See FINDHORN.

Clovulin, a village in the district and 1 mile WSW of the village of Ardgour, N Argyllshire, near the W shore of Loch Linnhe.

Clow, a burn in Pettinain parish, Lanarkshire, running to the Clyde.

Cloy, a burn on the E side of Arran, Buteshire. It rises at 1480 feet above sea-level, and runs 4 miles NE and N by W to a confluence with the Shurtg and Rosie Burns, their united waters entering Brodick Bay $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further N.

Cluanadh. See CLUNIE, Aberdeenshire.

Cluany, Loch. See CLUNIE.

Cluden, a small river of Kirkcudbright and Dumfries shires. It is formed by the confluence of the CAIRN and Old Water of Cluden, close to the beautiful Routing Bridge, on the mutual boundary of Kirkpatrick-Irongray parish in Kirkcudbrightshire, and Holywood in Dumfriesshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dumfries by road. Thence it winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary between the shires, and falls into the 'sweeping-Nith' at Lincluden, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Dumfries. It figures in our pastoral poetry as 'lonely Cluden's hermit stream,' but nevertheless has a soft and lovely character, connected rather with fields and woods and lawns than sheepwalks. It contains large yellow trout and a few pike; and is ascended by salmon, grilse, sea-trout, and herlings. Its salmon are a distinct variety from those of the Nith, thicker and shorter in the body, much shorter in the head, and generally of a darker hue.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Cluden, Old Water of. See OLD WATER.

Cluggy. See CASTLECLUGGY.

Clumlee, a hamlet and a headland in the E of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 17 miles SSW of Lerwick.

Clumley, Loch. See SANDWICK.

Clune, an estate in the E of Carnock parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Dunfermline. It contains Balclune and Easter Clune hamlets; and includes rising grounds which command magnificent views.

Clunes, a station in Kirkehill parish, N Invernesshire, on the Highland railway, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Inverness. Near it is Clunes mansion.

Clunie (Gael. *cluaine*, 'place of the good pasture'), a parish in Stormont district, NE Perthshire, whose church, on the W shore of the Loch of Clunie, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of the post-town, Blairgowrie, and which contains the post-office hamlet of Forneth. Irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Kirkmichael, E by the Blackcraig section of Blairgowrie, Kinloch, and Caputh, SW by Caputh, W by Caputh and Dowally-Dunkeld, NW by Logierait. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,678 acres, of which 294 $\frac{1}{4}$ are water, and 1458 belong to two detached portions, Essendy ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile) and Gourdie ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ mile), which, lying less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of the main body, are separated therefrom by Caputh. Baden Burn, rising on Meall Dubh, flows 2 miles SSE through the southern interior, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the Blairgowrie boundary, which for $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile more is traced by LORNTY Burn, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE through Clunie from Loch Benachally. BUCKNY Burn, again, runs 2 miles S and W along the western border, and through the interior to the LUNAN, which itself winds 3 miles ESE through the southern division of the parish to the Loch of Clunie, next $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E to the Loch of Drumallie. The Loch of Clunie, in shape resembling a triangle with southward apex, has an equal utmost length and breadth of 5 furlongs, is 84 feet deep, and contains pike, perch, trout, and eels; Loch BENACHALLY ($7 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) is the other chief sheet of water. The surface sinks in the furthest S to 230, in the SE to 195, feet above sea-level; thence ris-

ing northward to 653 feet on the Craig of Clunie, a romantic mass of trap rock, and to 560 near Stars of Forneth, 1045 on Arlick, 1594 on BENACHALLY, 1692 at Craig Wood, and 1775 on Meall Dubh, which culminates right on the Kirkmichael boundary. In the detached portions are Gourdie Hill (517 feet) and Aikenshead (296). Granite, quartz, sandstone, and limestone are plentiful; and a fine blue slate, copper pyrites, and sulphate of barytes are found. Mineral springs are at Milton of Clunie, and a little to the E of Bogmile. The soil of the arable lands is generally light and gravelly, but yields good crops. Nearly 3000 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and hundreds of acres, waste not long ago, are covered now with thriving plantations of larch and Scotch pine. A number of cairns have disappeared, but part of the Picts' Dyke is traceable near Buckny Burn; near the church is a standing stone; and eight parallel mounds and trenches, known as the Steeds' Stalls, and said to have been formed by an advanced guard of the Caledonian host to watch the movements of the invading Romans, are on the SE slope of Gourdie Hill. On a large green knoll, too, 50 feet high, to the W of the Loch of Clunie, are vestiges of a 'summer palace or hunting-seat of Kenneth Macalpin,' according to the *Old Statistical*; and on an islet in the loch itself are the ruins of Clunie Castle. The islet, half an acre in extent, is evidently artificial, a crannoge probably or lake-dwelling; the castle, with walls 9 feet in thickness, is said to have been built by George Brown, Bishop of Dunkeld from 1485 to 1514, to have been a residence of the Earls of Airlie, and to have been the birthplace of the Admiral Crichton (1560-83). The last it certainly was not, for he was born at Elick in Dumfriesshire; possibly, however, part of his boyhood was spent in this parish, where his father purchased an estate. Forneth and Gourdie are the principal mansions; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of less than £100. Clunie is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £271. The parish church, rebuilt in 1840, is a good Gothic structure, with a tower and 600 sittings; a Free church stands in the Essendy section. A public school, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £86, 16s. Valuation (1881) £8018, 8s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 913, (1831) 944, (1861) 699, (1871) 603, (1881) 582.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Clunie, a loch of Glenshiel and Urquhart parishes, on the mutual boundary of Ross and Inverness shires, 16 miles W by N of Fort Augustus. Lying 606 feet above sea-level, it has a length from W to E of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, whilst its width varies between 1 furlong and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. At its head it receives the river Clunie, flowing $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, and at its foot sends off the river Moriston to Loch Ness; its northern shore is skirted by Wade's military road from Fort Augustus to Invershiel, and also, closer, by the more modern road thither from Invermoriston. A dreary, featureless lake, but one that affords good trout-fishing.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Clunie Water, a stream of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, formed by two head-streams, Baddoch Burn and Allt Bhruididh, which rise at 2500 feet above sea-level, close to the Perthshire and Forfarshire borders. Thence it runs 7 miles north-by-eastward along rocky Glen Clunie, and falls into the Dee, 1 mile below Castleton of Braemar. Its chief affluent is CAL-LADER Burn. The Queen's 'last expedition' with the Prince Consort (16 Oct. 1861) lay up Glen Clunie.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Cluny, a parish of Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 2 miles SSW of Monymusk station on the Alford Valley railway, this being $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Aberdeen. It has a post office under Aberdeen, with which it communicates daily by coach. Irregular in shape, it is bounded N by Monymusk, NE by Kemnay, E by Skene, S by Echt and Midmar, SW by Kincardine O'Neil, and W by Tough. Its greatest length from E to W is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth from N to S varies between 1 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles;

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and its land area is 9741 acres, including a detached portion ($1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ mile) lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the western extremity of the main body, and surrounded by Midmar and Kincardine O'Neil. Much of the southern boundary is traced by Kinnernie Burn; of the northern, by Tor Burn, which from the interior receives the Burn of Cluny, with its affluents, the Douglas, Corsindae, and Linton rivulets. The drainage belongs thus partly to the Dee, but chiefly to the Don. The surface sinks on the Tor Burn to 260 feet above sea-level, and over the eastern half of the parish nowhere much exceeds 600 feet; westward it rises to Black Hill (608 feet) and Green Hill (1607), which culminates right upon the Midmar border. Granite is the prevailing rock; and the soils vary from deep yellowish loam along the streams to light, dry, moorish earth on the hill slopes. A large area is under wood, the plantations of Scotch firs and larch ranging in age from 20 to 100 years, and in extent from 1 to 900 acres. Antiquities are three Caledonian circles, five standing-stones, and, in the western half of the parish, the ruins of Tilliecairn Castle, once held by Matthew Lumsden, who died in 1580, and who was author of *A Genealogical History of the House of Forbes*. Cluny Castle, rebuilt (1840-72) on the site of the 15th century stronghold of a Huntly Gordon, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Monymusk station, and is a stately castellated pile of grey granite, with central quadrangle, high parapets and corner turrets, a richly decorated oratory, and a pinetum comprising 400 varieties. Its owner, the widow of John Gordon, Esq. of Cluny (1822-78), who held 20,395 acres in the shire, valued at £13,714 per annum, in 1880 married Sir Reginald Cathcart, Bart. of Killochan. (See also BELCHESTER.) Other mansions are CASTLE FRASER and Linton House, the latter 3 miles SSE of Monymusk station; and in all 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 6 of less, than £100. Cluny is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £224. The parish church is a plain old building; and there is a Free church near Linton House. Four schools—Cluny public and Free Church, Corennie Gordon's female, and Castle Fraser proprietary—with respective accommodation for 153, 99, 64, and 29 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 60, 71, 57, and 21, and grants of £43, 10s., £43, 1s. 4d., £48, 17s., and £13, 16s. Valuation (1881) £7526, 13s. 9d. Pop. (1801) 821, (1841) 959, (1861) 1254, (1871) 1366, (1881) 1298.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Cluny, a village in Auchterderran parish, Fife, 1 mile E of Cardenden station, and 4 miles NW of Kirkcaldy. Extensive collieries are in its eastern vicinity.

Cluny Castle, a mansion in Laggan parish, Invernesshire, on the left bank of the Spey, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kingussie, by the road thence to Loch Laggan. It is the seat of the chiefs of the Clan Macpherson, a line remarkable for its loyalty to the house of Stewart, in the persons of Queen Mary, Charles I., the Old Chevalier, and Prince Charles Edward. The Cluny Macpherson at the time of the '45 distinguished himself at Clifton and Falkirk, and for nine years after led the life of a fugitive on his own estate, £1000 being set upon his head, and his house being plundered and burned. In the present castle—a massive turreted, two-storied, granite edifice—are various relics of the rebellion, as the target, lace wrist-ruffles, and an autograph letter of the Prince. There is also the black pipe chanter, on which depends the welfare of the house of Cluny, and which all true members of the Clan Vuirich believe to have fallen from heaven in place of that lost at the conflict on the North Inch of Perth. Cluny Castle was visited by the Queen and Prince Consort, from Ardverkie, in 1847. Its present owner, Ewen Macpherson of Cluny Macpherson (b. 1804; suc. 1817), holds 42,000 acres in the shire, valued at £4251 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 63, 64, 1873-74.

Cluny, Hill of. See FORRES.

Cluny or Clunio, Loch. See CLUNIE.

Clyde (Celt. *cluyd*, 'strong'; the *Clota* of Ptolemy), a river and a firth of western Scotland, and one of the chief commercial highways of the world. As to where

CLYDE

river ends and firth begins, authorities differ. At Glasgow, say some; at Dumbarton, more; and not until Gourrock, according to Sir John Hawkshaw: where it seems best to side with the majority. Another moot point is as to the Clyde's true source. Little Clydes Burn, its commonly reputed head-stream, rises in Crawford parish, S Lanarkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of the meeting-point of Lanark, Peebles, and Dumfries shires, at 1550 feet above sea-level, between Pin Stane (1695 feet) and Clyde Law (1789), and within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of head-streams of the Annan and the Tweed. So that, according to the time-honoured rhyme—

'Annan, Tweed, and Clyde
Rise a' out o' ae hill-side;
Tweed ran, Annan wan,
Clyde fell, and broke its neck owre Corra Linn.'

Thence it runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S, falling into the Clyde proper $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Crawford village. The 'Clyde proper,' we say, inasmuch as the Clyde's real source, must rather be looked for in Daer Water, which rises in the extreme S of the parish of Crawford and of the shire of Lanark, at 2000 feet above sea-level, on the NE slope of Gana Hill (2190 feet), within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Dumfriesshire border and of a sub-affluent of the Annan. It flows thence $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward to a confluence with Patrail or Powtrail Water, which, also rising in Crawford parish, and also close to the Dumfriesshire boundary, has a north-north-easterly course of 7 miles; and their united waters from this point onward are called, in the Ordnance Maps, the River Clyde.

The river Clyde has a total length, if one follows its windings, of 106 miles, viz., $17\frac{1}{2}$ from the head of Daer Water to its union with the Powtrail, 7 thence to Crawford, $36\frac{1}{2}$ from Crawford to Lanark Bridge, $14\frac{1}{2}$ from Lanark to Hamilton Bridge, $2\frac{3}{4}$ from Hamilton to Bothwell Brig, 14 from Bothwell to Glasgow Bridge, 10 from Glasgow to Old Kilpatrick, and 4 from Old Kilpatrick to Dumbarton. Its drainage area has been estimated at 1481 square miles, of which 39 belong to the South Calder, 50 to the North Calder, 22 to the Rotten Calder, 127 to the Kelvin, 93 to the White Cart, 107 to the Black Cart, and 305 to the Leven. Excepting for an eastward bend near Biggar, round the eastern base of Tinto, the Clyde at first takes an almost due northerly course to the near vicinity of Carnwath, receiving, on the left hand, Elvan Water, Glengonner Water, Duneaton Water, Robertson Burn, and Garf Water; on the right, Little Clydes Burn, Midlock Water, Camps Water, and Medwyn Water. Along its left bank lie the parishes of Crawford, Crawfordjohn, Wiston-Roberton, Symington, Covington, and Pettinain; along its right, of Crawford, Lamington-Wandel, Culter, Biggar, and Liberton. Next it winds west-by-southward, south-westward, and north-westward to Lanark, receiving Douglas Water on the left, at the point where it makes its sharp north-westward bend; forming above Lanark the famous falls of Bonnington, Corra, and Dundaff Linn; and having Pettinain, Carmichael, and Lesmahagow parishes on the left, Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark on the right. From Stonebyres Linn, below Lanark, the last of its four falls, it sweeps north-westward to Hamilton, and on to Bothwell and Uddingston, along the 'Trough of the Clyde,' its principal affluents here being the Nethan and the Avon to the left, Mouse Water and the South and North Calders to the right, whilst parishes on the left hand are Lesmahagow, Dalsersf, Hamilton, and Blantyre, and on the right hand Lanark, Carluke, Cambusnethan, Dalziel, and Bothwell. From just below Uddingston to Rutherglen its course lies almost due W, with Cambuslang and Rutherglen parishes on the left, Old Monkland, Shettleston, and Calton on the right, and the Rotten Calder on the left being its principal tributary. Lastly, from Rutherglen to Dumbarton it resumes a north-westerly course, Govan, Renfrew, Inchinnan, and Erskine parishes lying to the left, Glasgow, Maryhill, Renfrew, New and Old Kilpatrick, and Dumbarton to the right, whilst on the left hand it receives the confluent White and Black Cart,

and on the right the Kelvin and the Leven. The approximate altitude of its channel is 2000 feet above sea-level at the source, 655 at Thankerton, 400 above Bonnington Linn, and 170 below Stonebyres Linn.

Such are the general features of the river Clyde, details being supplied in the articles on the above-named parishes, and the sub-articles therein referred to. But we cannot refrain from quoting this masterly sketch by Professor Geikie:—‘Of the three rivers, the Clyde, the Forth, and the Tay, perhaps the most interesting is the Clyde. Drawing its waters from the very centre of the Southern Uplands, it flows transverse to the strike of the Silurian strata, until, entering upon the rocks of the lowlands at Robertson, it turns to the NE along a broad valley that skirts the base of Tinto (2335 feet), at this point of its course approaching within 7 miles of the Tweed. Between the two streams, of course, lies the watershed of the country, the drainage flowing on the one side into the Atlantic, on the other into the North Sea. Yet instead of a ridge or hill, the space between the rivers is the broad flat valley of Biggar, so little above the level of the Clyde that it would not cost much labour to send that river into the Tweed. Indeed, some trouble is necessary to keep the former stream from eating through the loose sandy deposits that line the valley, and finding its way over into Tweeddale. That it once took that course, thus entering the sea at Berwick instead of at Dumbarton, is probable; and if some of the gravel mounds at Thankerton could be reunited, it would do so again. The origin of this singular part of the watershed is probably traceable to the recession of two valleys, and to the subsequent widening of the breach by atmospheric waste and the sea. From the western margin of the Biggar flat the Clyde turns to the NW, flowing across a series of igneous rocks belonging to the Old Red sandstone series. Its valley is there wide, and the ground rises gently on either side into low undulating hills. But often bending back upon itself and receiving the Douglas Water, its banks begin to rise more steeply, until the river leaps over the linn at Bonnington into the long, narrow, and deep gorge in which the well-known Falls are contained. That this defile has not been rent open by the concussion of an earthquake, but is really the work of subaerial denudation, may be ascertained by tracing the unbroken beds of Lower Old Red sandstone from side to side. Indeed, one could not choose a better place in which to study the process of waste, for he can examine the effects of rains, springs, and frosts, in loosening the sandstone by means of the hundreds of joints that traverse the face of the long cliffs, and he can likewise follow in all their detail the results of the constant wear and tear of the brown river that keeps ever tumbling and foaming down the ravine. A little below the town of Lanark, Mouse Water enters the Clyde through the dark narrow chasm beneath the Cartland Crags. There, too, though

“‘It seems some mountain, rent and riven,
A channel for the stream has given,”

yet after all it is the stream itself that has done the work. Nay, it would even appear that this singularly deep gorge has been in great measure cut out since the end of the Age of Ice, for there is an old channel close to it filled up with drift, but through which the stream has evidently at one time flowed. Running still in a narrow valley, the Clyde, after receiving Mouse Water, hurries westward to throw itself over the last of its linn at Stonebyres, and to toil in a long and dark gorge until, as it leaves the Old Red sandstone, its valley gradually opens out, and it then enters the great Lanarkshire coalfield. From the top of the highest Fall to the foot of the lowest, is a distance of $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles, in which the river descends about 230 feet, or 61 feet in a mile. From Stonebyres Linn to the sea at Dumbarton, the course of the Clyde is a distance of fully 42 miles, yet its fall is only 170 feet, or about 4 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in a mile. As it winds among its broad meadows and fair woodlands, no one ignorant of the geology of the district would be likely to imagine that this wide level

valley really overlies a set of strata which have been tilted up and broken by innumerable dislocations. Yet such is the fact. The flat haughs of the Clyde were not laid out until after the curved and fractured coal-measures had been planed down, and no extant trace of these underground disturbances remained. The sea may have had much of the earlier part of the work to do, and may have lent its aid now and again during the successive uprisings and sinkings of the land, but we shall, perhaps, not greatly err in attributing mainly to the prolonged action of rains and frosts, and of the Clyde itself, the excavation of the broad valley in which the river flows across the coalfield until it reaches the sea between the hills of Renfrew and Dumbarton.’

The FIRTH OF CLYDE has a length of $64\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., $4\frac{3}{4}$ from Dumbarton to Port Glasgow, $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Port Glasgow to Greenock, 5 from Greenock to opposite Kilm, and 52 thence to Ailsa Craig, midway between Girvan and the Mull of Kintyre. Its breadth is 1 mile at Dumbarton; $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Greenock to Helensburgh; $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Kempeck Point to Kilecraggan; $3\frac{3}{8}$ from Cloch Point to Barons Point, 3 to Strone Point, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ to Dunoon; 2 from Wemyss Point to Inellan pier; $5\frac{1}{2}$ from Largs Bay to Scoulag Point; $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Largs to the nearest part of the Great Cumbrae; $2\frac{1}{2}$, at the narrowest, from the Great Cumbrae to Bute; $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Bute to the Little Cumbrae; $9\frac{7}{8}$ from Farland Head to Sannox in NE Arran; 13 from Turnberry to Dippin Head in SE Arran; and 37 from Girvan to the Mull of Kintyre. It divides in its course the shires of Renfrew and Ayr from those of Dumbarton, Argyll, and Bute, having, on the left hand, the parishes of Erskine, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Innerkip, Largs, West Kilbride, Ardrossan, Stevenston, Irvine, Dundonald, Monkton, Prestwick, Newton-upon-Ayr, Ayr, Maybole, Kirkoswald, and Girvan; on its right, Cardross, Roseneath, Dunoon-Kilmun, Bute, and Kintyre. Both shores are bordered with the low green platform of the old sea-margin—a natural terrace thickly fringed with towns and villages and pleasant mansions. Beautiful itself, with its backgrounds of hill and mountain, the Firth of Clyde sends off five branches that equal, if not surpass, it—Gare Loch, Loch Long, Holy Loch, Loch Striven, and the Kyles of Bute. The tide ascends it up to Glasgow; and as low as Greenock its channel is beset with shoals and banks, which appear at low water, but which, ceasing there, give place to the unbroken stretch of firth that, widening and contracting, then widening out again, at last bends southward on its way to the open sea.

In 1566 the townfolk of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton attempted, seemingly with scant success, to open up a formidable sandbank at Dumbreck, above Dumbarton; in 1622 the magistrates of Glasgow, buying 13 acres, laid out thereon the town of Port Glasgow, with harbours and the first graving-dock in Scotland; in 1688 they built a quay at the Broomielaw; and in 1740 ‘the Council agreed that a trial be made this season of deepening the river below the Broomielaw, and remitted to the Magistrates to cause do the same, and go the length of £100 sterling of charges thereupon, and to cause build a flat-bottomed boat, to carry off the sand and chingle from the banks.’ In 1755 Smeaton presented a report, in which he notes that of twelve different shoals between Glasgow and Renfrew the ‘shoalest’ places, Pointhouse Ford and Hirst, had a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet at low, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet at high, water; these, now the western limit and within the harbour of Glasgow, having a present depth of 14 at low, and 24 feet at high, water. By Smeaton’s advice, the first Act of Parliament (1759) was applied for, whose preamble runs:—‘Whereas the river Clyde from Dumbreck to the Bridge of Glasgow is so very shallow in several parts thereof that boats, lighters, barges, or other vessels cannot pass to or from the City of Glasgow except it be in the time of flood or high-water at spring-tides; and if the same was cleansed and deepened, and the navigation thereof made more commodious by a lock or dam over the same, it would be a great advantage to the trade and manufactures of the city and parts adjacent and to the public in general.’

But the earliest marked improvement in the navigation was started in 1768 by Mr John Golborne of Chester, who initiated the system of contracting the river by the construction of rubble jetties, and of removing the gravel shoals by dredging and ploughing. His 'Estimate of the Expense of Improving the Navigation of the Clyde' amounted to only £8640. In 1769 James Watt, examining the declivity of the river's bed from the Broomielaw Quay to Dumbreck Ford, found the low-water depth to be 14 inches at Hirst Ford, and at Dumbreck Ford 2 feet. The second Act was passed in 1770, under which, three years later, Golborne contracted to make Dumbreck Ford 6 feet deep and 300 feet wide at low water; its actual depth was 14 feet in 1781. Next Rennie in 1799 recommended the shortening of some of Golborne's jetties, the lengthening of others, and the construction of 200 new ones, from 50 to 550 feet long, between Glasgow Bridge and Bowling; and both Telford and Rennie presented reports in 1806 and 1807, which were followed by new Acts of 1809 and 1825, the first giving power to deepen the river till it is at least 9 feet deep in every part thereof between Glasgow and Dumbarton, the second to deepen it between Glasgow and Port Glasgow till such time as it is at least 13 feet deep. The deepening, widening, and straightening of the channel was carried on till 1836, when Mr Walker reported that 'there is now at the Broomielaw from 7 to 8 feet at low water, while the lift of a neap-tide at Glasgow Bridge—which was only sensible in 1755—is 4 feet, and of a spring-tide 7 or 8 feet, making 12 feet depth at high water of a neap, and 15 feet of a spring, tide; so that the river which, by artificial means, was to be rendered capable of taking craft of about 30 or 40 tons to Glasgow, has, by what Golborne calls "assisting nature," been rendered capable of floating vessels nearly ten times the burthen.' A fifth Act was passed in 1840; and under this, with minor Acts of 1857 and 1873, the river improvements have since been carried out, with the result that the available depth of channel—only 15 feet at high water in 1839—is now 24 feet, and that the river's bed is now as deep at Glasgow as at Port Glasgow, being virtually level throughout. The changes, again, in the width of the river at various points is shown in the following table:—

WHERE AT.	1800.	1840-49.	1881.
Mouth of the Cart,	800 ft.	275 ft.	500 ft.
Renfrew,	340 „	245 „	410 „
Finnieston Quay, .	..	160 „	400 „
Napier's Dock,	150 „	490 „

Narrowing the channel by jetties, ploughing, and harrowing have all at times been employed, but dredging has been the principal means. The first steam-dredger was started in 1824, and 'it is undoubtedly,' says Mr Deas, 'to the application of steam power to dredgers, and to the adoption of steam hopper barges for carrying away the dredged material to the sea, that the rapid enlargement of the river and harbour in recent years are due; but for the introduction of the latter it would have been well-nigh impossible to have disposed of the enormous quantity now lifted'—1,180,000 cubic yards in the year 1877-78; 1,502,696 in 1878-79; 1,392,604 in 1879-80; and 23,606,382 in the 36 years 1844-80. 'The deepening and widening,' he sums up, 'of the Clyde have increased the value of the lands on its sides through Glasgow and seaward a hundredfold; created Govan, Partick, and the various other burghs which environ Glasgow; given wealth to thousands, and the means of life to hundreds of thousands; and what has been the total expenditure up to 30 June 1880—only £8,786,128, of which £2,306,766 was paid for interest on borrowed money.' The revenue of the Clyde Trustees was £311,502 in 1878-79; £323,804 (the largest ever received) in 1879-80; and £248,062 in 1880-81. The

expenditure in the last year was £222,431, including £64,460 for dredging and general maintenance; and in the same year the goods exported and imported amounted to 3,053,113 tons.

Details of the Clyde's commerce and full descriptions of its harbours must be reserved for articles on the head ports, Glasgow, Port Glasgow, Greenock, Ardrossan, Troon, Ayr, and Campbeltown; but its shipbuilding trade, dating from 1718 or thereabouts, and now the most important in the kingdom, may here be glanced at. In January 1812, Henry Bell launched on the Clyde his *Comet*, the first European boat successfully propelled by steam; during the seven years 1846-52 there were built here 247 steamships of 147,604 tons. Of vessels, both sailing and steam, Clyde yards turned out 220 of 184,000 tons in 1864; 232 of 174,978 (8 war ships) in 1868; 240 of 194,000 (3 war) in 1869; 234 of 189,800 (1 war) in 1870; 231 of 196,200 (6 war) in 1871; 227 of 232,100 in 1872; 194 of 261,455 in 1873; 225 of 266,200 (4 war) in 1874; 276 of 228,200 (3 war) in 1875; 266 of 204,770 (4 war) in 1876; 228 of 168,000 (2 war) in 1877; 279 of 221,432 (10 war) in 1878; 191 of 168,460 in 1879; 241 of 239,015 (8 war) in 1880; and 194 of 259,445 in the first ten months of 1881. In 1880 paddle-wheel steamers aggregated 7368 tons, screw steamers 195,575, and sailing vessels 15,206 tons; whilst the total value of vessels built was estimated at about £6,000,000.

The river improvements are credited with having destroyed one industry—the salmon fishing that flourished once above Dumbarton. Even to-day the Clyde Trustees pay upwards of £200 a year to the burgh of Renfrew for damage done to its fisheries. It seems questionable, however, whether the fish could have survived another hurtful agency—that pollution, namely, which has formed the subject of Reports by Dr Frankland and Mr Morton in 1872, Mr M'Leod in 1875, and Sir John Hawkshaw in 1876. According to Mr M'Leod, nearly 100 miles of natural and artificial sewers, within the bounds of Glasgow city alone, conveyed to the Clyde, by 42 outlets (33 of them below the weir), the sewage of 101,368 dwelling-houses and 16,218 sale shops, warehouses, factories, and workshops, whilst 31 factories discharged their waste outflow by private drains directly into the river. Experiments made with floats in 1857-58 by Messrs Bateman and Bazalgette showed that sewage entering the river at the centre of the city, when the volume of water was small, travelled only 2½ miles a week; [and this slow progress can hardly have been quickened by the levelling of the river's bed below Glasgow, or by the large abstraction of water caused by the River Supply Works at Westhorn, 2½ miles above the city, which, with two reservoirs, each holding 400,000 gallons, were completed in 1877, at a cost of £30,000. So that, 'in summer weather, the time during which the river is made to loiter on its way to the sea is more than sufficient to establish in full operation those processes of putrefactive fermentation—invariably whenever the thermometer exceeds 55° Fahr.—to which the formation of sewer gas and other filthy products of this fermentation is due.' Glasgow is the chief, but by no means the only offender; the paraffin oil, iron, coal, paper, cotton, and dye works, of New Lanark, Blantyre, Airdrie, Coatbridge, and other seats of industry all helping to swell the liquid mass of pestilence. Schemes have been proposed to remove, or at any rate abate, the nuisance; but their consideration must be reserved for our article on GLASGOW. In the waters of the upper Clyde and its tributaries good trout fishing still may be got, at Abington, Robertson, Lamington, and Crossford; and even still a few salmon ascend as high as the Falls. Strangely enough, too, they and their fry are now and then taken above the Falls; but these must be Tweed fish, and not Clyde fish at all, carried over from Biggar Water in times of heavy spate.

On the Clyde's memories we must not linger, more than to indicate the curious contrasts offered along its banks—hill-forts and a Roman road in Crawford parish, and the Caledonian railway; the 'Mucklewraths' of

Bothwell Brig, and Livingstone toiling in Blantyre cotton-mill; Blantyre's and Bothwell's ruins, and Cambuslang, with its memorable 'Wark;' Glasgow's cathedral, and Glasgow's factories; Antoninus' Wall and the chimneys of Paisley; Dumbarton Rock, and Port Glasgow; Greenock, and Cardross where died the Bruce; Agricola's and Haco's war-galleys, and the royal yachts of Victoria and Alexander. Our river has found its *sacer vates* in John Wilson, whose *Clyde, A Descriptive Poem*, appeared in 1764; but a finer, because less laboured, picture of its beauties is given by Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, drove down its valley from Lanark to Dumbarton in the August of 1803. See pp. 31-62 of her *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); Prof. Arch. Geikie's *Scenery of Scotland, viewed in connection with its Physical Geology* (1865); Sir John Hawkshaw's *Report on the Pollution of the Clyde and its Tributaries* (1876); an article on 'Glasgow and the Clyde,' by M. Simonin in the *Nouvelle Revue* for November 1880; and Mr James Deas' *River Clyde and Harbour of Glasgow* (1881).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 23, 24, 31, 30, 29, 21, 13, 1864-73.

Clydebank, a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbarshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish, partly also in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire. The village, on the right bank of the Clyde, 2 miles NW of Renfrew, is of recent growth, chiefly consisting of the houses of workmen employed in a great shipbuilding establishment; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a handsome Established church, which, Early English in style, was built in 1876 at a cost of £3000, a U.P. church, and a public school. The last, with accommodation for 400 children, had (1880) a day and evening average attendance of 199 and 32, and grants of £203, 0s. 6d. and £16, 15s. 6d. The *quoad sacra* parish, St James, was constituted in 1875, and is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr.

Clyde Iron-works, a village, with large pig-iron works, in the SW corner of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, in the southern vicinity of Tollcross, 3 miles ESE of Glasgow. The works employ the most improved methods of smelting; draw their supplies of blackband ironstone from Old and New Monkland and parishes; and had 6 furnaces built and 4 in blast in 1879.

Clydesdale, either the entire basin of the Clyde or the immediate valley of the river, or the part of that valley within Lanarkshire, or the section of the valley between Lanark and Bothwell. The first and second of these senses of the name are ancient and almost obsolete. The third is still in use, designating a region famous for mineral wealth, for manufacturing industry, and for a splendid breed of cart-horses. The fourth, too, is still in use, characterising a famous orchard region. Clydesdale gives the title Marquis (cre. 1643), in the peerage of Scotland, to the Duke of Hamilton. See CLYDE and LANARKSHIRE.

Clydesdale Iron-works, a manufacturing village in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, near Holytown station. Pop. (1881) 522.

Clydesdale Junction Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Clynder, a village in Roseneath parish, W Dumbarshire, on the W side of Gare Loch, 1 mile NNW of Roseneath village; at it are a post office under Helensburgh, an hotel, and a new iron U.P. church (1881). The uplands around are favourite sites for hives, their heather being singularly rich in nectar and pollen. In 1880 it was not uncommon for a hive brought hither from Thorliebank or Pollokshields, weighing 18 lbs., to be brought home in six or seven weeks' time weighing 57; but of the 100 or so hives set up near Clynder in 1881, the heaviest weighed only 39 lbs. gross.

Clyne, a parish of E Sutherland, containing the coast village of BRORA, with a station on the Sutherland railway and a post office. It is bounded NW by Farr, N by Kildonan, NE by Kildonan and Loth, SE by the German Ocean, and SW by Golspie and Rogart. Its

utmost length is 21½ miles from NW to SE, viz., from Creag nah-Iolaire to Brora; its width from NE to SW varies between 3½ and 8½ miles; and its area is 75,911½ acres, of which 283½ are foreshore and 1110 water. The seaboard, 3½ miles long, is low and sandy, followed at no great distance by the railway. The river BRORA flows 1½ mile E along the Rogart boundary, next 12½ miles ENE, SE, and E, through the interior to the sea at Brora village; its principal affluent, the BLACKWATER, rising on Ben-Armuinn, in the NW angle of the parish, runs 15½ miles SW, partly along the Rogart boundary, but chiefly through the interior, and itself receives SKINSDALE river, which has a winding course—eastward, south-eastward, and southward—all within Clyne parish, of 13 miles. Loch BRORA (4½ miles × 3½ furl.) is much the largest sheet of water. Others are Gorm Loch Beag (3 × 1½ furl.) and triangular Gorm Loch Mor (4 × 3½ furl.) to the N, and Loch Bad na h-Earba (3½ × 2 furl.) and An Eilthirich (3 × 2 furl.) to the S, of the Blackwater; besides Lochs Bad an Aon-Tighe (6 × 2 furl.), BEANNACH (4½ × 3 furl.), and Gruideach (3½ × 2 furl.) on the Rogart border, and 22 tinier tarns. The surface has a general north-westward rise, elevations to the S of the Brora and the Blackwater being *Cagar Feosaig (1239 feet), *Beinn nan Corn (1706), Carrol Rock (684), Kilbrare Hill (1063), and Cnoc Leamhnachd (961), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the border of the parish; and to the N, Socach Hill (730), *Ascna Greine (924), Beinn Chol (1767), BEN SMEORALE (1592), *Meall an Liath Mor (1608), Cnoc a Ghrianian (689), *Cnoc a Chrubaich Mhoir (1368), *Cnoc an Leathaid Mhoir (1423), Creag Mhor (2338), and *Creag nah-Iolaire, the two last being summits of BEN-AN-ARMUINN. Jurassic rocks occur along the coast, and include coal, sandstone, limestone, and shale. The soil around Brora is light and gravelly, naturally poor; but, for its hilly character, the parish comprises a considerable amount of arable land, held mostly in small holdings. Of sheep farms the largest is Kilcolmkill, on the northern shore of Loch Brora, it being leased in 1879 by General Tod Brown for £1171. At Clynelish, 1½ mile NNW of Brora, is the only distillery in the county; its whisky is widely celebrated, and it distils between 1300 and 1400 quarters of barley per annum. Other industries have been already noticed under Brora. Kilcolmkill occupies the site of a Columban cell, and was a seat of a branch of the Gordons; the Duke of Sutherland is almost sole proprietor. Clyne is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £241. The parish church, built about 1770, and enlarged and repaired in 1827, contains 900 sittings, and stands 1½ mile NNW of Brora. At the latter there is also a Free church; and Clyne public school, with accommodation for 250 children, had (1879) an average attendance of 41, and a grant of £34, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £5785. Pop. (1801) 1643, (1851) 1933, (1861) 1886, (1871) 1733, (1881) 1812.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 109, 108, 1878-80.

Clynelish. See CLYNE.

Clyth, a coast hamlet of Latheron parish, Caithness, 2½ miles E of Lybster. A strong castle on a rock here, overhanging the sea; belonged to one Gunn, justiciary of Caithness, who was basely murdered by Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1478. A baylet, Clyth harbour, lies open to the SE; and a stream, Clyth Burn, runs 3½ miles south-south-eastward to the sea. A public school, called Newlands of Clyth, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 81, and a grant of £70, 17s. 6d.

Cnoc. See KNOCK.

Coalden, a collier village in Auchterderran parish, Fife, 1½ mile E by N of Cardenden station, and 4½ miles NNW of Kirkcaldy.

Coalford, a village of central Fife, 2 miles from Ladybank station.

Coalhall, a village in the southern detached district of Stair parish, Ayrshire, on Drongan estate, 7 miles E by S of Ayr. An extensive pottery of black and



brown earthenware here has long exported its produce to many parts of Scotland, and even to America.

Coalheugh, a copious chalybeate spring in Cromarty parish, Cromartyshire. Situated in the front of a wooded ravine, it originated in an abortive boring for coal, and has been surmounted by a small dome of hewn stone.

Coalsnaughton, a collier village of Clackmannanshire, in the parish and 1 mile S by E of the town of Tillycountry. It has a public school. Pop. (1861) 795, (1871) 723, (1881) 899.

Coalstoun or Colstoun House, a mansion in the parish and 2½ miles S of the town of Haddington, on the right bank of Gifford or Coalstoun Water. Here in a silver box is preserved the 'Coalstoun pear,' one version of whose legend runs as follows:—In the 13th century a Broun of Coalstoun married the daughter of Hugo of Yester, the famous warlock of Gifford, described in *Marmion*. As the bridal party was on its way to church, the wizard-lord stopped it beneath a pear-tree, and, plucking one of the pears, gave it to his daughter, saying that he had no dowry to bestow, but that as long as that gift was safe good fortune would never desert her or her descendants. In 1805, Christian, only child and heiress of Chs. Broun of Coalstoun, married the ninth Earl of Dalhousie; and, in 1863, Susan Georgiana, daughter and co-heiress of the Marquis of Dalhousie, married the Hon. Rt. Bourke (b. 1827), who has sat for Lynn from 1868 to 1881, and who was foreign under-secretary from 1874 to 1880. Their Haddingtonshire estate, 2702 acres, is valued at £4843 per annum.

Coalton, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, 1½ mile SE of Kettle town.

Coalton, a village in Wemyss parish, Fife, near the coast and 1¼ mile N of West Wemyss.

Coaltown, a village, with a public school, in Markinch parish, Fife, 2 miles S of Markinch town.

Coalyburn, a hamlet on the SE border of Linton parish, Peeblesshire, with a station (Macbie Hill) on the Leadburn and Dolphinton railway, 4¼ miles WSW of Leadburn Junction.

Coalyland or Collyland. See ALLOA.

Coatbridge, a town of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire. It stands, at 300 feet above sea-level, on the Monkland Canal, and in the midst of a perfect network of railways, being 2 miles W by S of Airdrie, 8½ E of Glasgow, and 34 W by S of Edinburgh. Fifty years since it was only a village; and its rapid extension is due to its position in the centre of Scotland's chief mineral field. The Airdrie and Coatbridge district comprises 21 active collieries; and in or about the town are 5 establishments for the pig-iron manufacture—Calder, Carnbroe, Gartsherrie, Langloan, and Summerlee—of whose 41 furnaces 29 were in blast in 1879, when 8 malleable iron-works had 113 puddling furnaces and 19 rolling mills. Nor are these the only industries; boilers, tubes, tinplate, firebrick and fireclay, bricks and tiles, oakum, and railway waggons being also manufactured. Coatbridge, in its growth, has absorbed, or is still absorbing, a number of outlying suburbs—Langloan, Gartsherrie, High Sunnyside, Coats, Clifton, Drumpeller, Dundyvan, Summerlee, Whifflet, Coatlyke, etc.; and the appearance of the whole, redeemed though it is by some good architectural features, is far more curious than pleasing. Fire, smoke, and soot, with the roar and rattle of machinery, are its leading characteristics; the flames of its furnaces cast on the midnight sky a glow as if of some vast conflagration. Wholly almost of recent erection, it has stations on the Caledonian and North British railways, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale, National, Royal, and Union banks, 24 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a literary association, gas-works, a water company conjointly with Airdrie, and a Saturday paper, the *Airdrie and Coatbridge Advertiser* (1855). A theatre and music hall, seating 2000 spectators, was opened in 1875; and at Langloan is the West End Park, where in 1880 a red granite fountain, 20 feet high, was erected in memory of Janet Hamilton (1795-1873), the lowly Coatbridge poetess. Gartsherrie *quoad*

sacra church (1839; 1050 sittings) cost over £3300, and is a prominent object, with a spire 136 feet high; and Coats *quoad sacra* church (1875; 1000 sittings) is a handsome Gothic edifice, built from endowment by the late George Baird of Stithell. Of 4 Free churches—Middle, East, West, and Whifflet—the finest was built in 1875; and other places of worship are a U.P. church (1872), a Congregational church, an Evangelical Union church, a Baptist church, a Wesleyan church (1874), St John's Episcopal church (1843-71), and two Roman Catholic churches, St Patrick's (1848) and St Mary's, Whifflet (1874). Besides other schools noticed under OLD MONKLAND, Coatbridge public school, Langloan public school, and St Patrick's Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 795, 388, and 582 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 751, 373, and 456, and grants of 739, 10s., £282, 14s. 2d., and £347, 7s. Pop. (1831) 741, (1841) 1599, (1851) 8564, (1861) 12,006, (1871) 15,802, (1881) 17,500, or, with Whifflet, 21,329.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 31, 1867. See Andrew Miller's *Rise and Progress of Coatbridge and the Surrounding Neighbourhood* (Glas. 1864).

Coatdyke, a village chiefly in Old Monkland, but partly also in New Monkland, parish, Lanarkshire, 1 mile WSW of Airdrie, and 1 E of Coatbridge, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. A U.P. mission station was opened here in 1881. Pop. (1881) 1701.

Coates or West Coates. See EDINBURGH.

Coats, a *quoad sacra* parish formed in 1874 from the civil parish of Old Monkland, Lanarkshire, and including part of the town of COATBRIDGE. It is in the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Pop. (1881) 3928.

Cobairdy, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Forgue parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 5 miles NE of Huntly. Its owner, Rt. Simpson, Esq. (b. 1801), holds 1703 acres in the shire, valued at £1660 per annum.

Cobbler. See BEN ARTHUR.

Cobinshaw, a station and an adjoining reservoir in West Calder parish, Edinburghshire. The station is on the Caledonian railway, 18 miles SW of Edinburgh. The reservoir, lying 880 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length from SSW to NNE of 1½ mile, whilst its breadth varies from 1 to 3½ furlongs. Its head just falls within Lanarkshire, and its western shore is closely followed by the Carstairs and Edinburgh fork of the Caledonian railway. Formed to supply the Union Canal, it presents the appearance of a bleak natural lake; in 1877 Mr Jn. Anderson stocked it with 20,000 salmon and sea-trout ova from the Tay, which seem to thrive well, ranging from 2 to 3 lbs. in August 1880.

Coburty. See ABERDOUR, Aberdeenshire.

Cochno. See COCKNO.

Cochrage Muir, an extensive tract of barren uplands in Kinloch, Clunie, and Blairgowrie parishes, Perthshire, 4½ miles NW of Blairgowrie town. Covered with moss and heather, it long supplied peats to a large extent of surrounding country; and it accidentally took fire in the summer of 1826, and continued to burn till saturated with the snows of the following winter and spring.

Cochrane, an ancient barony on the W side of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire. It belonged from the 14th century to the family of Cochrane, of whom Sir Wm. Cochrane of Cowdon was ennobled as Baron Cochrane of Dundonald in 1647, as Earl of Dundonald and Lord Cochrane of Paisley and Ochiltree in 1669. By the eighth Earl it was sold about 1760; and the greater part of it now belongs to Houstoun of Johnstone.

Cockairney, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalgety parish, Fife, 1½ mile W of Aberdour.

Cock Burn. See COCKUM.

Cockburnlaw, a conspicuous hill in Dunse parish, Berwickshire, culminating 4 miles NNW of Dunse town. Its base, 6 miles in circuit, is on three sides encompassed by the Whitadder; its conical top, rising to the height of 1065 feet above sea-level, shows traces of an ancient camp, and serves as a landmark to mariners; and its rocks are granitic, while those of all the neighbouring

Lammermuirs are greywacke. On the NE slope are the scanty remains of Edinshall (Edwin's hall), one of the three 'brochs' or dry-built round towers that are known to exist on the Scottish mainland to the S of the Caledonian valley. This one consisted of two concentric circles, the diameter of the innermost being 40 feet, the thickness of the walls 7 feet, and the spaces between the walls 7 and 10 feet. The said spaces were arched over, and divided into cells of 12, 16, and 20 feet. The stones were not cemented by any kind of mortar; they were chiefly whinstone, locked into one another with grooves and projections. For a discussion of the origin of these 'brochs,' see MOUSA.

Cockburnspath (anc. *Colbrandspath*), a village and a coast parish in the N of Berwickshire. The village stands $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Cockburnspath station on the North British railway, this being 21 miles NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 7 SE by E of Dunbar, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ E of Edinburgh. A neat clean place, with an antique cross in its midst, it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, an inn, and a fair on the second Tuesday of August.

The parish contains also COVE fishing hamlet, and comprises the ancient parishes of Cockburnspath and ALDCAMBUS. It is bounded NW by Oldhamstocks in Haddingtonshire, NE by the German Ocean and Coldingham, SE by Coldingham and the Berwickshire section of Oldhamstocks, and SW by Abbey St Bathans. Its greatest length from E to W is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,951 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 281 $\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Dean or Dunglass Burn flows 2 miles along the Haddingtonshire border to the sea; EYE Water, from near its source, traces 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the south-western boundary; an affluent of the Eye drains the south-western interior; and most of the rest of the parish is drained by Herriot Water and Pease Burn to the sea. The coast is all bold and rock-bound, rising to 117 feet at Reed Point, 203 near Red Rock Cave, 200 at Craig Taw, and 362 near Redheugh; the perils of the neighbouring waters were terribly instanced by the Cove disaster of 14 Oct. 1881. The interior for some distance inland, particularly in the NW, is arable and in high cultivation, yet has generally an uneven surface; elsewhere this parish is mainly an eastward prolongation of the Lammermuirs, consisting of smooth rounded hills, intersected by deans or deep vales. To the E of the railway the surface attains 771 feet above sea-level at Greenside Hill, 803 at Meikle Black Law, and 727 at Penmanshiel Camps; to the W, 823 near Edmondsdean, 909 at Elsie Hill, 731 at Blackburn Rig, 943 at Little Dod, and 1042 at Corse Law, which culminates right on the SW border. At Cove, Redheugh, Sicear Point, Pease Dean, and Dunglass Dean are highly interesting objects which will be separately noticed. The rocks are chiefly Silurian; and in some parts, particularly on the coast, they present remarkable phenomena. Sandstone, of the Devonian formation, and of a quality valued chiefly for its power of resisting heat, is quarried near the mouth of Pease Burn. The soil here and there is rich and strong, but as a rule is light. Nearly 6000 acres are in cultivation, about 550 are under wood, and all the remaining area is either pastoral or waste. Cockburnspath Tower, a ruined old fortalice, near the railway, 1 mile E of Cockburnspath village, stands on the edge of a ravine or pass, which it seems to have been intended to defend, and belonged successively to the Earls of Dunbar, to members of the royal family, and to the Earls of Home. Some have identified it with 'Ravenswood Castle,' in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*. Roman urns and other Roman relics have been found in various places; and remains of Caledonian and Scandinavian camps are on several hills or vantage grounds. Cockburnspath is in the presbytery of Dunbar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £449. The parish church, a building of great antiquity, dating from at least 1163, was repaired in 1875-76 at a cost of £600, and contains 400 sittings. A Free church, for Cockburnspath and Old-

hamstocks, is situated in the latter parish; and a U.P. church, with 420 sittings, is at Stockbridge, 1 mile SW of Cockburnspath village. A public school, with accommodation for 184 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 91, and a grant of £76, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £11,773, 8s. Pop. (1801) 930, (1851) 1196, (1861) 1194, (1871) 1133, (1881) 1130.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Cockenzie, a fishing village in Tranent parish, Haddingtonshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Tranent station, and 1 NE of Prestonpans, under which it has a post office. At it are an hotel, saltworks, a harbour, a handsome public school, an Established chapel of ease (1838; 450 sittings), and a Free church; and a model fishing village is now (Nov. 1881) in course of erection between it and Port Seton, which lies $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the east-north-eastward. The harbour, Port Seton, opened in 1880, and constructed of concrete at a cost of £11,800, including £2000 from Lord Wemyss, has a draught at high-water of 16 feet, and covers nearly 8 acres. The parapeted E wall, 730 feet long and 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with a cross-pier or 'hammerhead,' and the W breakwater, 450 feet long, from 12 to 6 broad, and 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ high, leave an entrance 125 feet wide. In Nov. 1881 there belonged to this harbour 35 deep-sea boats and 24 yawls, the former manned each by 7, the latter by 5, hands. Cockenzie House adjacent has long been a seat of the Cadells, distinguished members of which family are Scott's publisher, Rt. Cadell (1788-1849), and the Australian explorer, Francis Cadell (b. 1822). Here the victors of Prestonpans discovered Cope's military chest, containing £2500. Pop. of Cockenzie and Port Seton (1861) 649, (1871) 1055, (1881) 1612.

Cockham. See COCKUM.

Cocklaw, a farm in Walston parish, Lanarkshire. Remains of an ancient circular camp are on high ground here; consist of two concentric mounds and ditches; and measure, within the inner circle, 201 feet in diameter.

Cocklaw. See CAVERS.

Cockle, a burn in the NE of Linlithgowshire, running through Dalmeny Park to the Firth of Forth.

Cocklerue or **Cuckold-Le-Roi**, a hill on the mutual border of Linlithgow and Torphichen parishes, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles SSW of Linlithgow town. It has an altitude of 912 feet above sea-level, and it commands a brilliant view of the basin and screens of the Forth from Ben Lomond to North Berwick. The name is supposed, in Glennie's *Arthurian Localities* (1869), to refer to Guinevere's betrayal of the Blameless King.

Cockno, a hill, a loch, and a burn in the E of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The hill is one of the Kilpatrick range, and culminates 2 miles NNW of Duntocher at 1140 feet above sea-level. The loch lies at its NE side, and is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, with a varying width of $\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong. The burn issues from the loch, and runs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, past Cockno House, to Duntocher Burn at Duntocher.

Cock of Arran. See ARRAN.

Cockpen, a parish in the E of Edinburghshire, containing at its NW corner the village of BONNYRIGG (2 miles SW of Dalkeith), and also the villages or hamlets of Hunterfield, Poltonhall, Prestonholm, and Westhall, with part of Lasswade. It is bounded W and N by Lasswade, NE and E by Newbattle, and S by Carrington. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 2950 acres. The South Esk, entering the parish from the S, intersects it for nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; traces afterwards part of its boundary with Newbattle, receiving there DALHOUSIE Burn; and the North Esk flows, for a brief distance, along the Lasswade border. The land-surface is flattish, though rising southward from less than 200 to over 400 feet above sea-level; it exhibits everywhere a rich and highly-cultivated aspect, and along the banks of the streams is often singularly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Coal is worked; sandstone and limestone abound; and copperas has been obtained from a species of moss. The soil over a small part of the northern district is a very fine rich

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loam, on a sandy or gravelly bottom; and elsewhere is generally a stiffish clay. Cockpen House, the mansion of the 'Laird of Cockpen' of Lady Nairne's famous song, stood on a romantic spot about a furlong E of Dalhousie Castle. DALHOUSIE Castle and HILLHEAD House, the former centring round it most of the interest of Cockpen's history, are the principal mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 23 of from £50 to £100, and 33 of from £20 to £50. Giving off part of its civil area to Stobhill *quoad sacra* parish, Cockpen is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synd of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £180. The parish church (1820; 625 sittings), on rising ground above the left bank of Dalhousie Burn, 1 mile SE of Bonnyrigg and 1 SSW of Dalhousie station, is a cruciform Perpendicular edifice, with a conspicuous tower; in its churchyard lie several members of the Dalhousie family. Within the castle grounds are remains of the old First Pointed parish church. Bonnyrigg has a Free church; and Cockpen public, Bonnyrigg public, and Bonnyrigg girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 126, 205, and 237 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 80, 188, and 213, and grants of £66, 18s., £154, 11s., and £179. Valuation (1882) £20,842, including £1678 for railways. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2481, (1881) 3432; of civil parish (1801) 1681, (1831) 2025, (1851) 3228, (1861) 2902, (1871) 3346, (1881) 4545.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Peter Mitchell's *Parish of Cockpen in the Olden Times* (Dalkeith, 1881).

Cockpool, an old castle, reduced now to the merest vestiges, in Ruthwell parish, SW Dumfriesshire, 1½ mile SSW of Comlangan Castle.

Cockum, a troutful rivulet, partly of Berwick, but chiefly of Edinburgh, shire. It rises in Channelkirk parish at 1050 feet above sea-level; runs ¾ mile west-south-westward to the border of the shires; and, after following it for ¼ mile southward, winds 3¼ miles south-south-westward; and falls into Gala Water in the northern vicinity of Stow village.

Coe, a river of Lismore and Appin parish, N Argyllshire, formed by a number of scarp-born torrents, 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and running 8 miles west-by-northward to Loch Leven at Invercoe. It traverses Loch Triochatan, on its way through the desolate defile of GLENCOE; and its waters contain abundance of river and sea trout and salmon. Some writers suppose it to be the Cona of Ossian, who, says tradition, was born upon its banks.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Coeffin. See CASTLE-COEFFIN.

Cogrieburn. See JOHNSTONE.

Cogsmill, a hamlet, with a public school, in Cavers parish, Roxburghshire, 5 miles SSE of Hawick.

Coich. See QUOICH.

Coigach, a coast district in Ullapool *quoad sacra* and Lochbroom *quoad civilia* parish, Cromartyshire. Adjoining the north-western extremity of Ross-shire, and bounded W by the Minch, NE by Sutherland, it measures 22 miles from NW to SE, and 7½ miles in the opposite direction; includes Rhu More promontory, between Loch Enard and the Summer Isles; and is a strictly highland region, diversified with glens and numerous small lakes, whilst containing the beautiful vales of Strathceannard and Rhidorch. It has a Free church and a post office under Ullapool, which lies 28 miles to the SE. Pop. (1871) 1239, (1881) 1167.

Coila. See COYL.

Coilantogle, a ford on the river Teith in Callander parish, Perthshire, immediately below the river's efflux from Loch Vennachar, 2½ miles WSW of Callander town. It was 'Clan Alpine's outmost guard,' the place where Roderick Dhu stands vantageless before Fitz-James, in the *Lady of the Lake*; but it has lost its romance by the erection of a huge sluice of the Glasgow waterworks.

Coilholme. See TARBOLTON.

Coilsfield, an estate, with a mansion, in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Water of Faile, 1¼ mile ESE of Tarbolton village, was the seat, from the middle of the 17th to the

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close of the 18th century, of the ancestors of the Earl of Eglinton, and is immortalised in Burns's lovely lyric—

'Ye banks, and braes, and streams around
The castle o' Montgomery,
Green be your woods, and fair your flowers,
Your waters never drumlie!
There Simmer first unfauld her robes,
And there the langest tarry;
For there I took the last fareweel
O' my sweet Highland Mary.'

She, Mary Campbell, was byres-woman at Coilsfield in 1786; and here, near the confluence of Faile and Ayr, is the scene of the sorrowful parting. Coilsfield has been considerably altered since Burns's day, being now a Classic-looking edifice, finely embosomed by trees; it has, moreover, taken a new name—Montgomerie. The owner, Wm. Paterson, Esq. (b. 1797), holds 2552 acres in the shire, valued at £3127 per annum. A circular mound, to the S of the mansion, is traditionally regarded as the tomb of Auld King Coil, that 'sceptred Pictish shade' from whom Coilsfield, Coylton, and Kyle are said to have got their names. It was opened in May 1837, and found to contain several cinerary urns.

Coiltie, a rivulet of Urquhart and Glenmoriston parishes, Inverness-shire. Issuing from Loch nam Meur, on a western shelf of Mealfourvie mountain, at an altitude of 1575 feet above sea-level, it rushes impetuously 9¾ miles east-north-eastward to Loch Ness, at the mouth of Glen Urquhart, near Drumnadrochit hotel. It passes through Loch Aolach, and afterwards traverses a broken channel, overhung by precipices and wood, and in times of freshet moves in such bulk and force as to sweep before it enormous masses of stone. Its waters, owned by Lord Seafield, contain abundance of small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Coinneag, Loch. See CHARNAC.

Coire or Loch a' Choire, a lake in Daviot and Dunlichity parish, Inverness-shire, 10½ miles SSW of Inverness. Lying 865 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and 2¾ furlongs; contains fine trout; and sends off a stream 5 furlongs southward to Loch Ruthven.

Coire Nam Meann, a loch in the SE of Farr parish, Sutherland, which, lying 801 feet above sea-level, has an equal length and breadth of 4¼ furlongs, and sends off a stream ¼ mile north-eastward to Loch Leam na Clavan.

Coire na Sith, a loch in the SW of Farr parish, Sutherland, communicating with Loch Naver, 8 miles to the eastward. Lying 990 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 3½ furlongs.

Coir nan Uriskin. See BEALACH-NAM-BO.

Coiruisk. See CORUIK.

Colbost, a hamlet of Duirinish parish, in the NW of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on the W shore of Loch Follart, 2 miles W of Dunvegan. A public school at it, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 50, and a grant of £51, 14s.

Colbrandspath. See COCKBURNSPATH.

Coldingham (*Urbs Coludi* of Bede, c. 700), a village and a coast parish of NE Berwickshire. The former by road is 3 miles WNW of Eyemouth, 4½ NNW of Ayton, and 3¼ NNE of Reston Junction, this being 11 miles NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 46½ ESE of Edinburgh. 'Situated in a valley,' says Mr Hunter, 'about a mile distant from the sea, the small town meets the eye of the stranger only on his near approach by the several descents, and with striking and picturesque effect. The cottages present a scattered appearance, those on the northern side, called Boggan, being perched on the steep bank of the Reckleside or Gosemount Burn. On the southern side flows another deep-channelled streamlet, the Court Burn, the main part of the town being situated between them, and the two uniting about a furlong below.' At the village itself are a post office under Ayton, with money order and savings' bank departments, 2 inns, a volunteer hall (1872), a public school, a Congregationalist church (1878), and a new U.P. church (1870; 550 sittings), Early English in style, with a slated spire; whilst a gentle eminence to the S

is crowned by the ancient Priory. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday, old style, of July and October. Pop. (1861) 655, (1871) 647, (1881) 572.

The parish contains also the villages of Coldingham Shore, Reston, Auchencraw, and Grant's House. It is bounded N and NE by the German Ocean, E by Eyemouth and Ayton, SE by Ayton, S by Chirnside, SW by Bunkle, W by Abbey St Bathans and Oldhamstocks (detached), and NW by Cockburnspath. Its length from E to W varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, its breadth from N to S between 3 and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $24,325\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 233 are foreshore, and $71\frac{3}{4}$ water, while $80\frac{3}{4}$ belong to Highlaws, a detached portion, surrounded by Eyemouth parish. A stretch of the shore at Coldingham Sands and the farm of Northfield is smooth and of tolerably easy access; but mostly the coast is bold and rock-bound, its cave-pierced cliffs of porphyry and greywacke, the haunt of myriads of sea-fowl, rising steeply from the sea to heights of from 257 to 710 feet. Its extent within Coldingham is fully 10 miles, if one follows all the indentations and promontories, chief of which latter are those of St ABBS and FAST CASTLE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE and 4 NW of the village. Within 300 yards but 400 feet above the level of the ocean, 1 mile WSW of St Abbs Head, lies Coldingham Loch, a bleak, triangular lake, which, measuring 3 by 2 furlongs, is several fathoms deep, and contains abundance of perch. EYE WATER, first running $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE along the Oldhamstocks border, from Grant's House station next winds 8 miles ESE through the southern interior, and then flows $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE, either on or near to the boundary with Ayton, 2 miles of which have already been traced by ALE WATER, rising in and flowing through this parish. Dulaw, Abbey, and three or four more burns run right to the sea; and, indeed, the whole surface is channelled by innumerable rivulets. From E to W it attains, to the N of the Ale, 387 feet above sea-level near Whitecross, 310 at St Abbs Head, 528 at Earnsheugh, 448 near Boggangreen, 659 at Baskinbrae, 743 at Cross Law, 715 at Laverock Law, 644 at Brown Rig, and 710 near the site of Soldiers Dyke; between the Ale and the Eye, 660 near Hillend, 782 at Houndwood Camp, 738 at Drone Hill, 686 at Cowel Hill, and 653 at the site of St David's Cairn; to the S of the Eye, 432 near Stoneshiel, 503 at Greenhead, 860 at Horsley Hill, 614 near Brockholes, and 560 at Brockhole Hill—heights that belong to an eastern extension of the Lammermuirs. The rocks are chiefly Silurian, with intrusions, however, of trap; the soils are various and not particularly fertile. A considerable aggregate of flat arable land forms the bottom of the valleys; and just about the middle of the parish is 'Coldingham Moor,' a tract of between 5000 and 6000 acres, which, once a mixture of moor, forest, and moss, looked in last century a treeless waste, but now in great measure has been reclaimed and brought under the plough. About 500 acres are clothed with plantation, 100 with natural wood. Mansions are Coldingham Law House, Homefield, Highlaws, Press House, Templehall House, Berrybank, Coveyheugh, Fairlaw House, Houndwood House, Newmains, Renton House, Stoneshiel House, and Sunnyside; and 12 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 25 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 22 of from £20 to £50. A native was Geo. Dunbar (1774-1851), Greek Professor in Edinburgh University. FAST CASTLE is a principal antiquity; and at Renton, at Houndwood, at East and West Preston, were fortalices or castles belonging to Logan of Restalrig, its wicked lord, all of which were demolished during last century to furnish building materials. Traces of four camps—two native and two Roman—are on the heights to the W and S of St Abbs; and on St ABBS stood Ebba's monastery. It seems, however, thence to have been transferred to the after site of the Benedictine priory, where foundations were excavated in 1854 of an earlier church with circular E apse. The priory itself was founded or refounded in 1093 by Eadgar, King of the Scots, the son of Malcolm Ceanmor and St Margaret, he having wrested the sceptre from Donald, with Wil-

liam Rufus' assistance, and fighting beneath the banner of St Cuthbert. To St Cuthbert, then, with SS Mary and Ebba, he consecrated this his votive offering, and granted it to St Cuthbert's canons regular of Durham. So that, though situate in Scotland, and though endowed by Scottish kings and nobles, Coldingham priory was long subordinate to the English Church, which exercised over it absolute control, and appropriated great part of its extensive revenues. In 1488 an attempt to suppress it and annex its property to the Chapel Royal of Stirling led to the Douglas rebellion which, ending with James III.'s downfall at Sauchie Burn, left the Homes masters of Coldingham till 1504. An Act of that year annexed it to the Crown; and in 1509 it was finally severed from Durham, and placed under the Abbey of Dunfermline. So it continued till 1560, when it shared in the fate of other religious houses. Its nearness to the Border had exposed it to frequent calamities; and thrice it sustained great hurt by fire—in 1216, 1430, and 1545. Cromwell, too, did great damage to the buildings, which later served for quarry to the village; so that little remains now to show their former glories but the E and N walls of the choir of the church, semi-Norman without, and lapsing into almost First Pointed within. Cruciform in plan, this church consisted of a nave and choir, each 90 by 25 feet, with a transept, 41 by 34, at whose NW angle a massive square tower, which fell little more than a century since, up-rose to a height of 90 feet and upwards. The choir, patched up into a parish church, was restored (1854-55) at a cost of £2200, including £625 from the Board of Works. The W and S walls of 1662 were then rebuilt, and the corner towers carried up to their original height; the whitewash was removed from the exquisite carvings, a flat stained-wood roof introduced, a S porch added, and the interior rebenched, containing now 410 sittings. The result is creditable to the early restorers. In the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale, the civil parish has been, since 1851, divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Coldingham and HOUNDWOOD, the former a living worth £397. In it 3 public schools—Coldingham, Coldingham Moor, and Coldingham Shore—with respective accommodation for 190, 32, and 91 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 131, 34, and 63, and grants of £96, 12s., £40, 6s., and £54, 1s. 6d.; Houndwood containing 3 other public schools. Valuation (1882) £31,973, 17s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2391, (1831) 2668, (1861) 3241, (1871) 3093, (1881) 3159; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 1644; of registration district (1881) 2675.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864. See A. Carr's *History of Coldingham Priory* (Edinb. 1836); J. Raines' *Correspondence, Inventories, Account Rolls, and Law Proceedings of the Priory of Coldingham* (Surtees Soc., Durham, 1841); and W. K. Hunter's *History of the Priory of Coldingham* (Edinb. 1858).

Coldinghamshire, an ancient jurisdiction in Berwickshire, comprehending the parishes of Coldingham, Eyemouth, Ayton, Lamberton, and Aldcambus, and parts of the parishes of Mordington, Foulden, Chirnside, Bunkle, and Cockburnspath, in all amounting to about one-eighth of the entire area of the county. The nature of the jurisdiction is ill defined, but seems to have been chiefly, if not wholly, ecclesiastical, and connected with Coldingham Priory.

Coldingham Shore, a fishing village in Coldingham parish, Berwickshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Coldingham village. It has a public school and a boat harbour, formed in 1833 at a cost of £1200; and it carries on fishing for herrings, cod, haddocks, turbot, lobster, and crabs, whilst conducting an extensive trade in the curing of herrings. Three of its fishers were lost in the great gale of 14 Oct. 1881. Pop. (1881) 298.

Coldrochie. See MONEYDIE.

Coldside, a hamlet in the parish and 5 miles NE of the village of Canonbie, SE Dumfriesshire.

Coldstone. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

Coldstream, a Border town and parish of S Berwickshire. The town, 100 feet above sea-level, stands on the

COLDSTREAM

left bank of the broad winding Tweed, and of its affluent, Leet Water, 47 miles SE by E of Edinburgh by road, whilst Smeaton's fine five-arched bridge (1763-66) across the Tweed leads $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-south-eastward to Cornhill village, in Norham parish, Northumberland, at which is Coldstream station on the North-Eastern railway, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 10 ENE of Kelso, and 62 SE by E of Edinburgh. On the English side are the ruins of Wark Castle, the field of Flodden, and the scene, some fancy, of the 'Hunting of the Chevyat;' and Coldstream itself derived importance from its ford, the first above Berwick of any consequence. By this passage Edward I. invaded Scotland in 1296; and down to 1640, when Montrose led the Covenanters southwards, many other armies, Scottish and English, crossed thereby, to ravage the country of their respective foes. Later, till 1856, its position made Coldstream a chapel of ease, as it were, to Gretna Green, among the more notable of its runaway marriages being that of Lord Brougham (1819). Not a stone remains of the wealthy Cistercian priory, founded in 1143 by Cospatrick, Earl of March, for nuns brought from Whiston in Worcestershire. It stood a little eastward of the market-place; and in 1834 many bones and a stone coffin were dug up in its burying-ground, where, according to tradition, the prioress had given sepulture to the foremost of the Scottish slain at Flodden. The Chartulary of this priory was edited for the Grampian Club by the Rev. C. Rogers in 1879. A yet more interesting building, a house at the E of the market-place, has likewise disappeared; but its successor bears the following inscription—'Headquarters of the Coldstream Guards 1659; rebuilt 1865.' The Coldstreams were formed by General Monk in 1650 from the two regiments of Fenwick and Haslerig; Borderers chiefly, tried and hardy men, they marched with him up and down Scotland, discomfiting all enemies of the Commonwealth from Berwick to Dundee, and from Dundee to Dumfries, till, after ten years spent in Scotland, they followed him to London, there to restore King Charles II. The present town, although irregularly built, is very pretty, with its nice modern cottages and gardens. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co. (1820) and Bank of Scotland (1855), a local savings' bank (1842), 2 hotels, gas-works, water-works (1852), a town-hall, a mechanics' institute (1863), a public library, a working men's club, a masonic lodge (1861), a dispensary, a volunteer corps, a horticultural society, a brewery, and a fortnightly Saturday paper, the *Coldstream Guard* (1879). A burgh of barony and a police burgh, it is governed by a baron bailie, under the Earls of Haddington and Home, and by 8 police commissioners. Courts sitting here are noticed under BERWICKSHIRE; and fairs are held at Cornhill on the first Monday of March (hiring), the Wednesday after the second Tuesday of July (lamb and wool), and 26 Sept. (draft ewes). At the E end of the town is a handsome monument, 70 feet high, erected in 1834 to the memory of Charles Marjoribanks, Esq., M.P. for Berwickshire. His statue surmounting it, from the chisel of Mr H. Ritchie of Edinburgh, was shattered by lightning (1873), but was replaced in the following year by another, 4 tons in weight, by the Border sculptor, Mr Currie of Darnick. The parish church (1795; 1100 sittings) has a spire and clock; and other places of worship are a Free church (600 sittings), and 2 U.P. churches, East (700) and West (1000 sittings). Three public schools—New Road, North, and Hirsell Law, the last about 2 miles NNW of the town—with respective accommodation for 150, 225, and 110 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 62, 161, and 56, and grants of £42, 5s., £134, 15s., and £40, 16s. Pop. (1841) 1913, (1851) 2238, (1861) 1834, (1871) 1724, (1881) 1616.

The parish, till 1716 called Lennel or Leinhall, is bounded N by Swinton and Ladykirk, SE and S by Northumberland, and W by Eccles. Rudely resembling a kite in outline, with Todrig at top and Home Farm at bottom, it has an utmost length from ENE to

COLINSBURGH

WSW of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from NW to SE of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 8534 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 214 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The TWEED, here a glorious fishing river, sweeps 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the English Border, forming a horseshoe bend at the town, and there receiving the ditch-like but troutful LEET, which, after tracing 2 miles of the Eccles boundary, strikes $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward through the interior. Graden and Shiels Burns run east-north-eastward to the Tweed; the only large sheet of water is Hirsell Loch ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). The surface, with a general north-westward rise, nowhere sinks much below 100, or exceeds 246, feet above sea-level; sheltered by both the Cheviots and the Lammermuirs, it lies exposed to the NE only, whence, in the gale of 14 Oct. 1881, its trees sustained considerable damage. A band of barren moor, from E to W, is now nearly all reclaimed; and the entire area, with very slight exception, is either richly cultivated or under wood. The woods cover a comparatively large extent, particularly on the Hirsell estate. The rocks include white and reddish sandstone, clay marl, limestone, and gypsum; the first of which forms an excellent building material, and has been worked in three quarries. Quartz crystals, calcareous crystals, prehnite, and selenite are found. The soil, near the Tweed, is light; further inland, inclines to clay; and almost everywhere is rich and fertile. Remains of a fortification, probably later than the introduction of cannon, are on the barony of Snook; and an ancient cross, called Maxwell's, stood between Lennel church and Tweed-mill, but was removed about 1730. An episode still to be noticed is Burns's visit of 7 May 1787, which he described in 'Alfred Jingle' style: 'Coldstream—went over to England—Cornhill—glorious river Tweed—clear and majestic—fine bridge. Dine at Coldstream with Mr Ainslie and Mr Foreman—beat Mr F. in a dispute about Voltaire. Tea at Lennel House with Mr Brydone . . . my reception extremely flattering—sleep at Coldstream.' The said Mr Patrick Brydone (1741-1818), who died at Lennel House, was author of a well-known *Tour through Sicily and Malta*. The principal mansions, all noticed separately, are The Hirsell, The Lees, Hope Park, Lennel House, and Milne Graden; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 41 of from £20 to £50. Coldstream is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £460. Valuation (1882) £20,300, 19s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 2269, (1831) 2897, (1851) 3245, (1861) 2823, (1871) 2619, (1881) 2561.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 26, 1864.

Coldwells. See CRUDEN.

Cole Castle. See CASTLE-COLE.

Colfin, a station in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, on the Dumfries and Portpatrick railway, at Colfin Glen, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Portpatrick town.

Colgrave, a sound or strait in Shetland, separating Yell island on the W from Fetlar on the E. It contains Hascosay island; and it varies in width from 3 miles in the N to 9 in the S.

Coligarth, a district of Lady parish, Sanday island, Orkney. On a barren moor extending along its SW side are three large tumuli, and a number of smaller ones. A headland called Coliness or the Ness of Coligarth projects north-westward into Otterswick Bay, and has foundations of an ancient chapel, as well as a very large artificial mound, in which was found, in 1838, an ancient iron spear-head, 7 inches long.

Colin. See COLLIN.

Colinsburgh, a village of Kilconquhar parish, in the East Neuk of Fife. It stands within 2 miles of, and 120 feet above, the Firth of Forth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by W of Kilconquhar station, this being $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Thornton Junction, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Edinburgh. Founded by and named after Colin, third Earl of BALCARRES, about 1718, it is a burgh of barony; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, gas-works (1841), an hotel, a public school, a U.P. church (1800; 300 sittings), agricultural and horticultural

societies, a Thursday market, and fairs on the second Thursday of June and October. Pop. (1841) 482, (1861), 438, (1871) 351, (1881) 382.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Colinton, a village and a parish of Edinburghshire. The village, 4 miles SW by S of Edinburgh, is charmingly situated in a hollow on the Water of Leith, which here is spanned by a high stone bridge; at it are a station on the Balerno loop-line of the Caledonian (1874), a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, the parish church, and a public school. In his *Miller of Deanhaugh* (1844), the late Jas. Ballantyne described it 'with its romantic valley, its lines of cottages embedded in the hollows, its kail-yards and their rows of currant-bushes, its sylvan pathway threading the mazes of wood, deep, deep down in the beautiful dell.' The village has changed a bit since then, but always for the better, a good many comfortable, old English-looking houses having arisen upon its upper outskirts within the last two or three years. Pop. (1851) 120, (1881) 276.

The parish, containing also the villages of Juniper Green, Hailes, Longstone, and Slateford, is traversed across the NW corner by the Caledonian railway and the Union Canal, and through the north-western interior by the Balerno line. Till 1697 it was called Hailes, and thence till 1747 Hailes or Collingtoun. It is bounded NW by Corstorphine, NE by St Cuthberts, E by Liberton, SE by Lasswade and Glencross, SW by Penicuik and Currie. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5659\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $20\frac{1}{4}$ are water. Triangular Torduff reservoir ($3 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), the lower of the two Edinburgh Compensation Ponds, falls within the south-western border; and through the north-western interior, from Juniper Green to Slateford, the Water of LEITH winds 3 miles east-north-eastward along a lovely little wooded dell. Another streamlet is the Burn of BRAID, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, from above Bonally into St Cuthberts, and joined near Dregghorn Castle by Howden Burn. From the flats of Corstorphine the surface rises south-south-eastward to the northern slopes of the Pentlands, in the NW and N sinking to less than 300 feet above sea-level, whilst in the S it attains 1280 feet, CASTLE-LAW (1595 feet) and Bells Hill (1330) culminating in Glencross and Penicuik parishes. In the NE is CRAIGLOCKHART, a beautiful westward extension of the Braid Hills. Most of the parish, down to the 17th century, seems to have been a desolate moor. But now the greater part is in a state of high cultivation, beautified by hedgerows, parks, and woods; and even lower acclivities of the Pentlands, up to 700 feet above sea-level, have recently been planted or brought under the plough. Excellent springs on the lands of Comiston, Swanston, and Dregghorn long furnished Edinburgh with its chief artificial water supply. The rocks of the Pentlands are principally porphyrites, those of the low grounds calciferous sandstones. Excellent sandstone is largely quarried at Redhall and Hailes, and has been much employed in Edinburgh architecture. The soil ranges in character from good alluvium, through several sorts of loam, to moorish earth. About seven-elevenths of the entire area are arable, and nearly one-fourth is hill pasture. Colinton House, in the northern vicinity of Colinton village, was rebuilt by the eminent banker, Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, Bart. (1739-1806), who died at it, as also did Jas. Abercromby, Lord Dunfermline (1776-1858), for four years Speaker of the House of Commons. It is now the seat of Jn. Moubray Trotter, Esq. Other mansions are Bonally, Dregghorn, Redford, Comiston, Hailes, Redhall, and Craiglockhart; and other illustrious names connected with this parish are those of the Rev. Arch. Alison, Jn. Allen, Lord Cockburn, the Rev. Jn. Dick, D.D., Lord Dregghorn, Prof. Wm. B. Hodgson, Lords President Gilmour and Lockhart, David Mallet, and Lord Woodhall. Two prominent buildings are the Edinburgh new Workhouse and the Hydro-pathic Establishment, both near Craiglockhart Hill. Some sixteen corn and paper mills are on the Water of

Leith; and an extensive bleachfield is at Inglis Green. The Roman road from York to Carriden passed through the lands of Comiston, where also was a large ancient camp. Two very large conical cairns, which adjoined this camp, are supposed to have marked the scene of an important battle; and a rude whinstone monolith, the Kēl Stane or Comes Stone, not far from there, is of course referred to the mythical Camus of BARRY. Ten proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 31 of from £20 to £50. Colinton is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The parish church, at the village, containing 660 sittings, was built in 1771, and enlarged in 1837. At Craiglockhart is an iron Established mission church (1880), at Juniper Green a new Free church (1880; 620 sittings), and at Slateford a U.P. church (1784; 520 sittings). Five public schools—Colinton, Juniper Green infant and industrial, Juniper Green male, Longstone female, and Slateford—with respective accommodation for 161, 85, 85, 90, and 129, had (1880) an average attendance of 121, 54, 110, 60, and 80, and grants of £86, 7s. 6d., £40, 18s., £96, 13s., £35, 12s., and £26. Valuation (1860) £15,714, (1882) £34,675, including £7589 for railway and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 1397, (1831) 2232, (1861) 2656, (1871) 3644, (1881) 4347.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Thos. Murray's *Biographical Annals of the Parish of Colinton* (Edinb. 1863).

Colintraive, a village in Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, on the NE side of the Kyles of Bute, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles by water NW by N of Rothesay. With a number of pretty villas, it has a post office under Greenock, an inn, and a small steamboat pier.

Coll, a coast village in the parish and 6 miles NNE of the town of Stornoway, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. In a neighbouring cliff is a cave with two vaulted chambers, the entrance, 8 feet high and 14 wide; the interior, 15 high and 30 long; and the sides, so studded with mussels as, on a clear day, to reflect a variety of colours. A burn, the Coll or Amhuinn Chuil, formed by two head-streams, runs $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward to Broad Bay, in the southern vicinity of the village.

Coll, an island and a parish in the Hebrides of Argyllshire. The island lies parallel with the NW coast of Mull, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Calloch Point, 16 of Tobermory; and by a steamboat route of $57\frac{1}{2}$ miles, communicates with Oban, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. It is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from ENE to WSW, whilst its breadth varies between 1 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The coast, in general, is bold and rocky; and the interior is diversified with eminences, but nowhere exceeds 326 feet above sea-level. Mica slate is the predominating rock. Eight or nine lochs yield capital trout-fishing, and the shooting also is good. 'Reaping, mowing, and thrashing machines are common,' says Mr Duncan Clerk, 'and the lands are managed in accordance with the most improved method of culture. The manufacture of butter and cheese is carried on extensively and successfully, some dairies keeping upwards of 80 Ayrshire cows. The pasturage is said to be rich in milk-producing qualities; and considerable numbers of pure Highland cattle are bred on several of the farms. Sheep—Cheviots, blackfaced, and crosses—are kept, the number of them in 1877 being 6718, of cattle 1147, of horses 121, and of pigs 164.' Antiquities are the burying-grounds of Crosspoll and Killunaig, the latter with a ruined chapel; two standing-stones, 6 feet high; vestiges of eight Scandinavian forts; and, at the head of a southern bay, the castle of Breacacha, said to have been built by one of the Lords of the Isles. Conflicts between the Macneils and Macleans, the Macleans and Macdonalds, make up the history of Coll, which in 1773 received a week's visit from Johnson and Boswell. John Lorne Stewart, Esq. of Breacacha Castle (b. 1837; suc. 1878), is almost sole proprietor, holding 14,247 acres, valued at £4118 per annum; and there are eight chief tenants. The parish, annexed to Tiree in 1618, but reconstituted in 1866, comprises the pastoral isles of Gunna, Eileanmore, Soay, and Oransay. It is in the

COLLACE

presbytery of Mull and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £168. The parish church (1802; 350 sittings) stands near the middle of the island. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Acha and Arnabost, with respective accommodation for 72 and 49 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 35 and 22, and grants of £41, 16s. and £32, 13s. Valuation (1881) £4180, 13s. Pop. (1801) 1162, (1851) 1109, (1861) 781, (1871) 723, (1881) 643.

Collace, a village and a parish of Gowrie district, E Perthshire. The village stands 4 miles S by E of Woodside station, and 8 NE of its post-town Perth; it consists of two parts, called Collace and Kirkton of Collace, the latter $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SW of the former.

The parish, containing also the village of Kinrossie, is bounded NW and NE by Cargill, E by Abernyte, SE by Kinnaid and the Bandirron section of Caputh in Forfarshire (detached), and SW by St Martins. Its greatest length from E to W is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $2\frac{5}{8}$ miles; and its area is 2933 acres, of which 6 are water. The surface, flattish in the N and W, has a general east-south-eastward rise, attaining 383 feet above sea-level near Milnton, 440 near Saucher, 532 near Balmalcolm, 1012 on Dunsinane Hill, and 1182 on Black Hill, of which the two last culminate close to the Abernyte border and belong to the Sidlaw range. Excellent sandstone is plentiful; and the northern district, with its light black loamy soil, is in a state of the highest cultivation, whilst the south-eastern is variously hill-pasture and upland heath. A fifth or rather more of the area is under wood. Dunsinane Hill and Dunsinane House, the two chief features of the parish, are separately noticed; to the owner of the latter the entire parish belongs. Collace is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £219. The parish church (1813; 410 sittings) is a neat Gothic edifice, with a square tower. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 130 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 75, and a grant of £64, 5s. Valuation (1881) £3739, 19s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 562, (1831) 738, (1861) 534, (1871) 456, (1881) 409.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Colla Firth, a bay and a hamlet in Northmaven parish, Shetland.

Collairney, a ruined fortalice in Dunbog parish, Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Newburgh. For nearly five centuries it belonged to the Barclays, hereditary bailies of regality of Lindores.

Coll-Earn Castle, the seat of Alex. Mackintosh, Esq., in the parish and near the town of Auchtermuchty, Perthshire. Completed in 1872, it is a picturesque old-fashioned building, with its wainscoting, painted glass, and vaulted ceilings, and commands a magnificent view.

Collage. See EDINBURGH and GLASGOW.

Collessie, a post-office village and a parish in the N of Fife. The village has a station on the North British railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of its post-town Ladybank, this being $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Edinburgh, and $18\frac{3}{4}$ SE by E of Perth.

The parish contains also the important junction and the rising police burgh of LADYBANK, and the villages of Giffordtown and Edenstown. It is bounded N by Abdie, NE by Monimail, E by Cults, S by Kettle, SW by Auchtermuchty, and NW by Newburgh. Its greatest length from E to W is $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 8702 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres, of which $5\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The river EDEN flows $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles along all the Kettle border, and lower down, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the boundary with Cults; its channel was straightened about 1787, so that its floods have long been a thing of the past. Rossie Loch, too, which covered upwards of 300 acres, was drained in 1740, its bed being now good meadow and pasture land. Part of the 'Howe of Fife,' the surface, sinking to 100 feet above sea-level in the E, is almost a dead flat over much the larger portion of the parish, but, close to the western and the northern border, attains 427 feet near Craigoverhouse and 642 at Woodhead. Greenstone has been quarried,

COLLUTHIE

as also sandstone in a less degree; and marl is plentiful. The soil of the arable lands is deep and fertile, resting upon a trap-rock bottom, and having a fine southern exposure; since 1860 great improvements have been carried out on the Melville estate, in the way of building, wire-fencing, clearing, replanting, and reclaiming. Plantations cover a considerable extent, about one-seventh of the entire area. Near the village are a megalith 6 feet in girth by 9 in height, and a tumulus, 'Gask Hill,' which, measuring 120 by 100 feet, and 12 feet high, was opened in 1876 by Mr Anderson of the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. In the NW, too, stood two ancient forts, commanding the pass from central Fife to Strathearn; and near the easternmost one coins have been found of Edward I. of England, along with a cinerary urn and other relics of antiquity. Hugh Blair, D.D. (1718-1800), author of *Lectures on Rhetoric*, commenced his ministry here in 1742; and the courtier and diplomatist, Sir James Melville (1535-1607), held the estate of Hallhill. The principal mansions are Melville House, Kinloch, Pitlair, Rankelour, Meadow Wells, Rossie, and Lochiehead. Collessie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £436. The parish church is a very old building, long and narrow, with not more than 600 sittings; but in 1881 the erection was sanctioned of another Established church—to seat 400 and cost £2050—at Ladybank, where a new Free church was built in 1876 at a cost of £3000. Two public schools, Collessie and Ladybank, with respective accommodation for 129 and 273 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 78 and 236, and grants of £73, 13s. and £227, 16s. Valuation (1881) £13,182, 3s. Pop. (1801) 930, (1831) 1162, (1861) 1560, (1871) 1703, (1881) 1982, of whom 1072 were in Ladybank.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Collie Law. See CHANNELKIRK.

Collieston. See COLLISTON.

Collin, a village, with a public school, in Thorthorwald parish, Dumfriesshire, near the left bank of Lochar Water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Racks station, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

Collin, an estate, with a mansion, in Rerwick parish, S Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles SSE of Castle-Douglas.

Collin. See SCONE.

Collinswell, an estate, with a mansion, in the parish and 1 mile WNW of the town of Burntisland, Fife.

Collinton. See COLINTON.

Colliston, an estate, with a mansion, in the Glenessland district of Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, about 7 miles WSW of Auldgrith station. It belonged to the father of the eminent John Welch (1570-1623), who probably was born here; and it is now the property of Chas. Copland, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1870), who holds 2554 acres in the shire, valued at £1995 per annum.

Colliston, a fishing village in Slains parish, Aberdeenshire, on a romantic small bay, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Slains church, and 6 miles E by S of Ellon, under which it has a post office. Eighty years since a famous smuggling place, it offers a picturesque appearance, straggling among cliffs and over braes; and it carries on a vigorous trade in fishing for haddocks, cod, whittings, and turbot, and in preparing 'Colliston speldings,' or haddocks dried on the rock.

Colliston, a village in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 4 miles NW of Arbroath. It has a station on the Arbroath and Forfar section of the Caledonian, a new board school (1877), a Free church, and an Established church. The last, erected as a chapel of ease in 1871, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1875, was enlarged by the addition of a transept in 1876, and now contains 500 sittings. Colliston House, in the vicinity, is said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton for his son-in-law.

Colluthie, a mansion in Moonzie parish, NW Fife, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of Cupar. Said to have been built about 1356 by Sir William Ramsay, son-in-law and successor of the last Earl of Fife of the ancient Macduff line, it is manifestly of later date, yet is remarkable for the thickness of its walls, and for arched doors and windows; and it long suffered such neglect as to become

nearly uninhabitable, till about 1840 it underwent thorough renovation, being now the seat of Jn. Inglis, Esq., who owns 485 acres in the shire, valued at £1125 per annum. Colluthie Hill (430 feet) to the S of the mansion, is rocky on the top, and has been planted.

Collyland, See COALYLAND.

Colmkill. See SKYE.

Colmonell, a village and a coast parish of Carrick, S Ayrshire. The village, a neat little place, stands on the left bank of the Stinchar, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by S of Pinwherry station, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Girvan, under which it has a post and telegraph office; at it are the parish church, a Free church, a United Original Secession church, and a public school. A fair is held on the first Monday of May, *o. s.*

The parish contains also the coast village of Lendalfoot and the stations of Pinmore, Pinwherry, and Barrhill on the Girvan and Portpatrick Junction railway (1876), these being 5, 8, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Girvan. It is bounded N by Girvan; NE by Barr; E by Minnigaff, in Kirkcudbrightshire; S by Penninghame, Kirkgowan, and New Luce, in Wigtownshire; SW by Ballantrae; and NW by the North Channel. Its greatest length is 13 miles from NW to SE, viz., from Lendalfoot to Loch Maberry; its width from NE to SW varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is 48,153 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 184 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 479 water. The STINCHAR winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward through the NW interior, then 2 miles along the Ballantrae border; at Pinwherry it is joined by the Duisck, which, formed by the Pollogowan and Feoch Burns, runs 6 miles north-westward past Barrhill, itself receiving by the way a score at least of rivulets. By the CREE, flowing $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles along all the Minnigaff boundary, the SE corner of the parish is drained to the Solway Firth, whither also two lakes on the Wigtownshire border discharge their effluence—Lochs Dornal ($5 \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and MABERRY ($1\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 furl.). On the Barr boundary lie Loch Goosey (3×2 furl.) and smaller Lochs Crongart and Fanoeh; whilst in the interior are Drumlamford ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and thirteen yet tinier lakelets. The coast-line, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is closely followed, at a height of from 12 to 59 feet above sea-level, by the shore road from Girvan to Ballantrae, just beyond which the surface rises rapidly to 200 feet at Bennane Head, 500 at Carleton, and nowhere much less than 100. Inland, the chief elevations to the NW of the Stinchar are conical Knockdolian (869 feet), Knockdaw Hill (850), and Fell (810); to the SE of it, Dalreoch Hill (604), Pinwherry Hill (548), Wee Wheeb (649), Kildonan (659), Shiel Hill (751), and Barjarg Hill (554). The formation is Lower Silurian. The vales contain a good deal of fertile alluvial land, and great improvements have been effected within the last forty years, especially on the Corwar estate, where fully 3500 acres of wild heathery moor and 200 of deep moss have been reclaimed, and now yield excellent pasturage. Great attention is paid to sheep and dairy farming, particularly to cheese-making; and the harvest of the sea is not neglected. Craigneil is a fine old ruin of the 13th century, and other ruined fortalices are at Knockdolian, Knockdaw, Carleton, Kirkhill, and Pinwherry. The mansions are Ballochmorrie, Corwar, Daljarroch, Drumlamford, Kildonan, Knockdolian, and Pinmore; and 12 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 13 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Giving off ARNSHEEN *quoad sacra* parish, Colmonell is in the presbytery of Stranraer and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £300. The parish church, built in 1772, contains 500 sittings; in its kirkyard lie three martyred Covenanters, one of whom, Matthew M'Ilraith, was slain, says his epitaph, by order of 'bloody Claverhouse.' Five public schools—Barrhill, Colmonell, Corwar, Lendalfoot, and Pinwherry—with respective accommodation for 146, 137, 60, 48, and 69 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 117, 75, 41, 22, and 57, and grants of £90, 12s., £55, 19s., £41, 15s. 2d., £26, 6s., and £47, 3s. Valuation (1881) £25,502, 7s. 6d., including £628 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1306,

(1841) 2801, (1861) 2588, (1871) 2293, (1881) 2191, of whom 1132 were in Colmonell registration district.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 7, 8, 1863.

Colmslie. See ALLEN.

Colms, St. See COMBS.

Colonsay and Oronsay, two Inner Hebridean islands of Argyllshire, separated by a sound of only 100 yards at the narrowest, and dry at low water for three hours. Colonsay, the northernmost and much the larger of the two, has a good eastern harbour at Schallasaig, which, 16 miles NNW of Port Askaig in Islay, may be reached from Glasgow by the Oban steamer, and at which are an inn and a post office (Colonsay) under Greenock. Its length from NNE to SSW is 8 miles, and its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; whilst 3 by 2 miles is Oronsay's utmost extent. The surface is irregular, rising to 493 feet in Carn-nan-Eun to the N of Colonsay, where two lochs yield capital trout fishing. The shooting also is good. Mica slate, passing into chlorite and clay slate, and mixed with quartz and limestone, is the leading formation; the soil is well suited for either crops or cattle; and so mild is the climate that fuchsias, hydrangeas, and the like, flourish unchecked by winter cold. A paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (June 14, 1880) described a bone cave lately discovered in Colonsay by Mr Symington Grieve, and comprising chambers 230 feet in extent, some of which contain a local deposit of stalagmite, and, underneath, successive layers of ashes, charcoal, and bones of the common domestic animals. The most interesting antiquities, however, are the ecclesiastical, second only to those of Iona. Columba and Oran, his colleague, are said, though not by Skene, to have first settled here, after quitting Ireland in 563, and to have given name to the two islands; but the Austin Priory of Oronsay must have been founded long after, most likely in the 14th century by a Lord of the Isles as a cell of Holyrood. Early English in style, its roofless church measures $77\frac{3}{8}$ by 18 feet, and contains a number of curious effigies, figured in Gordon's *Monasticon* (1868). Near it, too, are a beautifully sculptured cross, 12 feet high, and the mutilated fragments of another. From the Macduffies, their ancient lords, the islands passed in the 17th century to the Macdonalds of the Colkitto branch, and next to the Duke of Argyll. The latter in 1700 exchanged them for Crerar, in South Knapdale, with Donald M'Neil, two of whose descendants have shed great lustre upon Colonsay in law and in diplomacy. These are Duncan M'Neil (1794-1874), who was raised to the peerage as Lord Colonsay in 1867; and his brother, the Right Hon. Sir John M'Neil, G.C.B. (1795-1883), of Burnhead, Liberton, who was principal proprietor, holding 11,262 acres in Argyllshire, valued at £2172 per annum. Colonsay House (1722; enlarged about 1830), in the northern part of the island, is the present seat of their nephew, Sir John Carstairs M'Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.C. (b. 1831; cre. 1880). An obelisk of red Mull granite, 30 feet high, was erected in 1879 to the memory of Lord Colonsay, in place of one destroyed three years before by lightning. Long annexed to Jura, the islands now form a parish in the presbytery of Islay and Jura and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £170. The church, built in 1802, contains 400 sittings; and Colonsay public and Kilchattan Christian Knowledge Society's school, with respective accommodation for 50 and 51 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 20 and 30, and grants of £29, 3s. and £36, 7s. Valuation (1881) £3131, 18s. Pop. (1801) 805, (1851) 933, (1861) 598, (1871) 456, (1881) 395.

Colonsay, Little, an island of Kilninan parish, Argyllshire, in the mouth of Loch-na-Keal, off the W side of Mull, between Ulva island and Staffa, 3 miles W of Inch Kenneth. It exhibits a columnar basaltic formation, similar to that of Staffa, but of less striking character, and its soil is less fertile than that of Ulva or Gometra.

Colpieden, a hamlet 2 miles from Kettle in Fife.

Colport. See COULPORT.

Colpy, a hamlet in Culsalmond parish, Aberdeenshire,

COLQUHALZIE

on a small burn of its own name, 4 miles ENE of Inch, under which it has a post office. Two cairns are near it.

Colquhalzie, an estate, with a mansion, in Trinity Gask parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Auchterarder.

Colquhony, an inn and a ruined castle in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire. The inn stands on the river Don, a little above Castle Newe, 16 miles WSW of Alford, and is a central point for visiting the upper or mountainous portion of the Don's valley. The castle is said to have been begun by Forbes of Towie early in the 16th century, but to have never been finished.

Colsay, a small island of Dunrossness parish, Shetland, 8 miles NNW of Sumburgh Head. It used to pasture a good many sheep of a large English breed, but it is now devoted to the grazing of cattle.

Colснаughton. See COALSNAUGHTON.

Colstane. See LOGIE-COLDSTONE.

Coltbridge. See EDINBURGH.

Coltfield, a hamlet in Alves parish, Elginshire, 4 miles S of Burghhead.

Coltness, an estate, with a mansion, in Cambusnethan parish, Lanarkshire. The mansion, near the left bank of South Calder Water, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile N of Wishaw, is a large and handsome edifice, with modern renovations, and contains a picture gallery nearly 200 feet long. The estate, having passed from the Somervilles in 1553 to Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig, came a century later to Sir James Steuart, twice Lord Provost of Edinburgh, who brought up Archbishop Leighton, and whose chaplain Hugh Mackail, the martyred Covenanter, was captured here in 1666; his grandson, Sir Jas. Steuart, second Bart. (1681-1727), was Solicitor-General for Scotland; and his great-grandson, Sir James Denham Steuart (1713-80), was a zealous Jacobite and an able political economist. The baronetcy became extinct in 1839; and Coltness is now the property of Jas. Houldsworth, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1868), who owns 3717 acres in the shire, valued at £11,498 per annum. For Coltness Iron-works see NEWMAINS.

Colvend, a post-office hamlet and a coast parish of SE Kirkcudbrightshire. The hamlet lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Urr Waterfoot, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of its post-town and station Dalbeattie, this being $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Dumfries.

The parish contains also the hamlets of Rockcliff, Kippford, Barnbarroch, and Southwick; and comprehends the ancient parish of Southwick. It is bounded NW by Kirkgunzeon, NE by New Abbey, E and SE by Kirkbean, S by the Solway Firth (here 14 to 15 miles wide), and W by Buittle. Its greatest length from E to W is 7 miles; its greatest breadth from N to S is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 23,472 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 4001 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 'inks,' and 191 water. URR Water flows $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the Buittle boundary to the Solway, near Kippford widening into a roomy estuary, in which Rough Island (2 x 1 furl.) belongs to Colvend; whilst Southwick Water in the E, formed by the Maidenpap, Drumcow, and Boreland Burns, winds 7 miles south-south-eastward and south-westward, traversing, ere it falls into the Firth, the broad expanse of Mershead Sands. In the south-western and western interior are White, Clonyard, Borean, Auchensheen, and Cloak Lochs, the first and largest of which measures 3 by 2 furlongs. Between Urr Waterfoot and Douglas Hall, a range of reddish lichen-covered copse-clothed cliffs, the haunt of myriads of sea-fowl, rises to 200 feet at Castle Hill of Barclay, and 400 at White Hill, heights that command a glorious prospect. Along it are Gutchers Isle, Cow Snout, Gillies Craig, Portowarren Bay, the Brandy Cave of some Dick Hatteraick, the Piper's Cove, the Murderer's Well, two natural archways called the Needle's Eye, and Lot's Wife, a pillar of Silurian rock. Inland the rugged surface attains 900 feet on Bainloch Hill, 500 on Banks and Clonyard Hills, 800 on Redbank Hill, 1000 on Maidenpap, 1350 on Cuil Hill, and 1335 on Meikle Hard Hill, the two last culminating right on the

COLZEAN CASTLE

New Abbey boundary, within which fall the summits of Boreland Hill (1632 feet) and CRIFFEL (1867). Borean granite hills these, with sour and scanty pasturage, they belong to the Stewartry's third and most easterly group of primary rocks, which commences near the river Nith in the parish of New Abbey, and runs south-westward across Kirkgunzeon and Colvend to the coast. Most of the surface is believed to have anciently been forest; and plantations and natural wood still cover a considerable area. The eastern heights are almost entirely heathy; and many of the others have, at best, a poor shallow soil, and are largely overrun with broom and furze and bramble. Much, however, of the low grounds has naturally a good soil; much of the slopes has been well reclaimed; and many of the farms are in a high state of cultivation. Millstones were formerly quarried; and a copper mine, said to have yielded a rich ore from a tolerably thick seam, was also at one time worked. The Castle Hill of Barclay is crowned by a fosse and the foundations of a wall; on Fort Hill is a vitrified fort. Borean Loch contains a crannoge or lake-dwelling; a ruined ivy-clad chapel adjoins St Laurence's Well, near Fairgirth House; and the remains of Auchenskeoch Castle stand near the head of Southwick Water. The property is divided among 19 landowners, 6 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Colvend is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £285. Its church was built in 1771; whilst Southwick church, which was used as late at least as 1743, is either of Norman or First Pointed origin. A granite shell, 64 by 25 feet, and 14 high, it lies between Clifton Craggs and Bainloch Hill; was dedicated to Our Lady of Southwick, to whom Edward I. paid his devotions; and in its kirkyard has many old curious gravestones. Three public schools—Barnbarroch, Colvend, and Southwick—with respective accommodation for 108, 81, and 120 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 48, 48, and 100, and grants of £43, 9s., £43, 4s., and £87, 7s. Valuation (1881) £12,487, 17s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1106, (1841) 1495, (1861) 1366, (1871) 1318, (1881) 1281.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See W. R. M. M'Diarmid's *Handbook to the United Parishes of Colvend and Southwick*.

Colville. See CULROSS.

Colzean Castle, the principal seat of the Marquis of AILSA and Earl of CASSILLIS, in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Maybole. It stands near the verge of a basaltic cliff that rises 100 feet from Colzean Bay, and it was built in 1777 and following years after designs by Robert Adam. A magnificent castellated edifice, it commands a brilliant prospect of the Firth of Clyde, with a full view of Ailsa Craig, 15 miles to the south-westward; its entire buildings cover no less than 4 acres of ground; and landward it is engirt with beautiful terraced gardens and a large finely-wooded park. Near the castle, and directly under some of the buildings, are the Coves of Colzean. These coves or caves are six in number. Of the three towards the W, the largest has its entry as low as high-water mark; the roof is 50 feet high, and looks as though two huge rocks had fallen together, forming a Gothic arch. With varying breadth, it extends for about 200 feet, and communicates with the other two, which are both much smaller but of the same irregular shape. The coves to the E likewise communicate with one another, and have much the same height and figure as the former. For two things the Coves are famous, one, that soon after the Revolution they gave shelter to Sir Archibald Kennedy, the Covenanters' foe; the other, that in 1634 there was 'in them either a notable imposture or most strange and much-to-be-admired footsteps and impressions which are here to be seen of men, children, dogs, coney, and divers other creatures. These here conceived to be spirits, and if there be no such thing but an elaborate practice to deceive, they do most impudently betray the truth; for one of this knight's sons and another Galloway gentleman affirmed unto me that all the footsteps have been put out and buried in sand overnight, and have been

COLZIUM HOUSE

observed to be renewed next morning.' The original castle of Colzean, 'ane proper house with very brave yards,' was built by that Sir Thomas Kennedy, younger son of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassillis, who was murdered near Ayr in 1602, at the instigation of Mure of Auchendrane. Sir William Brereton, a Cheshire gentleman, whose *Travels* we have already quoted, describes it as 'a pretty pleasant-seated house or castle, which looks full upon the main sea. Hereunto we went, and there found no hall, only a dining-room or hall, a fair room, and almost as large as the whole pile, but very sluttishly kept, unswept, dishes, trenchers, and wooden cups, thrown up and down, and the room very nasty and unsavoury.' By the death without issue of the eighth Earl of Cassillis in 1759, the murdered Sir Thomas's namesake and sixth descendant succeeded to the earldom, whereto was added the marquissate of Ailsa in 1831. Arch. Kennedy, present and third marquis, and fourteenth earl (b. 1847; suc. 1870), owns 76,015 acres in the shire, valued at £35,839 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Colzium House, a seat of the Edmonstones of DUN-TREATH, in the parish and 1 mile NE of the town of Kilsyth, S Stirlingshire, in the mouth of a romantic glen of its own name. The ruined walls of an ancient castle, the predecessor of the present mansion, crown a fine elevation a little to the E.

Combs, St, a fishing village in Lonmay parish, NE Aberdeenshire, 5 miles ESE of Fraserburgh. It carries on valuable cod and herring fisheries; contains a public school; and down to 1608 had a church, dedicated to St Colm or Columba.

Comely Bank, a small Edinburgh suburb in St Cuthberts parish, on the low road to Queensferry, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Dean Bridge.

Comiston House, a mansion in the E of Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, near the Braid Hills, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Edinburgh. Built in 1815, it is the seat of Sir William Forrest, third Bart. since 1838 (b. 1823; suc. 1883), who owns 500 acres in the shire, valued at £1290 per annum. Comiston Springs here began so early as 1681 to contribute water supply to Edinburgh.

Comlongan, an ancient castle in Ruthwell parish, SW Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Ruthwell village. A quadrangular edifice, measuring 60 feet along each side, and 90 feet in height, it was constructed to serve as a strong fortalice, with port-holes and battlements; its walls are so thick as to include within them small apartments. It is still in good preservation; and, having long been the seat of the Murrays of Cockpool, it now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield.

Commondyeke, a collier hamlet in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles NNE of Cumnock. Pop. (1871) 396, (1881) 438.

Commonhead Station. See AIRDRIE.

Commonore Dam, a reservoir or artificial lake in Neilston parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles SSW of Neilston village. Lying 600 feet above sea-level, it is fed from Harelaw Dam, and sends off its superfluence to Levern Water; measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 furlong; and is 24 feet deep.

Compass Hill. See CANNA.

Compstone, an estate, with a fine modern mansion, in Twynholm parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the right bank of Tarf Water, a little above its confluence with the Dee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Kirkcudbright. It has long been the property of a branch of the Maitlands, to which belonged the two brothers and eminent Scotch judges, Thomas Maitland, Lord Dundrennan (1792-1851), and Francis Maitland, Lord Barcaple (1809-70). Its present owner, David Maitland, Esq. of Dundrennan (b. 1848; suc. 1861), holds 2304 acres in the shire, valued at £2145 per annum. In old Compstone Castle, now represented only by three tottering walls of a tower, the soldier-poet, Alexander Montgomery, composed *The Cherrie and the Slae* (1595).

Comrie, a village and a parish of Strathearn, central Perthshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Earn (here spanned by an old

COMRIE

five-arch bridge), immediately below the confluence of the Ruchill and above that of the Lednock. It is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Crieff, $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of St Fillans, $13\frac{1}{2}$ of Lochearnhead Hotel, and with all three communicates by coach. Z-shaped in plan, and sheltered by wooded slopes, it is a pleasant little place, a burgh of barony under the Dundas family; and it has a post office under Crieff, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, 5 insurance agencies, 2 chief inns, a reading-room, a masonic lodge, gas-works, ploughing and horticultural societies, and fairs on the third Wednesday in March, the second in May and July, the last in October, and the first in December. The parish church (1804; 1026 sittings) has a lofty spire, and crowns a gentle eminence beside the Earn. A new Free church (1879-81; 650 sittings) is one of the finest in Scotland, French Gothic in style, with a clock-tower and an adjoining hall; its cost, exceeding £10,000, was defrayed by a bequest of the late Miss M'Farlane of Comrie. A U.P. church, rebuilt in 1866, is also a good Gothic edifice; a minister of its predecessor was father of the well-known George Gilfillan (1813-78), Comrie's most gifted son. The cemetery contains a granite obelisk, 13 feet high, erected in 1880 to the memory of Dr Leith; and another, 72 feet high, was reared in 1815 on Dunmore Hill (841 feet), $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the village, to commemorate Viscount Melville's death four years before at Dunira. Nowhere else in Britain are earthquakes so frequent as at Comrie, a frequency due, it would seem, to its geological position, which recent survey has shown to be on the great line of fault that separates the Lowlands and the Highlands. In 1875 an ingenious apparatus was established at the village, to register the force and direction of the shocks, among the most noteworthy of which have been those of 23d Oct. 1839 and 10th Jan. 1876. An infant and female and a public school, with respective accommodation for 84 and 268 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42 and 168, and grants of £42, 5s. and £157, 18s. Pop. (1834) 978, (1861) 789, (1871) 746, (1881) 1098.

The parish, containing also the villages of Dalginross, Ross, and St Fillans, comprises the ancient parishes of Comrie and Dundurn, the greater part of Tulliekettle, and portions of Muthill, Monzievaird, and Strowan. It is bounded N by the Ardeonaig section of Killin and by Kenmore, E by Monzievaird-Strowan, SE by Muthill and by two detached portions of Monzievaird-Strowan, SW by Callander, W by Balquhider, and NW by the Achmore section of Weem. It has an utmost length of 11 miles from E to W, viz., from the Lednock, a little above Comrie, to the Ogle; its breadth from N to S varies between 8 and 12 miles; and its area is 62,932 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 2340 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. By Loch EARN and the river Earn the parish is divided into unequal halves, that to the N being somewhat the larger. The loch is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 5 furlongs wide, and lies 306 feet above sea-level; the river, issuing from it, winds 7 miles east-south-eastward through the interior to the village, and thence 9 furlongs on or close to the Monzievaird boundary, where it sinks to less than 200 feet above the sea. At the village it is joined by the hazel-fringed Water of RUCHILL, which, from the SW border hurries $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through 'lone Glenartney'; and by the LEDNOCK, rising between Creag Uigeach and Ruadh Bheil, and running 11 miles south-eastward, down its deep, wooded gorge, where it forms the Deil's Caldron and other less-famed falls. Between it and Loch Earn lies Loch BOLTACHAN ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). To the N of the river and Loch Earn the chief elevations from E to W are Dunmore Hill (841 feet), Crappich Hill (1467), Creag Liath (1636), *Creag Mhor na h-Iolaire (1783), BEN CHONZIE (3048), *Creag nan Eun (2990), *Creag Uigeach (2840), Meall nam Fiadh (2000), *Ruadh Bheil (2232), Sron Mhor (2203), and *Meall na Cloiche (2175), of which those marked with asterisks culminate on the boundaries of the parish; to the S rise Ben Halton (2033), Birran or Dundurn (2011), a nameless summit in the Forest of Glenartney (2317), *Meall Odhar (2066),

Meall na Fearn (2479), BEN VORLICH (3224), and *Stuc a Chroin (3189). Such are the outlines of Comrie's romantic scenery, here grandly savage, there softly picturesque, to be filled in with greater minuteness in articles on its lochs and rivers, its mountains, and valleys, and mansions. The line of junction between the Old Red sandstone and the slates passes diagonally from Glenartney into the Monzievaired hills; and Upper Strathearn to the NW of this line, *i.e.* the greater part of this parish, is wholly composed of slate rocks, which present many glacial phenomena, whilst the level strath appears to have been the bed of an ancient lake. Granite boulders are numerous along the Lednagh, whose channel is crossed by a great dyke of greenstone. Slate, trap, and limestone have all been quarried; and lead and iron ores are also found, the latter being at one time largely worked. The soil in some parts of the glens approaches to loam, but is a light, sharp, stony gravel of no great fertility over most of the arable lands. These occupy barely one-ninth of the entire area, and woods and plantations cover some 3000 acres. The chief antiquities are three stone circles and the remains of Agricola's stationary camp at DALGINROSS. Comrie House, near the Lednock, a little behind the village, is charmingly seated amid surrounding woods; and other mansions are Aberuchill, Ardvoirlich, Dalhonzie, Drumearn, and Dunira, 6 proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 9 of from £20 to £50. Giving off something to Balquhidder, and taking in something from Monzievaired, Comrie is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £387. Three public schools—Glenartney, Glenlednock, and St Fillans—with respective accommodation for 23, 30, and 40 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 11, 8, and 24, and grants of £26, 2s. 6d., £21, 2s., and £36, 5s. Valuation (1881) £16,247, 6s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 2458, (1831) 2622, (1861) 2226, (1871) 1911, (1881) 1726.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 46, 39, 1869-72. See *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (3d ed., Crieff, 1870).

Comrie, a ruined fortalice in a detached section of Weem parish, Perthshire, on the river Lyon, a little above its influx to the Tay, and 2½ miles NNE of Kenmore.

Comrie, a hamlet in Culross parish, Perthshire (detached), ½ mile W by N of Oakley, and 5 miles of Dumfermline. A little to the W is Comrie Castle.

Comyrie's Castle. See DALSWINTON.

Cona, a stream in the Argyllshire portion of Kilmalie parish, flowing 9½ miles east-by-southward to Loch Linnhe, which it enters 6½ miles SW of Fort William, and joined, 1½ mile above its mouth, by the Scaddle. On its left bank, ¾ mile from Loch Linnhe, and 5 miles N by E of Ardour, stands Conaglen, a seat of the Earl of Morton, who holds 46,883 acres in the shire, valued at £1685 per annum. See also DALMAHOY.

Cona. See COE.

Conachan. See ST KILDA and INCH-CONACHAN.

Conait or **Allt Conait**, a rivulet in Forthing parish, NW Perthshire. It issues from Loch Dhamh (1369 feet), and, traversing Loch Girre, runs 4½ miles eastward and south-eastward to the Lyon, 3 miles NNW of Killin. With a total descent of 500 feet, it forms some beautiful cascades, especially in the last mile of its course.

Conan (Gael. *caoin-an*, 'gentle river'), a river of SE Ross-shire, formed, at an altitude of 180 feet above sea-level, by the confluent SHREN and MEIG, in Contin parish, 3¼ miles W by N of Contin church. Thence it runs 9½ miles east-by-southward and 2¼ north-north-eastward, till it falls into the head of Cromarty Firth, 1 mile S of Dingwall. On its left lie the parishes of Contin, Fodderty, and Dingwall, on its right of Urray and Urquhart-Logie-Wester; and its chief affluents are the Blackwater on the left, the Orrin on the right. The fishing, which is everywhere preserved, is better for salmon than trout; pearl-mussels have been occasionally found, containing magnificent pearls. The Highland railway crosses it, in the vicinity of Conan Bridge village, by a fine viaduct, which, 435½ feet long,

has five very sharply-skewed arches, and commands a charming view of a reach of the river's valley and of the upper waters of Cromarty Firth. Hugh Miller, in *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, devotes many pages to the Conanside of 1821, with its broad lower alder-fringed reaches, its noble hills, its woods of Tor Achilty, Brahan Castle, and Conan House, its winter floods, and its water-wraith.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Conan-Bridge, a village in the Ross-shire section of Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, on the right bank of the river Conan, 2½ miles SSW of Dingwall, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. It took its name from a bridge over the Conan, on the road from Beaully to Dingwall, which, built in 1809 by the parliamentary commissioners at a cost of £6854, is a stone five-arch structure, with a water-way of 265 feet. The village has a station (Conan) on the Highland railway, an inn, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 342, (1861) 501, (1871) 385, (1881) 385.

Conan House, a mansion in the Ross-shire section of Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, near the right bank of the Conan, 1 mile S by W of Conan Bridge. It is a seat of Sir Kenneth Smith Mackenzie of Gairloch, sixth Bart. since 1702 (b. 1832; suc. 1843), who owns 164,680 acres in the shire, valued at £7843 per annum.

Condie, an estate, with a mansion, in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, 4 miles SW of Bridge of Earn. Since 1601 a seat of a branch of the Oliphants, it now is held by Lawrence Jas. Oliphant, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1862), who owns 2667 acres in the shire, valued at £2301 per annum.

Condorrat, a village in Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, 2¼ miles SW of Cumbernauld village, and 6 NNW of Airdrie, under which it has a post office. An Established chapel of ease, built here in 1875, contains 400 sittings, and cost, with a manse, £2600. Pop. (1861) 559, (1871) 565, (1881) 610.

Coneach. See CONICHI.

Conerock, a conspicuous eminence (808 feet) in Rothes parish, Elginshire, 1½ mile SSW of Rothes village. Wooded to the top, it presents a contorted appearance, and it chiefly consists of quartz, containing beautiful rock crystals.

Congalton, an ancient barony in Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire.

Conghoillis, an ancient parish in Forfarshire, nearly or quite identical with the modern INVERKEILOD.

Conglass, a rivulet in Kirkmichael parish, Banffshire, running 3 miles north-westward, along a mountain glen, to the river Aven, 3 miles NNW of Tomintoul.

Conheath, an estate, with a mansion, in Caerlaverock parish, Dumfriesshire, 4½ miles SSE of Dumfries. It was purchased in 1876 by David Watson Rannie, Esq.

Conicavel, a village in Edenkille parish, Elginshire, near Darnaway, and 3½ miles SSE of Brodie station. It has a Christian Knowledge Society's school.

Con, Loch. See CHON.

Connel Ferry, a ferry, 1½ furlong wide, across the entrance of Loch Etive, in Argyllshire, on the line of road from Oban to Ballachulish. It is traversed by a tiny steamer, and has an inn on either shore, whilst on the southern is Connel Ferry station upon the Callander and Oban railway, 6 miles NE of Oban, under which there is a post office of Connel. The loch's channel, suddenly contracting here, is barred two-thirds across by rocks left bare to the height of 5 feet at low water, over which the ebbing tide pours in tumultuous cataract. These so-called Falls of Connel have been identified with Ossian's Falls of Lora.

Connell, a shallow loch in Kirkcolm parish, W Wigtownshire, 9 furlongs W of Loch Ryan, and 6 miles NNW of Stranraer. With an equal length and breadth of 3½ furlongs, it sends off a burn, running 4 miles southward and eastward to Loch Ryan. On a hill (314 feet), 3 furlongs SE of the loch, are remains of a large cairn, Cairn Connell.

Connell Park, a village in New Cumnock parish, E Ayrshire, 1½ mile SW of New Cumnock village.

CONNICAVAL

Connicaval. See CONICAVEL.

Conningsburgh, a hamlet and an ancient parish in the S of Shetland. The hamlet lies on the E coast of the mainland, 9 miles SSW of Lerwick, and has a Free church. The parish, extending across the mainland from Aiths Voe to Cliff Sound, is bounded N by Lerwick parish; it contains a ridge of eminences, running nearly parallel with the coast-lines, and called the Conningsburgh Hills; and it is now annexed *quoad civilia* to Dunrossness, and *quoad sacra* to Sandwick.

Conon. See CONAN.

Conrie, a rivulet of Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, winding 3½ miles north-by-eastward to the Don at Culfork.

Contell, a hamlet 2 miles from Lochgelly, in Fife.

Content. See WALLACETOWN.

Contin, a very large Highland parish of central and south-eastern Ross-shire. Its church and school, towards the SE corner, stand on the right bank of the Blackwater, a little above its influx to the Conan, 4¼ miles SW of Strathpeffer station, on the Dingwall and Skye railway (1870), this being 4½ miles N by W of Dingwall, under which Contin has a post office. Itself it contains three stations on that railway, Garve, Lochluichart, and Achnasheen, distant respectively from Dingwall 11¾, 17, and 27¾ miles. Bounded NW by Lochbroom parish, NE and E by Fodderty, S by Urray, and W by outlying portions of Fodderty and by Lochcarron and Gairloch parishes, it has an irregular outline, and sends off a long south-western wing, in which are Lochs Fannich, Rosque, and Benachran. Its greatest length is 22¼ miles from NW to SE, viz., from Ben Dearg to the Conan; its width varies between 4¾ and 16¼ miles. The principal streams are the SHEEN and MEIG, uniting to form the CONAN, and the BLACKWATER, joining the latter at Moy. Lakes, with their utmost length and width and altitude above sea-level, are Lochs ACHILTY (7 × 3 furl., 170 ft.), GARVE (1½ × ½ mile, 520 ft.), LUICHART (1¼ mile × 6½ furl., 270 ft.), FANNICH (6½ mile × 6½ furl., 822 ft.), ROSQUE (3 × ½ mile), Benachran (2 × 1 mile), A Garbh Raoin (4½ × 3 furl., 900 ft.), and Coire Lair (6 × 1 furl., 980 ft.). There are, besides, close upon fifty smaller lochs, most of them, like the above, affording capital angling. The surface sinks in the extreme SE to 53 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to Carn Sgolbaidh (1342), *Carn na Cloiche Moire (1936), *Meall nan Damh (2198), and Sgurr Maire-suidhe (1899), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish; north-westward to Carn na Buaille (650), Cnoc Dubh (749), Carn Faire nan Con (1210), Meall Mhic Iomhair (1984), Beinn Liath Mhor (2464), Tom Ban Mor (2433), Meall Leacachain (2028), Meallan Ban (3120), and BEN DEARG (3547); whilst in the SW wing rise *Beinn Liath Bheag (2173), Sgurr Mor (3637), Meallan Rairigidh (3109), An Coileachen (3015), *A Chailleach (3276), Beinn nan Ramh (2333), and Fionn Bheinn (3060). The Old Red sandstone stretches into the lower parts of the parish, and is covered in places with a strong reddish clay; in the uplands gneiss is the leading formation, mixed with its subordinate rocks. The soil of the arable lands ranges from strong clayed loam to light friable mould; and great improvements have been effected on the Coul estate, 1400 acres having been here reclaimed within the last thirty-five years, and bearing now rich crops of all descriptions. In the lower grounds, too, plantations and natural wood—a remnant this of the primeval forest—cover a considerable area, yet small to that occupied by sheep-walks, deer forest, and desolate upland moors. Mansions are Coul and Craighdarroch; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnach and Kinlochluichart, Contin is in the presbytery of Dingwall and synod of Ross; its living is worth £315. The parish church is an old building, and there is one Free church for Contin and Fodderty, another for Strathconan and Strathgarve. Two public schools, Contin and Scatwell, with respective accommodation for 100 and 40 children, had (1880) an

COREHOUSE

average attendance of 64 and 14, and grants of £54, 11s. and £26, 10s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £17,949, 9s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1944, (1831) 2023, (1861) 1509, (1871) 1550, (1881) 1453; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 729, (1881) 708.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 92, 1881.

Conval, Meikle, a summit (1867 feet) in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, 2¾ miles SW of Dufftown, and 2½ ENE of the summit of Ben Rinnes. Little Conval (1810 feet) rises 1½ mile N by E, and is crowned with vestiges of a 'Danish' camp.

Conval or Coinne-mheall. See BENMORE-ASSYNT.

Conveth, an ancient parish of Inverness-shire, now annexed to Kiltarlity, and forming its south-eastern section.

Coodham, an estate, with a mansion, in Symington parish, Ayrshire, 4 miles SSW of Kilmarnock. Originally a seat of the Fairlies, it was sold in 1871, for £27,880, to Wm. Hy. Houldsworth, Esq. (b. 1834), who owns 585 acres in the shire, valued at £1151 per annum.

Cookney, a *quoad sacra* parish in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire, 5½ miles N by W of its post-town Stonehaven, and 2½ WNW of Murchalls station. Its church was built about 1817 as a chapel of ease, and contains 700 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 99 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 70 and a grant of £39, 9s. The parish is in the presbytery of Fordun and synod of Angus and Mearns; its minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1861) 1952, (1871) 2080, (1881) 1976.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Coolins. See CUCHULLINS.

Copay, an uninhabited islet in the Sound of Harris, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire.

Copenshay or Copinshay, an island of Durness parish, Orkney, 2½ miles E by S of the SE extremity of the Durness portion of the mainland. Measuring 1 by ½ mile, it has lofty cliffs, denized in the summer months by myriads of sea-fowl, whose eggs and feathers have considerable value. An island, called Horse of Copenshay, lies ½ mile off its NE end.

Coppercleuch, a post office in the Megget section of Lyne parish, S Peeblesshire, near the western shore of St Mary's Loch, and 17 miles WSW of its post-town Selkirk.

Coppersmith. See COCKBURNSPATH.

Coquet, a river briefly connected with Oxnam parish, E Roxburghshire. It rises among the Cheviots, close to the English Border, and, following it for ¾ mile, turns into Northumberland, there to run 35 miles to the sea at Warkworth, opposite Coquet island.

Coquhalzie. See COLQUHALZIE.

Corah. See KIRKQUONZEON.

Corbely. See DUMFRIES.

Corbie. See ARITY.

Corbiehall. See CARSTAIRS.

Corbiehall, a suburb of Borrowstounness, Linlithgowshire.

Corbie Pot, a romantic glen in Maryculter parish, Kincardineshire, on the mutual border of Maryculter and Kingussie estates. It is notable for the number and variety of its indigenous plants.

Corchinan. See BOGIE.

Core or Cor. See TWEED.

Coreen Hills, a mountainous range along the north-western border of the Howe or Vale of Alford, Aberdeenshire, culminating in Lord Arthur's Cairn (1699 feet), on the mutual boundary of Alford and Tullynessle parishes, 5 miles WNW of Alford village. Their laminar mica-slate, of a brownish-black colour, has long been worked.

Corehouse, an estate, with a mansion, and a ruined baronial fortalice, in the NE of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles S of Lanark. A 'neat, white, lady-like house,' according to Dorothy Wordsworth, the mansion crowns a cliff, at the left side of the river Clyde, a little below CORRA LINN, from which it is almost hidden by lofty trees. It was the seat of the late George Cranstoun, who was raised to the bench as Lord Corehouse in 1826; its present owner, Chs. Edw.

CORELLAN

Harris Edmonstoune-Cranstoun, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1869), holds 2860 acres in the shire, valued at £1893 per annum. The ruins of Corra Castle, on the verge of the weather-worn Old Red sandstone cliff immediately above the linn, so overhangs the surging river sweeping on to the fall, as, during spates, to nod and vibrate from base to summit. Both the estate of Corehouse and the fall of Corra Linn are said to have been named from Cora, a shadowy Caledonian princess, who leaped on horseback over the cliff into the cataract. Not the old castle only, but the very cliff above and about and below the linn, trembles from concussion of high floods. As Wordsworth sings:—

'Lord of the vale! astounding Flood!
The dullest leaf in this thick wood
Quakes—conscious of thy power;
The caves reply with hollow moan,
And vibrates to its central stone
Yon time-cemented Tower.'

Corellan, an islet of Polkalloch estate, South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire. It serves for grazing, and is famed for the quality of its beef and mutton.

Corgarff, a *quoad sacra* parish of W Aberdeenshire, comprising the upper or western portion of STRATHDON parish, and thus containing the sources and head-streams of the river Don. Formed in 1874, it is in the presbytery of Alford and synod of Aberdeen. Its church, on the Don's left bank, 1274 feet above sea-level, and 7½ miles WSW of Strathdon church, was built in 1835, and, with a manse, cost nearly £1000, defrayed by Sir Charles Forbes, Bart. Near it are a post office under Aberdeen, a Christian Knowledge Society's school (1832), and a Roman Catholic chapel (1802). Corgarff Castle, 1½ mile higher up, on the opposite bank of the Don, is a small, oblong, four-storied building with wings, which, purchased by Government in 1746 from Forbes of Skel-later, was garrisoned from 1827 till 1831 by 58 soldiers to support the civil authorities in the suppression of smuggling. The tragic story of the burning of its predecessor by Sir Adam Gordon of Auchindoun, in 1551, 1571, or 1581, has been repeated by a number of topographers, who often, however, relate the same event as occurring in 1751 at the Castle of TOWIE, to which indeed it properly belongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Corhabbie Hill, a summit (2563 feet) on the mutual border of Mortlach and Invereran parishes, Banffshire, 7½ miles SSW of Dufftown, and 4¾ SSE of Ben Rinnes.

Corkindale Law. See NEILSTON.

Cormorant's Cave. See STAFFA.

Corncairn, Banffshire. See CORNHILL.

Corncockle Moor. See LOCHMABEN.

Cornhill, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Culter parish, E Lanarkshire, 2¾ miles SW of Biggar. It was purchased from the Handyside family, in 1866, by Alex. Kay, Esq., who owns 833 acres in the shire, valued at £388 per annum.

Cornhill, a village in the Corncairn or northern district of Ordiquhill parish, Banffshire, on an affluent of the Burn of Boyne, with a station on the Banffshire railway, 8½ miles SW by W of Banff, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Fairs are held here on the second Thursday of every month.

Cornie Burn. See ABERCORN.

Cornton, a place in Logie parish, Stirlingshire, 1¾ mile N of Stirling. It was the scene of the battle of STIRLING in 1297.

Corodule, a cave on the E side of South Uist island, Inverness-shire, contiguous to the sea, at the foot of a high hill-range, between Lochs Skipport and Eynort. It gave shelter to Prince Charles Edward for some days in May 1746.

Corpach, a village in Kilmalie parish, Argyllshire, at the entrance of Upper Loch Eil and at the southern extremity of the CALEDONIAN CANAL, 2½ miles NNW of Fort William. The landing-place of passengers by the steamers on the route between Oban and Inverness, it communicates with Banavie by omnibus; at it are an hotel, the parish church of Kilmalie, and a Free church.

CORRICHE

Corr, A-Choire, or Coir' an Fhearna, a loch of Farr parish, central Sutherland, 6 miles SE of Altnaharrow inn at the head of Loch Naver, from which lake it is screened by BENCLIBRICK (3154 feet). Lying itself 570 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from SW to NE of 3½ miles, whilst in width it varies between 2½ and 3½ furlongs. At its head it communicates with Loch a Vellich, and from its foot sends off a stream to the river Naver. Its trout are large and plentiful.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 106, 1880.

Corrachree, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles SW of Tarland.

Corrah. See CORAH.

Corra Linn, a fall on the river Clyde, on the boundary between Lanark and Lesmahagow parishes, Lanarkshire, ½ mile below Bonnington Linn, and 1¾ mile S of Lanark town. It makes a total descent of 84 feet, but it encounters two ledges of rock, and so is practically a series of cascades—first, a fall of a few feet; next, after a brief break, another of 30 feet; then, a tumultuous rapid of 30 yards; and, lastly, a grand concluding leap into 'a basin, enclosed by noble rocks, with trees, chiefly hazels, birch, and ash, growing out of their sides wherever there is any hold for them.' The river, from Bonnington Linn, is all a continuous rapid, along the bottom of an Old Red sandstone chasm, narrow and 70 to 100 feet high, down which it hurries, under deep gloom and with hoarse, hollow, ever-growing roar. But, at Corra Linn, its previous tumult increases to thunder, its dash of waters is canopied with clouds of spray, sparkling at times with all the colours of the rainbow; and its cataracts blend with the scenery of a surrounding rocky amphitheatre, which rises in places to 120 feet, to produce an effect that is almost overwhelming. A gorge about 8 feet wide, a little above the linn, shows traces of an ancient drawbridge; is reached, from the brink of the chasm, by a narrow path down a shelving descent; and commands a striking view of the ruined castle of Corehouse. One excellent view, both of the linn itself and of an expanse of country westward to a distant skyline, is got from a pavilion built in 1708 on a bank overlooking the cliffs, and furnished with mirrors which reflect the scenery. Another, with backgrounds away to Ben Lomond, and with many intervening features of high interest, is got at a spot opposite the darkest part of the linn's amphitheatre, reached by a pleasant sloping path. And the best close view of the linn itself, commanding its aspects in their highest force, is got from a spot at the bottom of the amphitheatre, directly in front of the linn, down a rustic staircase of wood-work and natural rock, designed in 1829 by Lady Mary Ross, the then proprietrix. Corra Linn entrances all beholders, however fastidious or far-travelled they may be, and it has been more studied by draughtsmen, more sung by poets, than almost any other place in Scotland. See CLYDE, COREHOUSE, and pp. 36, 37, of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Corran, a headland in Cowal, Argyllshire, at the deflection of Loch Goil from Loch Long.

Corran. See JURA.

Corran Narrows, a strait, 1½ furlong wide between Loch Linnhe and Lower Loch Eil. On the E shore stands Corran Inn, 8¾ miles SW of Fort William; on the W are Corran lighthouse and ARDGOUR hamlets; and a ferry plies between. The lighthouse shows a fixed white light up Loch Eil and down Loch Linnhe, and a fixed red light toward the Narrows from Ardsheel Point to Coireherrich Point, both visible at a distance of 10 nautical miles.

Corrennie, a long hill ridge on the mutual border of Tough, Cluny, and Kincardine O'Neil parishes, Aberdeenshire, culminating in Benaquhallie at a height of 1621 feet above sea-level.

Corriche, a marshy hollow almost surrounded by summits of the Hill of Fare, in the N of Banchory-Ternan parish, on the border of Kincardine and Aberdeenshire, 3½ miles SW of Echt, and 15 W of Aber-

deen. It is traversed by a brook of its own name, a head-stream of the Black Burn; and it was the scene, on 28 Oct. 1562, of an action between the forces of Queen Mary under the Earl of Moray, and the followers, barely 500 in number, of the Earl of Huntly, who was easily routed, himself being smothered in his armour, and Sir John Gordon, his son, and Mary's would-be suitor being executed at Aberdeen, with others of the family. From a natural granite seat hard by the Queen is said to have afterwards beheld the battlefield; and it and a spring still bear the names of the Queen's Chair and Queen Mary's Well. A good old ballad celebrates the skirmish.

Corrie, a village on the E coast of Arran island, Buteshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Brodick. It has a post office under Ardrossan, an inn, and a small harbour; it communicates regularly with the steamers plying between Greenock and Lamash; and it exports large quantities of limestone, quarried in the neighbourhood.

Corrie, an ancient parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, since 1609 annexed to Hutton, and forming its southern section. Corrie Water, rising near the Eskdalemuir border at 800 feet above sea-level, runs 7 miles south-south-westward through the interior, and along the boundary with Applegarth and Dryfesdale, and falls into the Water of Milk, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of Lockerbie. Corrie church stood 1 mile E of Corrie Water, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of its confluence with the Milk. See HUTTON.

Corriegills, a point on the eastern coast of Arran, Buteshire, immediately S of the entrance to Brodick Bay. It exhibits veins of eruptive rocks ascending through sandstone, and presents an enormous boulder, which figures conspicuously over a great extent of coast.

Corriehabbie. See CORHABBIE.

Corrieknows, a farm on the SE border of Cumbertees parish, Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Annan. A vast quantity of ancient swords, spears, battle-axes, and other muniments of war, were found here about the year 1828, and are supposed to have been relics of some great unrecorded battle, fought before the time of the founding of Annan.

Corriemony, a finely-wooded estate, with a mansion, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, at the head of Glen Urquhart, 9 miles W of Drumadrochit on Loch Ness. Its owner, Jn. Francis Ogilvy, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1877) holds 10,856 acres in the shire, valued at £1085 per annum. On the estate is a public school.

Corriemuchloch, a hamlet in the N of Crieff parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Amulree. It was the scene of the 'Battle of Corriemuchloch'—a repulse by smugglers of a party of Scots Greys.

Corriemulzie, a burn in the Braemar section of Crathie parish, SW Aberdeenshire, running $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles W and N to the Dee, near Marr Lodge, 3 miles WSW of Castleton. It traverses a narrow birch-clad ravine; and in its short career has a total descent of 1150 feet, forming one very beautiful cascade.

Corrievrechan (Gael. 'Brecan's cauldron'), a strait between the Argyllshire islands of Jura and Scarba. Scarcely a mile across, it lies about 2 miles W of the route of the Oban steamers, and is seldom traversed by boats, never by ships. The tides—running sometimes 13 miles an hour—here meet round a steep pyramidal rock, which rises from a depth of 100 fathoms to within 15 feet of the surface, and cause a whirlpool, dangerous enough to small craft in stormy weather and at flood-tides. This whirlpool by fancy has been exaggerated into another Malström, the haunt of strange and horrible sea-monsters. Also of mermaidens, for Leydon's version of the Gaelic legend tells how Macphail of Colonsay, passing the Corrievrechan, was carried off by one, and for years kept in pleasant durance in a cavern beneath the sea. According to Joyce's *Irish Names and Places* (2d ser. 1875), the name *Corrievrechan* was first applied to a whirlpool in the sound between Rathlin Island and the coast of Antrim, and was thence transferred to the Scotch locality, most likely by the monks of Iona.

Corriskin. See CORUISK.

Corryarrick (Gael. *coire-airigh*, 'rising ravine'), a dreary mountain ridge on the mutual border of Boleskine and Laggan parishes, central Inverness-shire, 7 miles SSE of Fort Augustus. Parting Glenmore from Upper Strathspey, it culminates in Corryarrick Hill (2922 feet) and Carn Leac (2889), midway between which, at 2507 feet above the sea, Wade formed about 1735 his military road from the Bridge of Laggan to Fort Augustus. 'This,' says Hill Burton, 'the most truly Alpine road in the British dominions, has been left to decay, and large portions of it have been swept away by torrents, so that the zigzag lines by which the military engineer endeavoured to render the steep side of an abrupt mountain accessible to artillery, have been tumbled into heaps of rubbish like natural scars.' See also H. Skrine's *Three Successive Tours in the North of England and Great Part of Scotland* (Lond. 1795).

Corrybeg, a hamlet in Kilmalie parish, N Argyllshire, on the northern shore of Upper Loch Eil, 8 miles WNW of Fort William.

Corrybrough, an estate, with a mansion, in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the Findhorn, 16 miles SE of Inverness. Its owner, Arthur Thos. Malkin, Esq. (b. 1803; suc. 1842), owns 6900 acres in the shire, valued at £625 per annum.

Corry Our. See MUTHILL.

Corryvarligan, a mountain pass on the mutual border of Inverness and Ross shires, traversed by a wild road from Loch Houran Head to Shielhouse on Loch Duich. It has, at the summit point of the road, an elevation of 2000 feet above sea-level; and it commands there a very striking view.

Corryvrekkin. See CORRIEVRECHAN.

Corsancone, a hill (1547 feet) in New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles E by N of New Cumnock village.

Corsbie, a ruined tower in the parish and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of the village of Legerwood, E Berwickshire. See also PENNINGHAME.

Corse. See COULL.

Corseglass. See DALRY, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Corsehill, an estate in Stewarton parish, Ayrshire. Belonging to Sir William J. M. Cuninghame, Bart., it has a ruined ancient castle, celebrated by the author of 'My Grandfather's Farm;' and there are lime-works on it.

Corsemill or **Crossmill**, a village in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Levern, 1 mile NNE of Barrhead.

Corsewall, a mansion, a ruined castle, and a headland with a lighthouse in Kirkcolm parish, W Wigtownshire. The mansion stands, amid finely-wooded policies, near the W shore of Loch Ryan, in the northern vicinity of Kirkcolin village, and 6 miles NNW of Stranraer; its owner, Jn. Carrick-Moore, Esq. (b. 1805; suc. 1860), holds 3362 and 2069 acres in Wigtown and Ayr shires, valued at £2920 and £1726, 10s. per annum. The castle, 3 miles NW, is now only part of a thick-walled tower 20 feet high; and, in the latter part of last century, was found to contain a cannon 7 feet long. The headland is situated 1 mile NW of the castle, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Milleur Point at the entrance to Loch Ryan. Its lighthouse, built in 1815-16 at a cost of £7835, is 92 feet high, with a lantern raised 112 feet above high-water level, and shows every minute a revolving light, alternately red and white, and visible for 15 nautical miles.

Corskie. See GARTLY.

Corsock, a small village and a *quoad sacra* parish in Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands on the eastern verge of Parton parish and on the right bank of Urr Water, 6 miles NE of Parton station, and 10 N of Castle-Douglas; at it are a post office under Dalbeattie, a temperance hotel, the *quoad sacra* church (1839), a Free church, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 119 children, had (1830) an average attendance of 97, and a grant of £78, 4s. The parish, comprising portions of the civil parishes of Parton, Balmaclellan, and Kirkpatrick-Durham, contains also Nether Corsock hamlet, 2 miles S by W of the village; and Corsock Loch ($2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{8}$ furl.), $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S. On Hall-

CORSTORPHINE

croft farm stood Corsock Castle, the residence of Robert Nelson, the Covenanting confessor; and Corsock House was the seat of the late Mr Murray Dunlop, M.P. for Greenock, to whose memory a granite obelisk has been erected. Corsock is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the minister's stipend is £120. Pop. (1861) 544, (1871) 563, (1881) 551.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Corstorphine, a village and a parish of NW Edinburghshire. The village stands at the south-western base of Corstorphine Hill, on the Glasgow road, 3 miles W by S of Edinburgh, with which it communicates twelve times a day by omnibuses running in connection with the Coltbridge tramcars, whilst $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE is Corstorphine station on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British. Sheltered from cold winds, and lying open to the sun, it commands a fair prospect across the wide level plain to Craiglockhart and the Pentlands, and is itself a pleasant little place, with a few old houses, and many more good cottages and first-class villas, a growth—still growing—of the last few years. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, 4 inns, a subscription library, a public school, the antique parish church, and a Free church (1844) with spire and S wheel window. A sulphureous spring here was held in high medicinal repute about the middle of last century, when Corstorphine was a fashionable resort of Edinburgh citizens, and had its balls and suchlike amusements of a watering-place. To the E, on the lower slope of the hill, is the Convalescent Home (50 beds) of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, a plain but dignified building, which, standing in spacious grounds, was planned by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, and opened in 1867; its ordinary expenditure for the year ending 1st Oct. 1881 was £1404, 9s. 2d. To the S, between the village and the station, is the Edinburgh University cricket, football, and running ground, with a good pavilion; and nearer the village are the curious old burg-like dovecot of Corstorphine Castle and the bronze-leaved 'Corstorphine Plane,' which, said to have been brought as a sapling from the East by a monk about 1429, is 73 feet high, and girths 13 feet at 5 feet from the ground. Beneath it in 1679, James, second Lord Forrester, was stabbed by his paramour, one Mistress Nimmo, who was beheaded at the Cross of Edinburgh. These Forresters held Corstorphine barony from 1376, and in 1633 received their title, which in 1808 devolved upon Viscount Grimston, the after first Earl of Verulam. Their castle was burned to the ground about 1790. In the '45 Corstorphine figured as the scene of the ignominious dispersal of a body of Gardiner's dragoons, and as the place where Prince Charles Edward received two deputations from the Edinburgh magistrates. It has been lighted with gas since 1860, and a water supply was introduced from Clubbidean and the Pentlands in July 1881. Pop. (1841) 372, (1861) 688, (1871) 680, (1881) 952.

The parish, containing also the village of GOGAR, is bounded N by Cramond, E by St Cuthberts, S by Colinton, SW by Currie and Ratho, and W by Ratho. From E by N to W by S it has an utmost length of $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width varies between 7 furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 3653 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The Water of Leith above Saughton just touches the south-eastern corner; in the north-western flows Gogar Burn; any other streams are little more than ditches. The surface is almost an unbroken plain, sinking little below and little exceeding 200 feet above sea-level, save in the NE, where Corstorphine Hill slopes gradually upwards, its highest point (520 feet) being crowned by square, five-storied, turreted Clermiston Tower, 70 feet high, built in 1872 on occasion of the Scott Centenary. Clothed with Scotch firs and hardwood trees, this hill figures widely in the Lothian landscape, and itself commands a magnificent view, especially from its steeper eastern side, where, at a point called 'Rest-and-be-Thankful,' two benches were placed in 1880 by the Cockburn Association. Thence one beholds the spires and towers of Edinburgh, its schools and hospitals, the Castle and Calton hills, with

CORTACHY AND CLOVA

Salisbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat for background, and, to the left, the sparkling waters of the Firth of Forth. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, but diorite intrudes on Corstorphine Hill, and here it was that Sir James Hall first called attention to striated rock-surfaces due to glacial action. Sandstone was once extensively quarried on the hill itself and on the lands of Ravelston for building in Edinburgh; and trap rock, blue in hue and compact in structure, is worked at West Craigs and Clermiston for dykes and road-metal. The soil of this parish—the 'Garden of Edinburgh'—is mostly a rich black loam, with patches of clay and sand. The fields are carefully managed, and bear fine crops in rotation; and much of the ground is laid out in well-tilled gardens, which furnish fruit and vegetables for the Edinburgh market. The country is nicely wooded, and contains a number of fine residences—Corstorphine House, Beechwood, Belmont, Hillwood, Hill House, Millburn Tower, Ravelston, Clermiston, Gogar House, Gogarburn, etc. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 16 of from £20 to £50. David Scot, M.D., an eminent Hebraist and man of letters, was minister from 1814 down to his death in 1834. Corstorphine, including portions of the ancient parishes of Gogar and St Cuthberts, is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £361. A chapel, subordinate to St Cuthbert's church in Edinburgh, is noticed as early as 1123, and afterwards was parish church till its demolition in 1644, when its place was filled by a collegiate neighbour. Of this, in November 1881, an intelligent native assured the writer that it was 'wonderfully ancient, built by the Hottentots, who stood in a row and handed the stones on one to another from Ravelston quarry.' Ancient it most unquestionably is, but it was founded in 1429 by Sir John Forrester for a provost, 4 other prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, and dedicated to St John the Baptist. In style Second Pointed, cruciform in plan, it comprises a chancel and N sacristy, a nave, transepts, a little western galilee, and a low unbuttressed tower, pinnacled and capped by a short octagonal spire, where pigeons have built their nests. The older portions, or those that escaped the hand of the 'restorer' in 1828, are curiously roofed with flags of stone, and lavishly sculptured with the Forrester bearings—three bugles, stringed. The interior has been piteously maltreated, the nave and transepts having been patched into a kind of meeting-house (536 sittings), whose bareness is hardly redeemed by a stained-glass window to the memory of John Girdwood (*ob.* 1861), whilst the chancel serves merely for a vestibule, and is blocked up with a modern gallery staircase. Where stood the altar is now a doorway; but the pre-Reformation piscina and sedilia remain, along with a perfect hour-glass; and here lie two of the three Forrester effigies, life-size and mail-clad, in arched recesses. These, with their dames by their side, are the two Sir Johns, the founder and his son, who died in 1440 and 1454; the third, in the S transept, is a grandson, Sir Alexander, though it has often been falsely asserted to be Bernard Stuart, the celebrated Viceroy of Naples, who died, it is true, at Corstorphine in 1508, but who seems to have been buried in the Blackfriars church of Edinburgh. Without, in the churchyard, are many quaint old headstones, among them one, a natural smoothed boulder, to 'John Foord, shepherd' (1795), another to 'Francis Joseph Trelss, native of Hungary, and leté tenant at Saughton Hall' (1796). The public school, with accommodation for 230 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 187, and a grant of £160, 7s. Valuation (1860) £13,118, (1882) £22,585, including £53 for railway. Pop. (1801) 840, (1831) 1461, (1861) 1579, (1871) 1788, (1881) 2156.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845); David Laing's *Registrum Domus de Soltre*, etc. (Bannatyne Club, 1861); and his paper on 'The Forrester Monuments' in *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scot.* (1876).

Cortachy and Clova, a long, narrow parish of NW

CORTES

Forfarshire, containing the hamlets of Clova and Cortachy, the latter lying towards the SE corner, 5 miles N by E of Kirriemuir, under which it has a post office. Bounded N by Glenmuick in Aberdeenshire, NE by Lochlee and Lethnot, SSE by Tannadice, S by Kirriemuir proper, SW by Kingoldrum, Upper Kirriemuir, and Glenisla, and NW by Crathie-Braemar in Aberdeenshire, it has an utmost length of 19½ miles from NW to SE, viz., from Cairn Bannoch on the Aberdeenshire border to the confluence of the Prosen and South Esk; a breadth that varies between 1 furlong and 5¼ miles; and an area of 43,322 acres. Three lakes are Lochs Esk (1½ × 1 furl.), BRANDY (½ × ¼ mile), and Wharral (3½ × 1½ furl.). The South Esk, rising in the NW corner at 3150 feet above sea-level, runs 20¼ miles south-eastward and south-south-eastward through the interior, then 3¾ miles along the Tannadice border, receiving on the way White Water, flowing 6¼ miles east-south-eastward along Glen Doll; the Burn of Heughs, flowing 4½ miles south-south-westward, and the East Burn of Moye, flowing 5 miles south-south-westward along the Tannadice border. The Calty, again, runs 4 miles S by E upon the boundary with Upper Kirriemuir to PROSEN Water; and this in its turn winds 5¾ miles SSE and ESE to the South Esk along all the Kingoldrum and Kirriemuir border. The surface sinks in the extreme SE to less than 400 feet above sea-level, thence rising to Tulloch Hill (1230 feet), the Goal (1466), the Hill of Coutermach (1667), Finbracks (2478), Ben Tirran (2860), *Driesh (3105), *Mayar (3043), *Roustie Ley (2868), Tolmount (3143), *Broad Cairn (3268), and *Cairn Bannoch (3314), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks include Old Red sandstone, clay and mica slate, gneiss, serpentine, trap, and granite; and the soils are as varied as the rocks, in some parts argillaceous, in others a fine gravelly loam, and elsewhere thin, hard, and sandy or stony. The arable lands of the haughs by the watersides bear but a small proportion to hill-pastures and to the deer-forests of Cortachy, Clova, and Bachnagairn; in Glen Clova, whose flora is rich in rare plants, the hill-sides are partially green up to a high elevation, whilst almost to the tops the heather is mixed with 'month' or 'moss' grasses. The property is mostly divided between the Earl of AIRLIE and Donald Ogilvy, Esq. of Balnaboth House, the former owning the southern or Cortachy, the latter the northern or Clova, division. The late Earl was a noted improver of cattle; and his polled herd, commenced about 1865, won many coveted prizes. His seat here, Cortachy Castle, finely embosomed by wooded policies on the South Esk, near the hamlet, is a Scottish baronial edifice of some antiquity, which escaped the great fire of 14 Sept. 1883, when the large addition (1872) by the late Mr David Bryce, R.S.A., was destroyed. It has its ghost, or ghostly music rather, which, variously described as that of a single drum or a whole brass band or (more vaguely) heavenly, presages death or gout in the family. Disjoined *quoad sacra* from Clova, Cortachy is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £299. The church, rebuilt in 1829 at a cost of more than £2000, is a pretty edifice, and contains 550 sittings. Two public schools, Cortachy and Clova, with respective accommodation for 169 and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 33 and 9, and grants of £33, 17s. and £7, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £7516, 1s. 4d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 906, (1831) 912, (1861) 653, (1871) 554, (1881) 442; of *q. s.* parish (1881) 323.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 56, 65, 1870.

Cortes, a hamlet in Rathen parish, E Aberdeenshire, near Lonmay station.

Coruisk or Corriskin, a fresh-water loch on the mutual border of Strath and Bracadale parishes, in the SE of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, ¼ mile N of the head of salt-water Loch SCAVAIG, which communicates by steam-launch with Kilbride upon Loch Slapin (14 miles), as that again by public conveyance with Broadford (6 miles). With utmost length and breadth of 1¾ and ¾ mile, it is of profound depth; contains sea-trout; sends

CORVICHEN

off a rivulet, the 'Mad Stream,' to Loch Scavaig, whilst fed itself by hundreds of silvery torrents; and on its surface bears three green islets, that offer a striking contrast to the desolation around. For Coruisk lies, still and sombre, in the cup of the mighty CUCHULLINS, which shoot up their bare jagged peaks 3000 feet and more into the sky. To quote Scott's *Lord of the Isles*—

'Rarely human eye has known
A scene so stern as that dread lake,
With its dark ledge of barren stone.
Seems that primeval earthquake's sway
Hath rent a strange and shatter'd way
Through the rude bosom of the hill,
And that each naked precipice,
Sable ravine, and dark abyss,
Tells of the outrage still.
The wildest glen, but this, can show
Some touch of Nature's genial glow:
On high Benmore green mosses grow,
And heath-bells bud in deep Glenecro,
And copse on Cruchan-Ben;
But here, above, around, below,
On mountain or in glen,
Nor tree, nor shrub, nor plant, nor flower,
Nor aught of vegetative power,
The weary eye may ken.
For all is rocks at random thrown,—
Black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone,
As if were here denied
The summer sun, the spring's sweet dew,
That clothe with many a varied hue
The blackest mountain-side.'

Whereon Turner, whose pencil delineated the scene to illustrate Sir Walter's poem, remarked, that 'no words could have given a truer picture of this, one of the wildest of Nature's landscapes.' Of many prose descriptions the finest perhaps is that from the *Journal of Norman Macleod*, under date 1 Sept. 1837:—'Having left our horses at Camasunary, we ascended by a rough road to a pass, from which we obtained a view of Coruisk. Wilson being a bad walker, I was up nearly half an hour before him. Besides I wished to behold Coruisk alone; and, as I ascended the last few blocks of stone which intercepted my view, I felt my heart beat and my breathing becoming thicker than when I was climbing—for I had rested before in order to enjoy the burst undisturbed—and a solemn feeling crept over me as I leapt on the crest of the hill, and there burst upon my sight—shall I attempt to describe it? How dare I? Around me were vast masses of hypersthene, and the ridge on which I stood was so broken and precipitous that I could not follow its descent to the valley. At my feet lay the lake, silent and dark, and round it a vast amphitheatre of precipices. The whole Cuchullins seemed gathered in a semicircle round the lake, and from their summits to their base not a blade of verdure,—but one bare, black precipice, cut into dark chasms by innumerable torrents, and having their bases covered by *débris* and fallen rocks. Nothing could exceed the infinite variety of outline—peaks, points, teeth, pillars, rocks, ridges, edges, steps of stairs, niches—utter wildness and sterility. From this range there are gigantic projections standing out and connected with the main body. And there lay the lake, a part hidden from our view, behind a huge rock. There it lay still and calm, its green island like a green monster floating on its surface. I sat and gazed; "my spirit drank the spectacle." I never felt the same feeling of the horribly wild—no, never; not even in the Tyrolese Alps. There was nothing here to speak of life or human existence. "I held my breath to listen for a sound, but everything was hushed; it seemed abandoned to the spirit of solitude." A few wreaths of mist began to creep along the rocks like ghosts. Laugh at superstition for coupling such scenes with witches and water-kelpies! I declare I felt superstitious in daylight there. Oh, to see it in a storm, with the clouds under the spur of a hurricane, raking the mountain summit!' (*Memoir*, 1876). See also chap. v. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865), and chap. xxvi. of William Black's *Madcap Violet* (1876).

Corvichen. See DRUMBLADE.

Corwar, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Barrhill station. See COLMONELL.

Corymulzie. See CORRIEMULZIE.

Coryvreckan. See CORRIEVRECHAN.

Coshievile, a place, with an inn, in Strath Appin, Dull parish, Perthshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Aberfeldy, on a road leading northward to Tummel Bridge, over a pass 1262 feet high.

Cossans. See GLAMIS.

Costa, a headland at the northern extremity of the mainland of Orkney, on the mutual border of Evie and Birsay parishes. Projecting to a point 4 miles ENE of the Brough of Birsay, it comprises a hill 478 feet high, and presents to the ocean a bold precipitous cliff. See EVIE.

Costerton House. See CRICHTON.

Cotburn, a hill (559 feet) on the mutual border of Turriff and Monquhitter parishes, N Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of the town of Turriff.

Cotehill, a loch, measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 furlong, in Slains parish, E Aberdeenshire, 1 mile W by N of the church.

Cothal, a place with factories of tweed and woollen cloth in Fintroy parish, Aberdeenshire, on the left bank of the Don, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aberdeen, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Dyce Junction. The factories were established in 1798, and are famous for both the quantity and the quality of the tweeds which they turn out.

Cothiemuir. See KEIG.

Cotton, a village in Auchindoir and Kearn parish, W Aberdeenshire, 7 furlongs ESE of Rhynie.

Coul, a mansion in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, a little NE of the parish church. Built in 1821, it is a handsome edifice, with finely-wooded policies; its owner, Sir Arthur-Geo.-Ramsay Mackenzie, eleventh Bart. since 1673 (b. 1865; suc. 1873), holds 43,189 acres in the shire, valued at £5215 per annum.

Coul, a mansion in the parish and 1 mile ENE of the station of Auchterarder, SE Perthshire.

Coulatt, a loch on the mutual border of Knockando and Dallas parishes, Elginshire, 4 miles W by N of Knockando church. Lying 1100 feet above sea-level, it measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 furlong, and sends off the Burn of Coulatt, flowing $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles E and SSE to the Spey, 7 furlongs SSE of the said church.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Coull, a collier hamlet in Markinch parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Markinch town.

Coull, a parish of S Aberdeenshire, whose church stands $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Aboyne station, this being $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Aberdeen. It is bounded N by Leochel-Cushnie, E by Lumphanan, S by Aboyne, W by Logie-Coldstone and Tarland-Migvie. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a varying breadth of $5\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 9053 acres. The drainage is carried mainly to the Dee, but partly also to the Don—by the Burn of Tarland to the former, and to the latter by the Burn of Corse. In the extreme SE the surface sinks to 410 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to Scar Hill of Tillyduke (984 feet), and northward to *Mortlich (1248), Leadhich (1278), *CRAG (1563), and Loanhead (994), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are all of primary formation, the eastern hills consisting chiefly of reddish, the western of greyish, granite; and the soils vary from gravel-mixed clay to loam and moorish uplands. A 'Druidical' circle on Tomnaverie, a number of small cairns upon Corse Hill, and traces of the Terry Chapel on Newton of Corse make up the antiquities, with the ruined castles of Corse and Coull. The latter at the opening of the 13th century was the seat of the great Durward family, of whom it was said that, a Durward dying, the church bell of Coull tolled of its own accord. A stately pile, it measured some 50 yards square, and had five turrets and four hexagonal towers. Corse Castle bears date 1581, and, though long roofless, is comparatively entire. The lands of Corse, forming part of the barony of Coull and O'Neil, were in 1476 bestowed on

Patrick Forbes, armour-bearer to James III., and youngest son of the second Lord Forbes. Among his descendants were Patrick Forbes (1564-1635), Bishop of Aberdeen from 1618; and his son, John Forbes (1593-1648), the scholar and Episcopalian confessor, whose estate was repeatedly ravaged by the famous freebooter Gilderoy. The bishop's male line failing with his grandchildren, Corse passed to the Forbeses of CRAIGIEVAR, and now is held by the late Sir John Forbes' second son, James Ochoncar Forbes, Esq. (b. 1837; suc. 1846), who owns 1946 acres in the shire, valued at £1679 per annum. His modern mansion, near the old castle, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Lumphanan station, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Coull church. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 others holding between £100 and £500, and 1 between £50 and £100. In the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen, Coull has since 1621 given off the Corse division *quoad sacra* to Leochel-Cushnie; the living is worth £202. The church (1792; restored 1876; 220 sittings) has a fine-toned bell that was cast in Holland in 1644. A public school, with accommodation for 103 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £79, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £4006, 15s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 679, (1831) 767, (1851) 734, (1871) 824, (1881) 783.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Coull, Braes of. See LINTRATHEN.

Coullin. See CUCHULLIN.

Coulmony House. See ARDCLACH.

Coulport, a hamlet on the W side of Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, on Loch Long, 4 miles N by W of Cove. It maintains a ferry across Loch Long to Ardentinn, and has a new pier, erected in 1880, when also several acres were laid out for feuing purposes. The Kibble Crystal Palace, in the Glasgow Botanic Gardens, was removed from Coulport in 1872.

Coulter, a loch in the S of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, near the foot of the Lennox Hills, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Stirling. With an utmost length and width of 5 and 3 furlongs, it is shallow towards the W, but very deep to the NE; contains perch and pike; and sends off its superfluency by Auchenhovie Burn to the Carron. During the great earthquake of Lisbon (1735) it was violently agitated, and sank about 10 or 12 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Coulter, Lanarkshire. See CULTER.

Coultra. See BALMERINO.

Countesswells, an estate, with an old mansion, in Peterculter parish, Aberdeenshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Aberdeen. Its owner, the Rev. J. S. Gammell of Drumtochty Castle, holds 5208 acres in the shire, valued at £5470 per annum. There are a post office of Countesswells under Aberdeen and a public school.

Coupar-Angus, a town and a parish partly in Forfar, but mainly in Perth, shire. The town stands in the centre of Strathmore, near the left bank of the Isla, on a small tributary of that river, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Blairgowrie, $12\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Perth, and 15 NW of Dundee; whilst its station, the junction for Blairgowrie, on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, is $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Perth, 22 from Dundee, $62\frac{3}{4}$ N by W of Edinburgh, and $79\frac{1}{4}$ NE of Glasgow. The part of it on the left bank of the rivulet is in Angus or Forfarshire; and, being the older portion, occasioned the whole to be called Coupar-Angus. Dating from a remote antiquity, the town was long a time-worn, decayed, and stagnant place, but within recent years has undergone great revival and improvement, and become a centre of much traffic and a seat of considerable trade. It is governed by nine police commissioners, under selected sections of the general police and improvement act of Scotland, adopted in July 1871; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Union Bank, and the National Bank, a local savings' bank, five principal inns, a gas company, a town-house with a steeple, a literary association, masonic and good templar lodges, a Bible society, a young men's Christian association, bowling and curling clubs, and a volunteer corps. In 1874 a much-needed

water supply was introduced, at a cost of nearly £4000, from springs on the Pitcur estate, which are guided to a reservoir close to the Dundee turnpike, containing 55,000 gallons. There are three linen-works, a tannery, farina works, a brewery, and steam saw-mills. A grain market is held on Thursday, and cattle markets fall on the third Thursday of every month but June, August, September, and October. The Queen has driven thrice through Coupar-Angus, on 11 Sept. and 1 Oct. 1844, and 31 Aug. 1850. Henry Guthrie (1600-76), Bishop of Dunkeld, was a native. A Roman camp here, immediately E of the churchyard, is supposed to have been formed either by Agricola or Lollius Urbicus, and seems to have been a square of 1200 feet, with two strong ramparts and wide ditches; but now is represented only by remains of the eastern part of the ramparts. In 1164 King Malcolm the Maiden founded the Cistercian abbey of St Mary's within the area of this Roman camp. A large and stately structure, richly endowed by several of the Scottish kings and by the Hays of Errol, it passed at the dissolution to the Balmerino family. An ivy-clad fragment, in the SW corner of the churchyard, is all that is left of it, a beautiful arch having been demolished in 1780 to furnish material for the parish church. This, dating originally from 1681, was in great measure reconstructed in 1780, and thoroughly rebuilt in 1859. Other churches are the Free, U.P. (1790), Evangelical Union (1789), Original Secession (1826), and Episcopal (1847). A new one-story public school, erected (1876-77) at a cost of £2700, with accommodation for 502 children, had in 1880 an average attendance of 299, and a grant of £286, 18s. 6d. Pop. (1793) 1604, (1841) 1868, (1861) 1943, (1871) 2149, (1881) 2154.

The parish, containing also the villages of Arthursstone, Balbrogie, and Washington, is bounded N by Alyth, NE by Meikle, SE by Meikle and Kettins, S by Cargill, and NW by Caputh, Blairgowrie, and Bendochy. Its greatest length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and 2½ miles; and its area is 4769½ acres, of which 184 are in Forfarshire, and 70½ are water. The ISLA, winding 10½ miles 'in many a loop and link,' roughly traces all the northern and north-western border; along it lies a considerable extent of haugh-land, protected by embankments, 7 feet high, from inundations by the river. The rest of the area mainly consists of the level grounds of Strathmore, but is bisected from NE to SW by a ridge, along which runs the great highway from Perth to Aberdeen, and which commands a splendid view of the Sidlaw Hills along the one side of the strath, and of the Grampian Mountains on the other. In the extreme SW the surface sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 224 near Keithick, 172 at Kemphill, 210 at Easter Denhead, and 208 near Arthurbank. The formation is Old Red sandstone; and the soil is mainly a good sandy loam. Mansions are Balgersho House, Keithick House, Isla Park, Balbrogie, Arthursstone, Denhead, Kinloch, and Bankhead; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 14 of from £50 to £100, and 45 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion *quoad sacra* to Meikle, Coupar-Angus is in the presbytery of Meikle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £442. Valuation (1882) £16,297, 14s. 2d., of which £1844, 16s. 1d. was for the Forfarshire section. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2416, (1831) 2615, (1861) 2929, (1871) 3055, (1881) 2819, of whom 265 were in Forfarshire; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 2797, (1881) 2546.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868. See the Rev. C. Rogers' and Major-Gen. A. S. Allan's *Rental Book and Historical Notices of the Abbey of Coupar-Angus* (2 vols., Grampian Club, 1879-80).

Cour, a mansion in Saddell parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire, on Kilbrannan Sound, 7½ miles N by E of Carradale.

Courance, a hamlet in Kirkmichael parish, Dumfriesshire, 9 miles NW of Lockerbie, under which it has a post office. Courance House is the seat of John Seton-Wightman, Esq. (b. 1846; suc. 1879), who owns 2750 acres in the shire, valued at £1705 per annum.

Courthill. See LANGSIDE.

Cousland, a village in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles ENE of Dalkeith, under which it has a post office. It was burned by the Protector Somerset in 1547, at the time of the battle of Pinkie. A chapelry of Cousland was annexed to Cranston parish about the era of the Reformation; its chapel stood on the SW side of the village, and has left some remains.

Couston. See BATHGATE.

Couthally. See COWTHALLY.

Couttie, a hamlet in Bendochy parish, E Perthshire, on the right bank of the Isla, 1 mile NW of Coupar-Angus.

Cove, a fishing village in Nigg parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 4¾ miles S by E of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office. At it are St Mary's Episcopal church (1868), a public and an Episcopal school, an hotel, and a harbour, which, mainly natural, or very slightly improved by art, serves often as a place of refuge to boats in high north-easterly winds. The fishermen engage in various kinds of fishery, and have considerable reputation for the drying and smoking of haddocks. A cave enters from the beach in the vicinity, and probably gave name to the village. Pop. (1861) 385, (1871) 450, (1881) 550.

Cove, a charming watering-place in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, to the right or E of the entrance to Loch Long, 1½ mile WNW of Kilcreggan, and 6 miles by water WNW of Greenock. Of modern growth, and conjoined as a police wharf with Kilcreggan, it comprises a number of neat villas and cottages. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a steamboat pier, and Craigrownie *quoad sacra* church. See KILCREGGAN and CRAIGROWNIE.

Cove, a fishing hamlet in COCKBURNSPATH parish, Berwickshire, 3 furlongs E of Cockburnspath station. Its harbour, 3 furlongs further to the eastward, is approached through a sloping tunnel, which, hewn out of soft rock, is 65 yards long, and just wide enough to admit a horse and cart; it has a pier for fishing-boats on a little bay, surrounded by cliffs 100 to 200 feet in height. The hamlet, consisting of little more than a score of one-story cottages, had a fishing population of 21, of whom no fewer than 11 perished, within ½ mile of home, in the disastrous gale of 14 Oct. 1881.

Cove, an estate, with a mansion, in Kirkpatrick-Fleming parish, Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Kirtle Water, 1 mile W of Kirkpatrick station.

Cove. See ULVA and CAOLISPORT.

Cove-a-Chiaran. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Covesea (popularly *Causea*), a little village on the coast of Drainie parish, Elginshire, 5½ miles NNW of Elgin, and 3½ W of Lossiemouth. The shore here is rocky, precipitous, and strikingly picturesque. In one place a gently sloping road leads through a natural arch, with stately pillars, to a stretch of fine natural meadow on the beach, shut in to the landward by smooth and mural Old Red sandstone cliffs, 60 to 100 feet high; elsewhere are caves, fissures, arches, stacks, and fantastic forms of rock, various and romantic as the ruins of a vast city, and far too numerous to be appreciably damaged for ages to come by either the elements or the hand of man. Two peculiarly interesting objects are an isolated rock, which, looking like an inverted pyramid, is 60 feet high, 30 across the top, but only 8 across the base; and the Laird's Stable, a cavern, which, once the abode of a hermit, was used as a stable by Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstown during the '45. In another cave, near Hopeman, have been found a flint arrow-head, bones of the beaver and the crane, and other traces of prehistoric occupancy; and the roof of a third is sculptured with figures of the half-moon, sceptre, fish, and suchlike symbols of ancient Celtic art. A reef or chain of skerries, extending parallel to the coast, about ½ mile from the shore, was the scene of many shipwrecks; but since 1846 it has been crowned with a lighthouse, built at a cost of £11,514, and showing a revolving light, visible at the distance of 18½ nautical miles. The light appears in its brightest state once every minute, and, from W by

COVINGTON

N $\frac{1}{4}$ N to SE by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E, it is of the natural appearance; but from SE by E $\frac{1}{4}$ E to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ S, it has a red colour. See pp. 323-337 of Jas. Brown's *Round Table Club* (Elgin, 1873).

Covington, a hamlet and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet stands between the Clyde and the Caledonian railway, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by E of its station and post-town Thankerton, this being $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh and $36\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Glasgow; at it is the parish church (230 sittings), an old building enlarged in the early part of last century. A neighbouring tower, built in 1442 by Lindsay of Covington barony, is now a fine ruin; and Covington Mill was the place where that famous martyr of the Covenant, Donald Cargill, was seized by Irving of Bonshaw in May 1681.

The parish, containing also the villages of Thankerton, Newtown of Covington (7 furlongs NNE of Thankerton), and Hillhead ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of the church), comprises the ancient parishes of Covington and Thankerton, united some time between 1702 and 1720. Bounded NW by Pettinaim, E by Libberton, SE by Symbington, and W by Carmichael, it has an utmost length of 5 miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from the Clyde below Brown Ford to the top of Tinto; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $5167\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 53 are water. The CLYDE, here winding $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward and northward, roughly traces all the boundary with Libberton; and three or four burns run to it through the interior or on the borders of the parish. In the extreme NE the surface sinks to 630 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 829 at Hillhead, 1049 near Wellbrae, 1013 at Chester, 661 at Thankerton bridge, and 2335 on TINTO; it is divided among meadows or low well-cultivated fields along the Clyde, pastoral slopes, and heathy uplands. Nearly two-fifths of the entire area are under the plough, and about 80 acres are in wood. Other antiquities than Covington Tower are a cairn, three camps, and a 'Druidical temple.' Here, in 1828, his father being parish minister, was born the late Lord Advocate, William Watson, who in 1880 was raised to the peerage as Baron Watson of Thankerton. St John's Kirk is the only mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 2 of less, than £500. Covington is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £265. A public school at Newtown of Covington, with accommodation for 70 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, and a grant of £48, 3s. Valuation (1882) £6487, 9s. Pop. (1801) 456, (1831) 521, (1861) 532, (1871) 454, (1881) 444.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Cowal, the mid eastern district of Argyllshire. Its north-western extremity is an isthmus between the head of Loch Fyne and the boundary with Perthshire; whilst its north-eastern is a range of mountains along the boundary with Perth and Dumbarton shires, to the head of Loch Long; and all the rest is a peninsula bounded E by Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, S by the Kyles of Bute, and W by Loch Fyne. Its length, from the head of Glen Fyne on the NNE to Lamont Point on the SSW, is 37 miles; and its greatest breadth is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It comprehends the parishes of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, Dunoon and Kilmun, Strachur and Stralachlan, Inverchaolain, Kilmoran, and Kilfinan, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardentinnny, Inellan, Kirn, and Sandbank, with the chapelries of Strone, Toward, Kilbride, and Tighnabrauaich. See ARGYLLSHIRE.

Cowcaddens. See GLASGOW.

Cowdaily. See COWTHALLY.

Cowdenbeath, a village in the S of Beath parish, Fife, 2 miles WSW of Lochgelly, and 3 furlongs N by W of Cowdenbeath station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline. It has a post office under Lochgelly, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a Free church, and a public school; and in the neighbourhood are the extensive collieries of the Cowdenbeath Coal Co. Pop. (1861) 1148, (1871) 1457, (1881) 2712.

COWPITS

Cowden Castle, a mansion in Muckart parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dollar. Occupying the site of an ancient fortalice, which belonged to the see of St Andrews, it is the seat of John Christie, Esq. (b. 1824; suc. 1859), who owns 1672 acres in the shire, valued at £1625 per annum.

Cowdenhill, a hamlet near Borrowstounness, NW Linlithgowshire.

Cowdenknowes, an estate, with a mansion, part ancient and part modern, in Earlstoun parish, Berwickshire, on the left bank of Leader Water, 1 mile S of Earlstoun village. Its strong old tower, with deep pit beneath and 'hanging tree' outside (the latter cut down barely 50 years since), was the seat of those ancestors of the Earls of Home whose feudal cruelties called forth the malediction—

'Vengeance! vengeance! when and where?
Upon the house of Cowdenknowes, now and ever mair.'

Their estate has long been alienated, and now is held by William Cotesworth, Esq. (b. 1827), who owns 2331 acres in Berwick and Roxburgh shires, valued at £2702 per annum. Behind the house rises Earlstoun Black Hill (1031 feet), a picturesque conical eminence, crowned with remains of a Roman camp. All know the plaintive air and one at least of the three versions of the ballad—

'“ O the broom, and the bonny, bonny broom,
And the broom of the Cowdenknowes,”
And aye sae sweet as the lassie sang
I' the bught, milking the ewes.'

But the broom-sprinkled braes and haughs of Cowdenknowes—'one of the most classical and far-famed spots in Scotland'—had been sadly stripped of their golden adornments by the so-called march of agricultural improvement, when, in the winter of 1861-62, the hand of Nature nipped what man had spared. See pp. 133-137 of Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (ed. 1874).

Cowey's Linn, a waterfall of 35 feet in leap in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, on a head-stream of Eddlestone Water, 3 miles N by W of Eddlestone village.

Cowgate. See DUNDEE, EDINBURGH, and MAUCHLINE.

Cowglen, a hamlet and a mansion in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, 2 miles W by S of Pollokshaws. Coal and limestone are worked in the vicinity.

Cowhill Tower, a mansion in Holywood parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Nith, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dumfries.

Cowie, a fishing village and a stream of Kincardineshire. The village, in Fetteresso parish, stands on the N side of Stonehaven Bay, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N by E of Stonehaven town. Anciently it was a free burgh, under charter of Malcolm Ceanmmor, who, on a rock overlooking the sea, is said to have built a small fortalice—the Castle of Cowie. Of this some vestiges remain, while its First Pointed chapel, which afterwards belonged to Marischal College, Aberdeen, is a picturesque ruin, with a burying-ground still in use. Cowie House, hard by, is a seat of Alex. Innes, Esq. of Raemoir (b. 1846; suc. 1883), who owns 4750 acres in the shire, valued at £2847 per annum. Cowie Water, rising on the western border of Glenberrie parish at 1000 feet above sea-level, winds 13 miles eastward through the rocky and wooded scenery of Glenberrie and Fetteresso parishes, and at STONEHAVEN falls into Stonehaven Bay. It is fairly stocked with small trout; is subject to high freshets, which often do considerable damage; and is crossed, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Stonehaven, by the grand fourteen-arched Glenury Viaduct of the Aberdeen railway, which, in one part 190 feet high, commands a fine view of the river's ravine, the vale and town of Stonehaven, Dunnottar Castle, and other features of the surrounding landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 67, 1871.

Cowiefauld, a hamlet in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, 2 miles WSW of Strathmiglo village.

Cowie's Linn. See COWEY'S LINN.

Cowlairs. See GLASGOW.

Cowlatt, Loch. See COULATT.

Cowpits, a village in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire,

on the right bank of the Esk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Musselburgh.

Cowshaven. See ABERDOUR.

Cowthally, a ruined castle in Carnwath parish, Lanarkshire, on the edge of a moss $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Carnwath village. From the reign of David I. (1124-53) to 1603 it was the seat of the powerful family of Somerville, which, ennobled in 1430 under the title of Baron Somerville, became extinct in 1870 on the death of the nineteenth Lord. Burned by the English in 1320, but afterwards rebuilt, it was surrounded by moat and rampart, and accessible only by a drawbridge. James V. and VI. were both entertained here with great magnificence, the latter punningly remarking that the castle rather should be called *Cow-daily*, because a cow and ten sheep were killed there every day. See DRUM and the eleventh Lord Somerville's curious *Memorie of the Somervilles* (2 vols., 1815).

Coxton, an old castellated mansion in St Andrews-Lhanbride parish, Elginshire, 2 miles ESE of Elgin. A tall square structure, with turrets at the angles, it bears date 1644, but is fully a century older; and it was the residence of the Inneses of Invermarkie, but belongs now to the Earl of Fife. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845).

Coyle or Coila (popularly *Kill*), a stream of Kyle district, Ayrshire. It rises in the S of Ochiltree parish close to the boundary with Coylton, and winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward to the river Ayr, at a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of the town of Ayr. It makes a cascade, 25 feet wide and 15 feet in fall, under the ridge on which stands Sundrum House; its yellow trout are good, but not over plentiful; and at Millmunnoch, on its bank, Burns makes the 'Poor and Honest Sodger' return to his ain dear maid.

Coylton, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 2 miles W by N of Drongan station and 6 ESE of Ayr, under which it has a post office, and consists of two parts, Coylton proper and New Coylton. It is traditionally said to have got its name from the 'Auld King Coil' of COLLSFIELD, but figures in old records as Quiltoun and Cultoun.

The parish, containing also the villages of Craighall, Woodside, Rankinston, and Joppa, is bounded N by Tarbolton, E by Stair and Ochiltree, S by Dalmellington, SW by Dalrymple, W by Ayr, and NW by St Quivox. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between 7 furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $11,752\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $160\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From a little below Stair church to just above Mainholm, the river Ayr winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward along all the northern and north-western border; to it flows the Water of COYLE, latterly through the NE interior, but chiefly along the boundary with Ochiltree and Stair. Lochs MARTNAHAM ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile) and Snipe ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ furl.) lie on the Dalrymple border; and on the Ayr border is Loch Fergus (3×1 furl.). Where the Ayr quits the parish the surface sinks to less than 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 139 feet near Craighall, 356 at Raithhill, 253 near Joppa, 799 at Craigs of Coyle, 1241 at Ewe Hill, 1122 at Brown Rig, and 1426 at BENWHAT, which last, however, culminates just beyond the southern border. Coal, ironstone, trap rock, sandstone, limestone, and potter's clay are worked, the recent great increase in the population being due to mining development; plumbago was mined, from 1808 till 1815, on the farm of Laigh Dalmore; fire-clay abounds in the neighbourhood of a limestone quarry; and Water-of-Ayr stone, used for hones, was raised for some years on Knockshoggle farm. The soil of the holms or flat grounds along the streams is light and loamy, on a sandy or gravelly bottom; elsewhere it is mostly a poor cohesive clay on a stiff, cold, tilly subsoil, with patches of moss or peat. About 70 per cent. of the entire land area is in tillage, 23 in pasture, and 7 under wood. Antiquities are a large stone, by tradition associated with the name of 'Auld King Coil'; the castellated portion of Sundrum House; fragments of the old parish church; and the sites of two pre-Reformation chapels.

A field on Bargleuch has yielded four stone coffins; and silver coins of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I. have been dug up on Bargunnoch farm. Mansions are Sundrum, Gadgirth, Rankinston, Martuham Muir, and Oakbank; and the property is divided among 14 landowners, 6 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. Coylton is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £331. The church, built in 1836, is a good Gothic edifice, with a tower upwards of 60 feet high, and contains 744 sittings. Two public schools, Coylton and Littlemill, with respective accommodation for 293 and 220 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 191 and 134, and grants of £162, 12s. 6d. and £96, 19s. Valuation (1860) £10,481, (1882) £20,454, 8s. 9d., including £911 for railway. Pop. (1801) 848, (1831) 1380, (1861) 1604, (1871) 1440, (1881) 3100.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Craig or Craighich, an eminence (1563 feet) on the mutual border of Coull and Lumphanan parishes, Aberdeenshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Alford.

Craggie or Cregach, a loch on the mutual border of Lairg and Rogart parishes, SE Sutherland, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Lairg village. Lying 525 feet above sea-level, it measures 1 mile by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and, with a stiff breeze, affords as good trouting as any in Sutherland.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Craggie or Cregach, a loch in Tongue parish, Sutherland, receiving the superfluence of Loch Loyal, and sending off its own to Loch Slaim, through two short reaches of the river BORGIE, each 1 furlong long. Lying 369 feet above sea-level, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long from S to NNE; varies in breadth between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and contains magnificent trout and salmo-ferox, with occasional salmon and grilse. One of its trout scaled 8 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Craibstone. See ABERDEEN, p. 17.

Craichie. See DUNNICHEN.

Craig, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, on the Stinchar, 2 miles ENE of Colmonell village.

Craig, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmaurs parish, Ayrshire, between Carmel Water and the river Irvine, 4 miles W by S of Kilmarnock. Its owner, Allan Pollok-Morris, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1862), holds 165 acres in the shire, valued at £846 per annum.

Craig. See NEILSTON.

Craig, a hamlet and a coast parish of Forfarshire. The hamlet, Kirkton of Craig, stands on the brow of a gentle acclivity, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Montrose, and commands a splendid view over Montrose Basin and town away to the Grampians.

The parish, containing also the fishing villages of Ferryden and Usan or Ulysses' Haven, comprises the ancient parishes of Inchbrayock or Craig and St Skeoch or Dunningald, united in 1618. It is bounded N by Montrose Basin and the mouth of the South Esk, SE by the German Ocean, S by the Dysart section of Maryton and by Lunan, SW by Kinnell, W by Farnell, and NW by Maryton proper. Its utmost length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Ness to tiny Nicholls Loch upon Ross Muir; its width varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $4865\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $345\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and $137\frac{1}{2}$ water. The northern border slopes gently down to Montrose Basin; and Rossie island there, lying at the head of the South Esk's effluence to the sea, and separated from the mainland only by a narrow channel, belongs to Craig, but will be separately noticed. The E coast is rocky, and toward the S precipitous, at Boddin Point rising rapidly to 200 feet above sea-level. On the Ness, or most easterly point of the coast, where the South Esk falls into the sea, is a lighthouse, whose light, fixed white till 1881, is now double intermittent or occulting, visible at a distance of 17 nautical miles. The interior, with gradual southward and south-westward ascent, forms, for the most part, an undulating tableland; and, attaining 234 feet near Balkeillie, 426 near

Balstout, and 503 near the Reformatory, commands from many points extensive views. The rocks are chiefly eruptive and Devonian, and include greenstone, amygdaloid, sandstone, and limestone. A coarse sandstone is worked in several quarries for building; limestone was long extensively worked; and many varieties of beautiful pebbles are found in the amygdaloid. The soil in the E is sandy, westward inclines to moorish, and in the central and much the largest section is a strong rich loam. Fully five-sevenths of the entire area are in cultivation, a little less than a fourth being either in pasture or commonage, whilst some 300 acres are under wood. An old castle stood on the coast, in the immediate vicinity of Boddin, and has left slight vestiges called Black Jack; and a square earthen battery, traditionally said to have been thrown up by Oliver Cromwell, stood on a small headland at the mouth of the South Esk. The most interesting antiquity, however, is the strong castle of the barony of Craig,—a barony nearly identical with the present estate of Rossie. Frequently mentioned by Scottish chroniclers, it stood on the N side of the parish, and is now represented by a tower and gateway, and by part of a dwelling-house added in 1639. Mansions are Rossie Castle, Dumnald House, and Usan House; and the property is divided among 4 landowners, 1 holding an annual value of over £5000, 2 of over £2000, and 1 of over £400. Craig is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £360. The parish church, erected in 1799, is a good building with a square tower 80 feet high, and figures finely in the landscape; a Free church is at Ferryden. Four public schools—Craig, Ferryden Senior, Ferryden Infant, and Westerton—with respective accommodation for 143, 160, 165, and 42 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 99, 144, 165, and 25, and grants of £88, 0s. 6d., £91, 1s., £132, 10s., and £32, 3s. Rossie Reformatory, towards the south-western corner of the parish, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Montrose, was established in 1857, and had on an average 72 inmates in 1880, when its total receipts were £1193, inclusive of a Treasury allowance of £1093. Valuation (1882) £12,486, 8s. 2d., including £1225 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1328, (1831) 1552, (1861) 2177, (1871) 2402, (1881) 2589.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Craig or Craig-of-Madderty. See ST DAVID'S.

Craigallion, a loch in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 2 miles WSW of Strathblane station. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs by $1\frac{1}{2}$, and has finely-wooded shores.

Craigandarroch. See BALLATER.

Craiganeoin, a deep natural amphitheatre in Moy and Dalarossie parish, Inverness-shire, 1 mile SE of Moy church. Surrounded by high rocks, and accessible only through one narrow passage, it was used in old times by the Highland caterans for concealing their wives and children during their raids into the low country; and was the scene of a skirmish in the '45, known as the Rout of Moy.

Craiganfhiach or Raven's Rock, a precipitous crag in the W of Fodderty parish, Ross-shire. It gives off a very distinct echo, and is near a strong chalybeate spring, the Saints' Well.

Craiganoin. See CRAIGANEOIN.

Craiganroy, a commodious and safe harbour in Glen-shiel parish, Ross-shire, at the S corner of Loch Duich.

Craigarestie, a chief summit of the Kilpatrick Hills, in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. It culminates $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Bowling, on the SW side of Loch Humphrey, at 1166 feet above sea-level.

Craigbarnet, an estate, with a mansion, in the W of Campsie parish, S Stirlingshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by N of Campsie Glen station. Its owner, Major Chs. Graham-Stirling (b. 1827; suc. 1852), holds 3343 acres in the shire, valued at £1716 per annum.

Craigbeg, a hill, 1054 feet high, in Durris parish, Kincardineshire, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Banchory.

Craigbhockie and Craighoddich, two lofty cliffs in

Loth parish, Sutherland, confronting each other on opposite sides of a small burn running to Loch Glen.

Craigcaffie Castle, the old square tower of the Neilsons in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Stranraer. It was surrounded by a fosse, but never could have been a place of much strength; now it is occupied by farm labourers.

Craig Castle. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN, and CASTLE CRAIG.

Craigchailiach, a summit (2990 feet) in the Finlarig section of Weem parish, Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Killin.

Craig Cluny, a precipitous granite height in Crathie parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Castleton of Braemar. It overhangs the public road, and is clothed far up with rowan, weeping birch, and lofty pines. See CHARTERS CHEST.

Craigcrook Castle, a picturesque old mansion in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, nestling at the foot of the north-eastern slope of CORSTORPHINE HILL, 1 mile W of Craighleith station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Edinburgh. Built probably in the 16th century by one of the Adamsons, it was sold in 1659 to John Mein, in 1670 to John Hall, in 1682 to Walter Pringle, and in 1698 to John Strachan, who, dying about 1719, bequeathed for charitable uses all his property—334 acres, valued now at £1259 per annum. From early in this century till 1814 it was the residence of the publisher, Archibald Constable (1775-1827), whose son and biographer, Thomas (1812-81), was born here, and who in 1815 was succeeded by the celebrated critic and lawyer, Francis Jeffrey (1773-1850). The latter describes it as 'an old narrow high house, 18 feet wide and 50 long, with irregular projections of all sorts, three little staircases, turrets, a large round tower at one end, and an old garden (or rather two, one within the other), stuck close on one side of the house, and surrounded with massive and aged walls, 15 feet high.' He straightway set about the task of reformation; and during the thirty-five summers that he passed at Craigcrook, by extending and remodelling the gardens (a prototype of those of 'Tully-veolan' in Scott's *Waverley*), and by additions to the house in 1835 and earlier, he made it at last a lovely and most delightful spot. See Cockburn's *Life of Lord Jeffrey* (2 vols., Edinb. 1852).

Craigdaimve, a sea inlet on the W side of North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, branching from the Sound of Jura near Keils Point.

Craigdam, a hamlet in Tarves parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Tarves village. At it are a U.P. church (1806; 600 sittings) and a girls' public school.

Craigdarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Glencairn parish, Dumfriesshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Moniaive. Its owner, Robert Cutlar Fergusson, Esq. (b. 1855; suc. 1859), holds 2264 acres in the shire, valued at £1755 per annum. Craigdarroch Burn, rising upon the eastern slope of Cornharow Hill at 1500 feet above sea-level, close to the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, runs 6 miles east-by-southward to the vicinity of Moniaive, where it unites with Dalwhat and Castlefern burns to form the river CAIRN.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Craigdarroch, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Contin parish, SE Ross-shire, 4 miles WSW of Strathpeffer. The mansion stands amid romantic scenery, near the north-eastern shore of Loch Achilty.

Craig-David. See BERVIE BROW.

Craigderg, a ridge of granitic rocks in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, adjacent to the side of Loch Dochfour. An ancient watchtower stood upon it, and is supposed to have been an outpost of Castle-Spiritual.

Craigdhuloch, a stupendous cliff in the SW corner of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire. It overhangs the S side of the small, dark, sequestered Loch Dhuloch; soars to the height of more than 1000 feet; and is thought by some observers to be grander than the famous rocks of Lochnagar.

Craigdow, a loch ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) on the mutual border of Kirkoswald and Maybole parishes, W Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Maybole town.

Craigellachie (Gael. *creag-eagalach*, 'rock of alarm'), a bold and wooded height (1500 feet) on the mutual border of Duthil and Alvie parishes, E Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Spey, above Aviemore station. It gave the clan Grant their slogan or war-cry, 'Stand fast, Craigellachie.'

Craigellachie, a village in the N of Aberlour parish, W Banffshire, finely seated, 300 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Spey, which here receives the Fiddich, and here is crossed by a handsome iron bridge, with round embattled towers at the angles and a single arch of 100 feet span, erected in 1815 at a cost of £8000, as also by the viaduct (1857) of the Great North of Scotland railway. The junction of the Morayshire, Keith, and Strathspey sections of that system, it is $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Elgin, $14\frac{1}{4}$ WSW of Keith, 68 NW by W of Aberdeen, $33\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Boat of Garten, and $121\frac{1}{2}$ N by E of Perth; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, two insurance agencies, gas-works, an hotel, an Established church, with 116 sittings, and a girls' school, with accommodation for 81 children. Water has been introduced, and building actively carried on since the summer of 1880, when a new street was sanctioned round the top of the lofty quartz crag above the station, on fees given off by Lord Fife at £8 per acre.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Craigencat, a hill on the N border of Dunfermline parish, Fife, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by S of Loch Glow, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Cleish village. Rising to an altitude of 921 feet above sea-level, it mainly consists of basaltic rock, which is quarried for dykes and road-metal, and it exhibits very regular basaltic columns with many horizontal divisions.

Craigend, a farm on the N border of Newabbey parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Newabbey village. A rocking-stone on it, 15 tons in weight, may be put in motion by a child.

Craigend, an estate, with a mansion, in Strathblane parish, Stirlingshire, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by W of Milngavie. The mansion, Craigend Castle, was built in 1812, and is a splendid edifice, standing amid fine grounds. Its owner, Sir James Buchanan, second Bart. since 1878 (b. 1840), succeeded his father, the diplomatist, the Right Hon. Sir Andrew Buchanan, G.C.B. (1807-82), and holds 883 acres in the shire, valued at £948 per annum.

Craigend, a hamlet and a moor in Campsie parish, Stirlingshire. The hamlet lies on Powburn, adjacent to the Blane Valley railway, 2 miles E by S of Strathblane station. The moor extends from the southern vicinity of the hamlet to the boundary with Baldernock, and attains an altitude of 634 feet above sea-level.

Craigend, a village in Perth East Church parish, Perthshire, 2 miles S of Perth. At it are a public school and a U.P. church (1780; 413 sittings).

Craigend, a mansion in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, near Craigmillar Castle, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Edinburgh. Built in 1869, it is a large edifice in the Gothic style, and has, at the SE corner, a circular tower 60 feet high.

Craigendarroch. See BALLATER.

Craigends, an estate, with an old mansion, in Kilbarchan parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of the Gryfe, 3 miles NNW of Johnstone. Its owner, John Charles Cunningham, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1866), holds 3136 acres in the shire, valued at £9985 per annum, including £2508 for minerals.

Craigengelt, an estate in the SW of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, W of Loch Coulter, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Denny. It includes a considerable mass of the Lennox Hills, and contains a circular cairn or mound called the Ghost's Knowe, which, 300 feet in circumference, is engirt by twelve very large stones. This is one only out of several artificial mounds, clothed with fine grass, and called the Sunny Hills; and Craigengelt is believed to have been, in olden times, the scene of many tragical events.

Craigengower, a hill in Straiton parish, Ayrshire, 9 furlongs SE of Straiton village. Rising to a height of 1160 feet above sea-level, it is crowned with a handsome

monument to Colonel Blair, who fell in the Crimea; and it commands an extensive view.

Craigemputtoch, a lonely farm at the head of Dunscore parish, in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, lying, 700 feet above sea-level, at the SW base of Craigemputtoch Moor (1038 feet), 10 miles WSW of Auldgirth station, and 15 WNW of Dumfries. From May 1828 to May 1834 it was the home of Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881) and his wife, Jane Welsh (1801-66), she having inherited it from her father, whose ancestors owned it for many long generations, going back, it may be, to great John Welsh of Ayr (1570-1623). Here he wrote *Sartor Resartus*, here received two visits from Lord Jeffrey, and hence sent Goethe a description of his residence as 'not in Dumfries itself, but 15 miles to the NW, among the granite hills and the black morasses which stretch westward through Galloway, almost to the Irish Sea. In this wilderness of heath and rock our estate stands forth a green oasis, a tract of ploughed, partly enclosed, and planted ground, where corn ripens, and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough-wooled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat substantial dwelling; here, in the absence of professional or other office, we live to cultivate literature according to our strength, and in our own peculiar way.' In 1867, the year succeeding the death of Mrs Carlyle, he bequeathed the estate—773 acres, valued at £250 per annum—to Edinburgh University, to found ten equal competitive 'John Welsh bursaries,' five of them classical, five mathematical.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See Carlyle's *Reminiscences* (1881), and his *Life* by J. A. Froude (1882).

Craigenscore, a mountain in the N of Glenbucket parish, W Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles N of the church. It has an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level.

Craigentiny (Gael. *creag-an-teine*, 'rock of fire'), an estate, with a mansion, in South Leith parish, Midlothian, lying between Edinburgh and the Firth of Forth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of the city. The property of Samuel Christie-Miller, Esq. (b. 1811; suc. 1862), it extends over only 652 acres, yet is valued at £5739 per annum. This high rental is due to the fact that here are the most extensive meadows in Scotland, all of which have been under regular sewage irrigation for upwards of 35 years. The produce is annually sold to cow-keepers at £16 to £28 (in one year £44) an acre, and the grass per acre is estimated at from 50 to 70 tons. It is cut five times a year; and two men suffice to keep the ditches in order (*Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877, p. 24).

Craigenvoach, a mansion in Old Luce parish, Wigtonshire, on the N side of Whitefield Loch, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Glenluce. Built in 1876, it is a splendid Scottish baronial pile, the seat of Admiral Right Hon. Sir Jn. Chs. Dalrymple Hay, third Bart. since 1798 (b. 1821; suc. 1861), who, having previously represented Wakefield and Stamford, was in 1880 elected member for the Wigton burghs, and who owns 7400 acres in the shire, valued at £6601 per annum.

Craigflower, an estate, with a mansion, in Torryburn parish, SW Fife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles E of Culross. It was the property of the Right Hon. Sir Jas. Wm. Colville of Ochiltree (1810-80), Indian jurist and privy councillor, who owned 1002 acres in the shire, valued at £2279 per annum.

Craigfoodie, a hill and a mansion in the N of Dairsie parish, Fife. The hill, culminating $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Cupar, at 554 feet above sea-level, presents to the SW a mural front, partly consisting of columnar basalt. The mansion stands on the SE slope of the hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Dairsie station.

Craigford, a village in St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, distant 1 mile from Bannockburn.

Craigforth, an estate, with a mansion, in Stirling parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion stands on the right bank of the river Forth, 2 miles WNW of the town; and, together with the estate, takes name from a bold and wooded crag. It is a seat of Geo. Fred. Wil. Callander, Esq. of ARDRINGLASS (b. 1848; suc. 1851),

who holds 601 acres in Stirlingshire, and 51,670 in Argyllshire, valued respectively at £1886 and £5626 per annum. Here lived and died the antiquary, John Callander (1710-89).

Craig-Gibbon, a summit in a detached section of Methven parish, Perthshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Dunkeld. One of the Lower Grampians, it rises to a height of 1263 feet above sea-level, and is surmounted by an obelisk.

Craig-Gowan, a wooded height (1437 feet) in Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 9 furlongs S by E of Balmoral. On it are Prince Albert's Cairn (1863), and others, the first of which was reared on 11 Oct. 1852, by the Queen, the Prince Consort, and all the royal children, according to age. See BALMORAL and p. 101 of the Queen's *Journal* (ed. 1877).

Craighall, a village in the NW of Coylton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, and 4 miles E by N of Ayr town.

Craighall, an estate, with a ruined, castellated mansion, in Ceres parish, Fife. The ruined mansion stands on the N side of a deep wooded den, traversed by a burn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cupar; and, built by Sir Thomas Hope, King's Advocate to Charles I., still presents a grand appearance. See PINKIE.

Craighall, an estate, with a mansion, in Rattray parish, Perthshire, 3 miles N of Blairgowrie. 'A modernised ancient edifice, on a peninsulated rock, rising 214 feet sheer from the Erich, and formerly defended on the land side by a fosse and two towers,' the mansion was visited by Scott in the summer of 1793, and was one of the prototypes of 'Tully-Veolan' in *Waverley*. The Rattrays of Craighall-Rattray are said to date back to the reign of Malcolm Ceanmor (1057-93); and the present proprietor, Lieut.-Gen. Clerk Rattray, C.B. (b. 1832; suc. 1851), holds 3256 acres in the shire, valued at £2928 per annum.

Craighall, New, a collier village on the mutual border of Liberton and Inveresk parishes, Edinburghshire, near New Hailes station on the North British, and 2 miles WSW of Musselburgh. At it are an Established chapel of ease (1878), built, like the houses, of brick, and the Benhar Coal Co.'s school, which, with accommodation for 403 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 240, and a grant of £166, 6s. Pop. (1861) 336, (1881) 1482.

Craighall, Old, a collier village, with a school, in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Musselburgh.

Craighead. See CAMPSIE.

Craighead, a village in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 1 mile N by W of Almondbank station.

Craighead, an estate, with a mansion, in Blantyre parish, Lanarkshire, on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile S of Bothwell village.

Craighead, a place where Caaf Water forms a fine cascade in a narrow wooded dell, on the mutual boundary of Dalry and Kilwinning parishes, Ayrshire.

Craigheads, a village connected with Barrhead town, in Renfrewshire.

Craighirst, one of the Kilpatrick Hills in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Duntocher. It has an altitude of 1074 feet above sea-level.

Craighlaw, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, engirt by well-wooded policies, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtownshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Kirkcowan village. Its owner, Malcolm Fleming Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1869; suc. 1876), holds 6300 acres in the shire, valued at £2577 per annum.

Craighorn. See ALVA, Stirlingshire.

Craig House, a fine old, many-gabled Scottish mansion in St Cuthberts parish, Midlothian, on the north-eastern slope of wooded Craiglockhart Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. Haunted ('tis said) by the ghost of one Jacky Gordon, it belonged to Sir William Dick, Knight, of Braid, who, from being Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and possessor of £226,000, equal to £2,000,000 of our present money, died in the King's Bench a pauper

in 1655. Long after, it was the residence of the historian, John Hill Burton (1809-81).

Craigie, a village and a parish in Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village stands 4 miles S of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office.

The parish, including part of the ancient parish of Barnweill, was itself united to Riccarton till 1647. It is bounded N by Riccarton, NE by Galston, E by Mauchline, SE by Tarbolton, SW by Monkton, and NW by Symington. Rudely resembling a triangle, with south-westward apex, it has an utmost length from NE to SW of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 6579 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 3 are water. CESSNOCK Water winds 1 mile along the Galston border; but the drainage is mostly carried southward or south-westward by the Water of FAIL and the Pow Burn. The surface is undulating, attaining 507 feet above sea-level near Harelaw in the NW, and 458 near Pisgah in the S, heights that command a brilliant panoramic view, away to Ben Lomond, Jura, and the Irish coast. Coal, both bituminous and anthracitic, has here been mined in several places and at different times, though never with much success; whilst the working of limestone of the finest quality has lately been abandoned, chiefly on account of the distance from railway. Great attention is paid to dairy-farming, more than half of the entire area being in pasture, whilst about 170 acres are under wood. William Roxburgh (1759-1815), physician and botanist, was born at Underwood in this parish. Its chief antiquities are artificial mounds, which either were seats of justice or military encampments, and the ruins of Craigie Castle, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of the church. A very ancient structure, this was the seat, first of the Lindsays, and then of the Wallaces of Craigie. (See LOCHRYAN HOUSE, Wigtownshire.) Mansions are Cairnhill, Barnweill, and Underwood. Craigie is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £300. The church, erected in 1776, stands at the village, as also does a public school, which, with accommodation for 126 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 40, and a grant of £30, 14s. Valuation (1882) £10,724, 5s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 786, (1831) 824, (1861) 730, (1871) 618, (1881) 590.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Craigie, an estate, with a mansion, in St-Quivox parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the river Ayr, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Ayr town. Wallacetown lies on the estate, whose owner, Rich. Fred. Fotheringham Campbell, Esq. (b. 1831; suc. 1860), holds 2099 acres in the shire, valued at £3770 per annum.

Craigie, an estate, with a mansion, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, near the Firth of Tay, 2 miles E by N of Dundee town. Its owner, David Chs. Guthrie, Esq. (b. 1861; suc. 1873), holds 309 acres in the shire, valued at £979 per annum.

Craigie. See PERTH and BELHELVIE.

Craigie, a village in Caputh parish, Perthshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Blairgowrie, under which it has a post office.

Craigie or Creagach, Loch. See BORGIE.

Craigiebarns. See DUNKELD.

Craigiebuckler. See BANCHORY-DEVENICK.

Craigieburn, an estate, with a mansion, in Moffat parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Moffat Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Moffat town. Craigieburn Wood was a favourite haunt of the poet Burns about 1789, the birthplace of Jean Lorimer, his 'Chloris.'

Craighall, an estate, with a mansion, in the SE of Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 7 furlongs W of Cramond Bridge, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Davidson's Mains. Its owner, James Charles Hope Vere (b. 1858; suc. 1872), holds 2217 acres in Mid and West Lothian, valued at £5433 per annum. (See also BLACKWOOD, Lanarkshire.) The park around the mansion is finely wooded; and the Almond, where skirting it, forms a picturesque cascade beneath a rustic bridge. See DALMENY.

Craigielands, a neat modern village in Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, Dumfriesshire, near Beattock station, and

CRAIGIEVAR

2½ miles SSW of Moffat, under which it has a post office. Craigiellands House, a modern mansion, is in its southern vicinity.

Craigievar (Gael. *creagach-bharr*, 'the rocky point'), a hamlet and an estate, with a mansion, in Lumphanan and Leochel-Cushnie parishes, central Aberdeenshire, 3¾ and 4¾ miles NNW of Lumphanan station, this being 27 miles W by S of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Craigievar. The hamlet has a public school; and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses are held at it on the Friday before the third Wednesday of April, the Friday before 26 May (or 26th, if Friday), the Thursday after the last Tuesday of June *o. s.*, the day of July after St Sairs, the Thursday after the second Tuesday of August *o. s.*, and the Friday after the first Tuesday of September *o. s.* The estate belonged to the Mortimers from 1457 and earlier down to 1610, when it was purchased by William Forbes of Menie (1566-1627), a cadet of the Forbesees of Corse, who, 'by his diligent merchandising in Denmark and other parts, had become extraordinary rich.' His son and namesake (1593-1648), a zealous Covenanter, and the breaker up of the freebooter Gilderoy's band, was created a baronet in 1630; his sixth descendant, the present and eighth baronet, Sir William Forbes (b. 1836; suc. 1846), holds 9347 acres in the shire, valued at £8539 per annum. In 1884 he succeeded his cousin, Baroness Sempill, as fifteenth Baron Sempill in the peerage of Scotland (cre. 1489). The castle, begun by the Mortimers, and finished by William Forbes in 1626, is a narrow clustered tower of granite, seven stories high. One of the most perfect specimens extant of Flemish castellated architecture, it is figured in five of Billings' plates—three showing the exterior with its corner turrets, corbelling, and crows-stepped gables; one, the banquetting hall, with mighty fireplace, oaken furnishings, and 'curiously plastered' ceiling and chimney-piece; and the fifth, a bedroom, not so unlike Queen Mary's at Holyrood.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845).

Craiglea, a hill (1737 feet), with a slate quarry, in Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, on the Logiealmond estate, 6¾ miles NW of Methven Junction. The slate vein is of excellent quality; yields two kinds of slates, the one dark blue, the other of a sea-green hue; and has long been worked to the extent of above 1,200,000 slates a year.

Craigleith, an islet of North Berwick parish, Haddingtonshire, 1 mile N of North Berwick town. Measuring 1½ by 1 furlong, it rises to a height of 80 feet; consists of greenstone, bare and barren; and is inhabited only by rabbits, jackdaws, and sea-fowl. In 1814 Sir Hew Dalrymple bought it from the Town Council for £400.

Craigleith, an extensive sandstone quarry near the W border of St Cuthberts parish, Edinburghshire, ½ mile E of Blackhall village, and 2 miles W by N of Edinburgh; close to it is Craigleith station on the Leith branch of the Caledonian. Belonging to the upper group of the Calciferous Sandstone series, it presents a deep excavation 12 acres in area, and long supplied most of the stone with which the New Town of Edinburgh was built, its original rental of only £50 rising to £5500 during the great building period in Edinburgh, from 1820 till 1826. The Craigleith stone is of two kinds—the one of a fine cream colour, called liver rock; the other of a greyish white, called feak rock. Three trunks of great fossil coniferous trees have been here discovered.

Craigleoch, a cliff on the western verge of Rattray parish, Perthshire, at a very romantic gorge in the channel of the river Erich, a little above CRAIGHALL.

Craiglockhart, an ancient baronial fortalice in Lanark parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of Mouse Water, opposite Jerviswood. It probably was erected by some remote ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee; but it figures very slightly in either records or tradition; and it now is a ruined, lofty, picturesque tower.

Craiglockhart, a wooded basaltic hill in Colinton parish, Midlothian, ½ mile ESE of Slateford, and 2¼

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE

miles SW by W of Edinburgh. Attaining a height of 550 feet above sea-level, it commands a wide westward view, away to the frontier Grampians; at its base is a skating-pond, formed in 1873 by Mr Cox of the Edinburgh Gymnasium. It got its name from the neighbouring square tower or keep, built by an ancestor of the Lockharts of Lee about the middle of the 13th century, and now represented by only the basement arched story; and in turn it has given name to a mansion, a poorhouse, an Established mission church, and a hydropathic establishment, in its vicinity. The mansion, built about 1823, stands between the hill and Slateford, on the verge of a wooded bank, sloping down to the Water of Leith. The Edinburgh Poorhouse, at the back or SE of the hill, was built in 1869, and, as enlarged in 1878, has accommodation for 827 inmates. The church, an iron one, opened in 1880, is near the old tower, as this again is near the hydropathic establishment, which occupies a commanding site to the SW of the hill, and which, designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, was erected during 1878-80, being a plain but dignified edifice, rustic Italian in style, with central tower, slightly projecting wings, and accommodation for 200 visitors.

Craigluscar, a hill (744 feet) in Dunfermline parish, Fife, 3 miles NW of Dunfermline town. A limestone quarry near its summit exhibits a bed of trap interposed between two of limestone.

Craiglush, a loch (½ × ¼ mile) in Caputh parish, E Perthshire, traversed by Lunan Burn, which runs from it 1 furlong south-south-eastward to the beautiful Loch of Lows.

Craigmaddie, an estate in Baldernock and Strathblane parishes, Stirlingshire, 2 miles NE of Milngavie. It contains a stately modern mansion; a fragmentary ruin of the moated tower of the Galbraiths, dating from 1238 or earlier; a group of cairns, alleged to mark the scene of a battle between the Danes and the Picts; that singular cromlech known as the AULD WIVES' LIFT; a lake of about 10 acres; a fine expanse of park and wood; and an extensive moor, rising to an altitude of 633 feet, and going into junction with Craigeind Moor.

Craigmark, a mining village in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, 1¼ mile NNW of Dalmellington town. Pop. (1861) 543, (1871) 616, (1881) 383.

Craigmarloch, a small village on the mutual border of Kilsyth parish, Stirlingshire, and Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire.

Craigmile, an estate, with a mansion, in Kincardine O'Neil parish, S Aberdeenshire, 1¼ mile E of Torphins station.

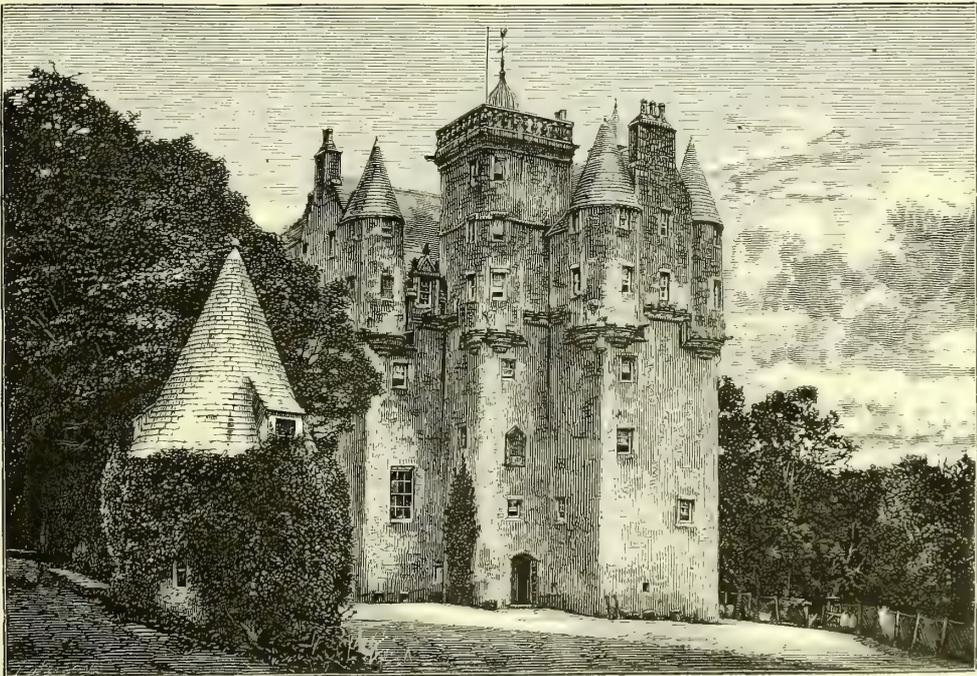
Craigmill, a small village in the Clackmannanshire section of Logie parish, at the southern base of Abbey Craig. It formerly was notorious for the smuggling of whisky.

Craigmill. See RATTRAY.

Craigmillar Castle, a grand old ruin in Liberton parish, Midlothian, 3 miles SE of Edinburgh. Crowning the brow of a gentle eminence, it commands from its topmost roof a magnificent view of Arthur's Seat, the S side of the city, the firth and the shores of Fife, Aberlady Bay, and the Pentlands; and itself consists of a lofty square keep or tower, an inner ivy-clad court, and a quadrangular embattled wall, 30 feet high, with circular corner towers—the whole engirt by an outer rampart or else, in places, by a moat. The 'new part,' to the W, was added so late as 1661; the keep must be older than 1427 (the earliest date preserved); but much of the building, as it stands to-day, was reared most likely after its burning by Hertford in 1544. 'On the boundary wall,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'may be seen the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of Congalton, Moubray of Barmbogle, and Otterburn of Redford, allies of the Prestons of Craigmillar; whilst in one corner of the outer court, over a portal arch, are the arms of the family, three unicorns' heads couped, with a cheese-press and barrel or tun, a wretched rebus to express their name'—this sculptured fragment bearing date 1510. Within are the noisome dungeons, in whose partition wall a skeleton was found bricked up (1813);



Craighall House, Ceres, Fifeshire.



Craigievar Castle, Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire.



CRAIGMORE

the kitchen, with mighty oven; Queen Mary's bower, with two or three dubious relics; her bedchamber, measuring but 7 by 5 feet, yet having two windows and a fireplace; and the great banqueting hall, 36 feet long, and 22 feet broad, with walls 10 feet in thickness, chimney 11 feet wide, a barrel-vaulted roof, and deep embrasured windows, on the stone seat of one of which may be faintly traced a diagram of the old game of the 'Walls of Troy.' The name of this place occurs pretty early in the national records, in a charter of mortification granted in 1212 by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar, whereby he gives, 'in pure and perpetual alms,' to the church and monastery of Dunfermline, a certain toft of land in Craigmillar, in the southern part leading from the town of Nidreif to the church of Liberton, which Henry de Edmonton holds of him. Later, Craigmillar belonged to one John de Capella, and from him it was purchased in 1374 by Sir Simon Preston, whose descendants retained it for nearly three centuries, and, during that period held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1478 John, Earl of Mar, 'ane fair and lustie man,' was here imprisoned by James III., his brother, and only removed to meet his doom by treacherous lance in the Canon-gate; and James V., with Gawin Douglas, his tutor, was sent here during his minority, when the pest was raging in Edinburgh. Queen Mary, after her return in 1561, made Craigmillar so frequent a residence, that a neighbouring hamlet, where her French retinue lodged, retains to this day the name of Little France; in December 1566 we read of her lying here sick, and ever repeating these words, 'I could wish to be dead.' Here, too, in the same month, her divorce from Darnley was mooted by Bothwell, Murray, Lethington, Argyll, and Huntly, in the so-called 'Conference of Craigmillar,' and propounded to Mary herself; and to Craigmillar it was at first proposed to have Darnley conveyed, instead of to Kirk of Field. Mary's son, James VI., is said to have planned at Craigmillar his matrimonial excursion to Denmark; and Mary's descendant, Queen Victoria, in 1842 drove by its ruins, which have been sketched and written of by 'fat, fodge' Grose, Sir Walter Scott, Thomson of Duddingston, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Hill Burton, and many others.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1845), and *Historical Sketches of Craigmillar Castle* (Edinb. 1875).

Craigmore, a precipitous hill, 1271 feet high, in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, flanking the Laggan's northern bank, and culminating 1 mile NW of Aberfoyle hamlet.

Craigmore. See BEN-AN-ARMUINN.

Craig-na-Ban, a rounded, granitic, fir-clad hill (1736 feet) in Craithie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SE of Abergeldie. On it, to save his own life, a wizard is said to have hunted down a witch and handed her over to justice; and on it Prince Frederick William of Prussia gave the piece of white heather (emblem of good luck) to the Princess Royal on the day of their betrothal, 29 Sept. 1855.

Craig-na-Faoinn, a stupendous crag, 934 feet high, in Durness parish, Sutherland, overhanging the public road at the head of Loch Eriboll, near the mouth of Strath Beg.

Craignafeile, a stack or rocky tower-like islet off the NE coast of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, near a cascade falling to the sea, in the vicinity of Loch Staffin. It presents some resemblance to a statue in Highland costume; hence the name *creag-na-sheilidh*, 'the rock of the kilt.'

Craignaiolar or **Creag na h-Iolair** (Gael. 'eagle's crag'), a rocky hill (1750 feet) projecting from a mountain range, in Duthil parish, Elginshire, 3½ miles NNW of the parish church. It has several fissures, one of which, near the western extremity, cuts it sharply from top to bottom. See also BEN-AN-ARMUINN.

Craignair. See BUTTLE.

Craigneil, an ancient fortalice in Colmonell parish, SW Ayrshire, near the left bank of the Stinchar, 7 furlongs S of Colmonell village. Built in the 13th century,

CRAIGNISH

it was a hiding-place of Robert Bruce; was afterwards a feudal prison and place of execution; and is now a picturesque ruin, crowning a rocky mount, and commanding a view of the Stinchar's valley from Penmore to Knockdolian.

Craignethan, a ruined castle or, rather, fortified manor-house, in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, ¾ mile ENE of Tillietudlem station on the Lesmahagow branch of the Caledonian, and 5½ miles WNW of Lanark. It stands on the left bank of the river Nethan, 1¼ mile above its influx near Crossford village to the Clyde; and is said to have been rebuilt by the celebrated architect, Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, commonly known as the Bastard of Arran. He was beheaded in 1540, but three years later the family estates were restored to his son, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale. Popularly identified with the 'Tillietudlem' of *Old Mortality*, Craignethan, to quote James Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (1871), 'is a mere shell and wreck of its former self; yet, like most ruined castles, it is not wanting in picturesqueness and romance. It is approached by a road like that described in the novel—steep, winding, and stony, and leading through a ford of the Nethan. This is a shallow stream, flowing over a rocky bed, and bending around a point that rises, with grey crags and steep, grass or tree clad banks, to a commanding elevation, on which is the castle, built of sandstone, now faded and weather-worn. The extent of Craignethan once was great; even now there is a large garden within its walls. The keep, at the outer or river side, is very ruinous; and indeed the whole structure is much dilapidated, large quantities of materials having been taken from it for the construction of ignoble buildings. But there can still be found in it many picturesque combinations of wall and tower, of stone-arched ceiling, or of broken vaulting, streaming with graceful ivy-sprays, or of shattered battlements, garlanded with shrubbery. A story told of many old residences is told of this: Queen Mary is said to have occupied, during several days before the battle of Langside, a large hall, yet partly existing, and called the Queen's Room. Craignethan has been an important fortress, held by Hamiltons, by Hays, and by Douglases. The scenery around it has some degree of grandeur as well as beauty; and Sir Walter, on his visit in 1799, was so much pleased with the place, that the proprietor offered him use for life of a small house within the walls. I was told that the novel is commemorated here by quite a large periodical festivity, held by the families of farmers and others, and called the Tillietudlem Ball.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865. See also J. B. Greenshield's *Annals of the Parish of Lesmahagow* (Edinb. 1864).

Craigneuk, a mining village in Dalziel parish, Lanarkshire, 1¾ mile WNW of Wishaw, and 1¾ ESE of Motherwell. Forming since 1874 part of Wishaw police burgh, it has a Primitive Methodist chapel, a small Roman Catholic school, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 716, (1871) 1377, (1881) 2330.

Craignish, a South Argyll parish on the W coast of Argyllshire, adjoining the steamboat route from Glasgow, *via* the Crinan Canal, to Oban, and containing the hamlet of Ardfarn, with a post office under Lochgilphead, 18 miles to the SE. It anciently was called indiscriminately Kilmorie and Craignish, and it retains a burial-ground and a ruined chapel, still bearing the name of Kilmhori. Its south-south-western half is peninsular, and its entire outline approaches that of a scalene triangle, with south-south-westward vertex. Its peninsula is bounded E by Loch Craignish and W by the Atlantic Ocean; on its other sides the parish borders on Kilniver, Kilchrenan, and Kilmartin. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 11 miles, and its average breadth is about 2 miles. The extent of coast is fully 16 miles. Loch Craignish, opening from the lower part of the NE side of Loch Crinan, penetrates 6 miles to the NNE, and diminishes in width from 3 miles at the mouth to 7 furlongs near the head, where it forms a commodious harbour, with good anchorage. Craignish Point flanks the W side of the loch's mouth,

CRAIGNOOK

and terminates the parish's peninsula; and both that point and the small neighbouring island of Garbhreisa are faced with cliffs. A strait, called Dorusmore or the Great Door, between Craignish Point and Garbhreisa, is swept by a rapid tidal current, but has a deep channel, and is usually traversed by the steamers from Port Crinan to Oban. Abreast of the mainland, chiefly in the S and within Loch Craignish, are upwards of twenty islands and numerous islets and rocks, serried round with romantic cliffs. The peninsula commences, in the south-western extremity, in a near point; extends to a length of about 6 miles; widens gradually to 2½ miles; swells, on the eastern side, into numerous green eminences of 300 feet and less in elevation; has, along Loch Craignish shore, a narrow strip of land; and is cut there into numerous little headlands and winding baylets. A flat tract, less than ¼ mile broad, and very slightly elevated above the sea; extends from the western shore across the head of the peninsula to a rivulet in the E, running along the boundary with Kilmartin. The district N of that tract is partly a section of the valley of Barbreck, extending upward from the head of Loch Craignish, and mainly a rugged, heathy, hilly region, attaining an extreme altitude of 700 feet above sea-level, and commanding, from its higher points, extensive and diversified views. There are twelve lakes, many rills, and numerous perennial springs. The prevailing rock is clay slate. The soil of the arable grounds is principally a loamy mould, less fertile than it looks to be. Much good land, or land which might be profitably reclaimed, lies waste. Remains of a large, strong, mediæval fortalice are near the north-western boundary; and vestiges of rude forts, supposed to be Scandinavian, are in eleven places. Craignish Castle, standing on the peninsula, 2¼ miles from the point, includes a strong old fortalice, which withstood a six weeks' siege by Colkitto, but is mostly a good modern mansion, rebuilt about 1832; its owner, Fred. Chs. Trench-Gascoigne (b. 1814), holds 5591 acres in the shire, valued at £1013 per annum. Other mansions are BARBRECK and DAIL; and the property is divided among 6 landowners, 3 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 1 of from £50 to £100. Craignish is in the presbytery of Inverary and synod of Argyll; the living is worth £215. The church, 8 miles NW of Kilmartin, was erected in 1826, is a neat edifice, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free Church preaching station. Craignish public and Barbreck girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 85 and 41 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 35 and 33, and grants of £43, 10s. 6d. and £41, 4s. Valuation (1882) £3889, 12s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 904, (1831) 892, (1861) 618, (1871) 481, (1881) 451.

Craignook. See CRAIGNEUK.

Craignure, a hamlet in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, on a small bay of its own name, at the SE end of the Sound of Mull, 2¼ miles NW of Achnacraig. It has an inn, a post-office under Oban, and a steamboat pier.

Craigo, a village, with a public school, in Logiepert parish, Forfarshire, on the North Esk's right bank, with a station on the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian, 3¼ miles NNW of Dubton Junction, and 6½ NNW of Montrose. Craigo House, 1½ mile S by E of Craigo station, was the property of Thos. Macpherson-Grant, Esq., W.S. (1815-81; suc. his cousin, Thos. Carnegie, Esq., 1856), who held 4713 acres in the shire, valued at £7082 per annum. Pop. of village (1861) 359, (1871) 376, (1881) 124, a decrease due to the stoppage of a flax spinning-mill and a bleachfield. See LOGIEPERT.

Craigoch, a burn in Portpatrick parish, Wigtonshire, running 4 miles west-south-westward to the North Channel at Dunskey Castle, 5 furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town. It supplies a small artificial lake, stocked with trout, in the vicinity of Dunskey House.

Craigowl. See GLAMMIS.

Craigphadrick, a wooded hill in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, between Beaully Firth and the valley of

CRAIGSTON CASTLE

the Ness, 1½ mile W of Inverness town. Terminating the north-western hill-flank of the Great Glen of Scotland, it rises to an altitude of 430 feet above sea-level; and its rocky tabular summit is crowned with a double-walled, rectangular vitrified fort, 240 feet long and 90 wide, which commands an extensive view. The palace of King Brude, near the river Ness, which Columba visited in 565, was by Dr Reeves identified with Craighphadrick; but Skene observes that 'it seems unlikely that in the 6th century a royal palace should have been in a vitrified fort, on the top of a rocky hill nearly 500 feet high, and it is certainly inconsistent with Adamnan's narrative that the Saint should have had to ascend such an eminence to reach it' (*Celtic Scotland*, ii. 106, note, 1877).

Craigrie, a village in the parish and 5 furlongs WSW of the town of Clackmannan.

Craig Rossie, a green hill on the mutual border of Auchterarder and Dunning parishes, Perthshire, 2½ miles E by S of Auchterarder town. It is one of the most conspicuous of the Ochils, rising to an altitude of 1250 feet above sea-level.

Craigrostan. See CRAIGROYSTON.

Craigrothie, a village, with a public school, in Ceres parish, Fife, 1½ mile WSW of Ceres town. It is a burgh of barony, governed by a bailie and councillors. Pop. (1861) 308, (1881) 192.

Craigrownie, a *quoad sacra* parish in Roseneath parish, Dumbartonshire, comprising the police burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan. It is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the stipend is £120. Its church stands at the E side of the entrance to Long Loch, near Barons Point; in its vicinity is Craigrownie Castle. Pop. (1871) 1103, (1881) 1136. See COVE and KILCREGGAN.

Craigroy, an eminence in the W centre of Ross-shire, 5 miles ESE of the head of Loch Maree.

Craigroyston or Rob Roy's Cave, a cavern in Buchanan parish, Stirlingshire, at the E side of Loch Lomond, 7 furlongs N by W of Inversnaid. It occurs, within a steep rugged rock, a little above the water's edge; is wild and deep; and has a narrow entrance, partly concealed by fallen blocks. Robert Bruce spent a night in it after the battle of Dalry; and Rob Roy frequented it as a place of consultation with his subalterns for planning his raids.

Craigs, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs NE of Liberton village.

Craigs. See DUNTOCHER.

Craigs, a mansion in the parish and 2 miles ESE of the town of Dumfries.

Craigs, Stirlingshire. See RUMFORD.

Craigskean, an old baronial fortalice, now reduced to a ruinous fragment, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire.

Craigs of Blebo. See BLEBO CRAIGS.

Craigs of Coyle. See COYLTON.

Craigs of Ness, a rocky gorge on the mutual border of Straiton and Dalmellington parishes, Ayrshire, in the course of the river Doon, immediately below its efflux from Loch Doon. Cliffs on each side, 230 feet high, are richly clothed with shrubs and trees, and form so close a gorge as to leave a width of not more than 4 or 5 yards for the fretting current of the river.

Craigsparrow, a hilly section of Newburgh parish, Fife, projecting southward from the main body of the parish, and rising to an altitude of about 600 feet above sea-level.

Craigston. See BARRA.

Craigston Castle, a mansion in King-Edward parish, NW Aberdeenshire, 4½ miles NNE of Turriff. Founded in 1604-7 by John Urquhart, Tutor of Cromarty, it consisted originally of a central tower and two projecting wings, but was so altered by connecting archwork as to be made quadrangular, and is now an interesting edifice, with beautiful grounds and plantations; among its portraits are three by Jameson and four of the dethroned Stuarts. The present owner, Francis Edward Romulus Pollard-Urquhart (b. 1848; suc. 1871), holds 3998 acres in the shire, valued at £2856 per annum.

CRAIGHTHORNHILL

Craighthornhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Glasgow parish, Lanarkshire, 5 miles S by E of Hamilton.

Craigton. See PETERCULTER.

Craigton, a village in Monikie parish, Forfarshire, 5 miles WNW of Carnoustie, under which it has a post office.

Craigton, an estate, with an old mansion and a bleachfield, in the Dumbartonshire section of New Kilpatrick parish. The mansion stands near the eastern base of the Kilpatrick Hills, 3½ miles NE of Duntocher; is a large edifice of 1635; and has been converted into domiciles for the operatives of the bleachfield. The bleachfield lies on Craigton Burn, a rivulet rising on the Kilpatrick Hills, and running 3½ miles south-eastward to the Allander; and contains all appliances for the best treatment of yarns. A public school adjoins it.

Craigton, a village in Airlie parish, W Forfarshire, 4 miles SW by W of Kirriemuir. See AIRLIE.

Craigton, an estate, with a mansion, in Abercorn parish, Linlithgowshire, 2 miles NW of Winchburgh station.

Craigullian, a loch in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1¼ mile WSW of Strathblane village. With an utmost length and breadth of 3¼ and 1½ furlongs, it lies 380 feet above sea-level, on a plateau that terminates in an imposing range of basaltic columns, popularly called the Pillar Craig.

Craig Vinean, a long, wild, wooded ridge of hill in Little Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, between the confluent Tay and Bran, culminating 1½ mile W of Inver village, at 1247 feet above sea-level. Diversified all over with rocky protuberances, sharp undulations, and deep hollows, it both contains charming close views within its own recesses, and commands wide prospects from its vantage-grounds; and it forms a romantic feature in the environs of Dunkeld.

Craigwood, a pyramidal hill (558 feet), with a terrace around it, in Dunkeld parish, Perthshire, a little to the E of Dunkeld town. It commands a very fine view of Dunkeld, and of the mountain-passes diverging thence.

Craik, a seaport town and a parish of the East Neuk of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is picturesquely situated in a gully, beyond which the red-roofed houses rise again. It is 2½ miles WSW of Fife Ness, 10 SE of St Andrews, and 4½ NE of Anstruther station, this being 38½ miles NE of Edinburgh; and on the Anstruther and St Andrews railway, now (1882) in course of construction, it is to have a station of its own. It dates from remote times, figuring so far back as the first half of the 9th century as a seat of commerce with the Netherlands, an important fishing and fish-curing station. And still it retains an old-world character; still down towards the sea rise massive, antique dwelling-houses; and though the gates are gone, the name of 'ports' preserves their memory. A royal castle or palace, the occasional residence of David I. (1124-53), surmounted the low cliff a little E of the harbour, but, excepting the merest fragment of a wall, has wholly disappeared. So old, however, is the parish church, that many have fancied the 'sair Sanct' himself may have prayed within its walls—a fancy forbidden by the style (Second Pointed) of its architecture. As repaired in 1828, it contains 900 sittings, and consists of an aisled nave, 80 feet long; a chancel, reduced from 55 to 22½ feet; and a western tower, with stunted octagonal spire. The SW porch has been destroyed, but the dedication cross is yet decipherable on the walls, into which has been built a far more ancient cross, sculptured with animals and other emblems. Till 1517 this church of St Macrubha was held by Haddington Cistercian nunnery, whose prioress, with Sir William Myreton, then made it collegiate, for a provost, ten prebendaries, a sacrist, and choristers. On 9 June 1559, John Knox, attended by a 'rascal multitude,' preached from its pulpit his Perth 'idolotrous sermon,' with the usual outcome of pillage and demolition; and to it in 1648 the Earl of Crawford presented James Sharp, archbishop that was to be. The castle had a chapel dedi-

CRAIL

cated to St Rufus; and the site of another, at the beach to the E of the town, is known as the Prior Walls. A Free church and a U.P. church are in the town, which further has a neat town-hall, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Commercial Bank, a local savings' bank, 7 insurance agencies, a public library, a principal inn, two public schools, a brewery, and gas-works. The neighbouring golf links are small and uneven, greatly inferior to those of Balcomie, 1¼ mile further to the eastward. The harbour is hard to enter, and neither the oldest nor the best; for the ancient haven, Roome Bay, ½ mile eastward, is naturally larger and better sheltered, and could, at comparatively trifling cost, be converted into a deep, safe, and accessible anchorage for fully 200 vessels. But at present Craik's commerce comprises little more than import of coals, and the export of grain and potatoes, for a small surrounding district; and the harbour revenue was only £82 in 1867, £134 in 1874, £190 in 1880, and £126 in 1881. Fishing is carried on to a noticeable extent, but to an extent much less than at some other towns and villages of Fife, or indeed at Craik itself in the days when its sun-dried haddocks were widely famous as 'Craik capons.' Of late years Craik has become a favourite resort of summer visitors, for whose accommodation several handsome villas have been built. The burgh, first chartered by Robert the Bruce in 1306, is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a treasurer, and 5 other councillors; with SR ANDREWS, Cupar, Kilrenny, the two Anstruthers, and Pittenweem, it returns a member to parliament; the municipal and parliamentary constituency numbering 190 in 1882, when the corporation revenue and burgh valuation amounted to £226 and £3444. Pop. (1841) 1221, (1861) 1238, (1871) 1126, (1881) 1145.

The parish is bounded N by St Leonards and Kingsbarns, NE by the German Ocean, SE by the Firth of Forth, S by Kilrenny, SW by Carnbee, and NW by Dunino. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 6¼ miles; its breadth varies between 1 and 2½ miles; and its area is 6782½ acres, of which 399½ are foreshore. The coast, 6 miles in extent, is bold and rocky, and little diversified by creek or headland. Its most marked features are FIFE NESS at the N side of the entrance of the Firth of Forth, and the skerries of Carr and Balcomie. Kippo Burn traces 2½ miles of the Kingsbarns, and Chesters Burn 2 miles of the Dunino, boundary; whilst a rivulet runs to the Firth at the town. The land rises steeply from the shore to a height of from 20 to 80 feet above sea-level, thence swelling gently west-north-westward to 300 feet near Redwells, 400 near Kingsmuir House, and looking all, in a general view, to be flat, naked, and uninteresting. It has little wood, and not a lake or hill or any considerable stream to relieve its monotony; but commands, from its higher grounds, a very lovely and extensive prospect. The prevailing rocks are of the Carboniferous formation. Sandstone, of good quality for all ordinary purposes, occurs in almost every quarter; and limestone abounds, but lies too deep to be easily worked. Coal and ironstone have both been mined; and clays have been dug for local brickyards. The soil varies in character, from the richest black loam on the immediate seaboard, to thin wet clay in the NW; and the rent has varied accordingly, from £1, 10s. to £8 an acre. Between Balcomie and Fife Ness is an ancient stone work, supposed to date from the 9th century, and popularly known as the Danes' Dyke; other antiquities are the ruined fortalices of Barns, Balcomie, and Airdrie. These are all separately noticed, as likewise are the



Seal of Craik.

mansions of Kingsmuir, Kirkmay, and Wormistone. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. Crail is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth (1882) £379. The two public schools, East and West, with respective accommodation for 180 and 142 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 110 and 84, and grants of £91, 12s. and £56, 14s. 11d. Valuation (1882) £11,631, 6s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1652, (1831) 1824, (1861) 1931, (1871) 1847, (1881) 1740.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857. See the Rev. C. Rogers' *Register of the Collegiate Church of Crail* (Grampian Club, 1877).

Crailing, a village and a parish of Teviotdale, in Roxburghshire. The village stands on Oxnam Water, 1½ mile ESE of Nisbet station on the Jedburgh branch of the North British, 4½ miles NE of Jedburgh, and 7 SSW of Kelso, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the village and station of Nisbet, comprises the ancient parishes of Crailing, Nisbet, and Spittal. It is bounded NW and NE by Roxburgh, E by Eckford, SE by Oxnam, SW by Jedburgh, and W by Ancrum. Its greatest length, from N by W to S by E, is 4½ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is 6043½ acres, of which 78 are water. The TEVIOT, winding 4½ miles east-north-eastward on the Jedburgh border and through the interior, here from the S receives OXNAM Water, whose last 2½ miles belong to Crailing. The surface, where the Teviot quits the parish, sinks to 150 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 619 feet near Littlelonley, on the S side of the river; on the N, to 774 at Peniel Heugh and 527 near Blackrig plantation. On Peniel Heugh is the Waterloo Column, 150 feet high, whose top is gained by a spiral staircase, and which bears inscription, 'To the Duke of Wellington and the British Army, William Kerr, sixth Marquis of Lothian, and his tenantry, dedicate this monument, 30 June 1815.' These heights excepted, most of the parish consists of parts of the lowest, warmest, richest, and most lovely region of the Teviot's basin. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valley Devonian; and sandstone, of fine building quality, has been quarried in two places. The soil in general is a light loam. About 300 acres are under wood, less than 1000 are in permanent pasture, and nearly all the rest is under the plough. A Roman road may still be traced in the west; and two camps, supposed to be Roman, have left some vestiges on Peniel Heugh. David Calderwood, the Church historian, here entered on the ministry about 1604; and Samuel Rutherford (1600-61), the eminent Covenanted divine, was the son of a Nisbet farmer. MOUNTTEVIOT, a seat of the Marquis of Lothian, is one of the three chief mansions, the others being PALACE and Crailing House, a plain modern mansion, which crowns a gentle eminence above the wooded banks of Oxnam Water. Its owner, Jn. Paton, Esq. of Crailing (b. 1805; suc. 1826), holds 1493 acres in the shire, valued at £2323 per annum, and shares nearly all this parish with the Marquis, the latter owning its northern, and the former its southern, division. Crailing is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £370. The church, rebuilt about the middle of last century, is a very plain structure containing 300 sittings. A Free church contains 262 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 81 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £49, 9s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £9374, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 669, (1831) 733, (1861) 673, (1871) 657, (1881) 638.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 25, 1864-65.

Crammag or **Crummag**, a precipitous headland on the W coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, 5 miles NW of the Mull of Galloway. It is cut off from the neighbouring moor by remains of a trench and a vitrified rampart.

Cramond, a village in the NW corner of Edinburghshire, and a parish partly also in Linlithgowshire. The village is prettily situated on the Firth of Forth, at the E side of the mouth of the river Almond, 5 miles S of

Aberdour, 3 WNW of Craighleith station on the Leith branch of the Caledonian, and 5 WNW of Edinburgh, with which it communicates four times a day by omnibus. Its name in Celtic signifies 'the fort upon the Almond,' and it occupies the site of an important Roman station, which was connected by a fine military way with the great English Watling Street and with Antoninus' Wall, and which has yielded coins of eleven emperors, three altars, a pavement, and other Roman remains. From 1628 to 1730 it gave the title of Baron to the family of Richardson. At it are a post office, boys' and girls' schools, and the parish church.

The parish, containing also the seaport of GRANTON, the villages of DAVIDSON'S MAINS and CRAMOND BRIDGE, and a small part of Leith burgh, is bounded N by the Firth of Forth, E by St Cuthberts, S by Corstorphine, SW by Kirkliston, and W by Dalmeny. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 4½, or from ENE to WSW 5½, miles; its greatest breadth, from N to S, is 2 miles; and its area is 6662 acres, of which 704½ are foreshore, and 42½ are water, whilst 1185 belong to Linlithgowshire. Cramond Island, ¾ mile NNE of the village, may be reached at low water on foot, and, measuring 3 by 1½ furlongs, affords pasturage for a few sheep; 1¼ mile further is another still smaller basaltic islet, Inch Mickery. The shore line, 5 miles long, is fringed at places with low beds of mussel-mantled rocks, and backed by a terrace, marking the former lower level of the land; the walk along it from Granton to Cramond village is one of the pleasantest round Edinburgh. The ALMOND winds 3¾ miles east-north-eastward and north-north-eastward to the Firth, roughly tracing all the Linlithgowshire boundary; from Craighall onward its banks are finely wooded. The surface, though undulating, nowhere much exceeds 200 feet above sea-level, except in the S which includes the northern slopes, but not the tower-crowned summit (520 feet) of fir-clad CORSTORPHINE HILL. The whole, however, is so richly adorned with mansions and parks, woods and well-cultivated fields, as everywhere to present a charming aspect. The trees include the four splendid sycamores of Braehead, Cammo, Cramond House, and Craighall, which, with respective height of 101, 75, 89, and 70 feet, girth 12½, 18½, 18½, and 16½ feet at 1 foot from the ground; and Cramond House has also a beech and an oak, 85 and 60 feet high, and 26½ and 10 feet in circumference. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, but diorite intrudes on Corstorphine Hill, and basalt at five different localities—on the coast, at the Almond's mouth, and on its banks higher up. Clay ironstone has been raised here by the Carron Company; and a mineral spring, in the grounds of Barnton, as Marchfield Spa enjoyed once some medicinal celebrity. The soil is various, but on the whole is good. Oyster and other fisheries have greatly declined in value, but employment is given by Granton's industrial establishments, by the ink and chemical works of CAROLINE PARK, by the British and Oriental Ship Coating Company, and by Cramond Iron Company, which dates from 1771. Families formerly connected with this parish were those of Hope of Grantoun, Ramsay of Barnton, Howison of Braehead, Adamson of Craigcrook, Inglis of Cramond, Argyll, and Balmerino: amongst its illustrious natives or residents were John Law of Lauriston (1671-1729), projector of the Mississippi scheme; Geo. Cleghorn (1716-89), professor of anatomy in Dublin University; Jas. Hamilton, M.D. (1749-1835); John Philip Wood (1760-1838), antiquary; Archibald Constable (1775-1827), the celebrated publisher; his son and biographer, Thomas Constable (1812-81); Scott's darling, Marjorie Fleming (1803-11); Francis Lord Jeffrey (1773-1850), the famous critic; and Andrew Lord Rutherford (1791-1851), an eminent judge of session. At Marchfield, too, the late William Sharpe of Hoddam bred Martha Lynn, the dam of Voltigeur, from whom all the best racing blood in England is descended. Cramond House, a little eastward from the village, is a handsome and commodious mansion, founded about 1680, and greatly enlarged in 1772; a square three-storied

CRAMOND BRIDGE

tower to the NW is the only remains of a 15th century palace of the Bishops of Dunkeld. Its present owner, successor of the Inglises, is Lieut.-Col. John Cornelius Craigie-Halkett (b. 1830; suc. 1877), who holds 637 acres in Midlothian, valued at £2520 per annum. Other mansions are BARTON, BRAEHEAD, Broomfield, CRAIGCROOK, Drylaw, LAURISTON, MUIRHOUSE, Cammo or NEW SAUGHTON, and SILVERKNOWES; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Cramond is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £480. The cruciform parish church, originally dedicated to St Columba, was rebuilt in 1656, and, as enlarged in 1701 and 1811, contains 958 sittings. Other places of worship are noticed under GRANTON and DAVIDSON'S MAINS; and five public schools—Cramond, Cramond female, Davidson's Mains, Granton mixed and infant, and Lennie—with respective accommodation for 164, 70, 123, 211, and 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 86, 58, 98, 209, and 49, and grants of £67, 6s., £46, 5s., £67, 9s., £163, 4s. 6d., and £36, 12s. Valuation (1860) £23,078, (1882) £38,606, of which £983 belonged to the Linlithgowshire section, and £3600 was for railways, waterworks, &c. Pop. (1801) 1411, (1831) 1984, (1861) 2695, (1871) 3020, (1881) 3004, of whom 84 belonged to Linlithgowshire.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See John P. Wood's *Ancient and Modern State of the Parish of Cramond* (Edinb. 1794).

Cramond Bridge, a hamlet in Cramond parish, at the boundary between Edinburgh and Linlithgow shires, on the river Almond, and on the Queensferry highroad, 5 miles WNW of Edinburgh, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Cramond village. It has a post office under Cramond, a good inn, and an eight-arched bridge, erected in 1823. See BRAEHEAD.

Cramond Regis. See BARTON.

Crane, a deep triangular lochlet ($\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in Dunsyre parish, E Lanarkshire, amid the moorish south-western Pentlands, 1100 feet above sea-level, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Dunsyre village. It abounds with perch and pike.

Cranloch. See ST ANDREWS, Elginshire.

Cranlich. See WEEM.

Cranshaws, a Lammermuir hamlet and parish in the N of Berwickshire. The hamlet lies, 676 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Whitadder Water, 16 miles SE by E of Haddington, and 9 NW of Dunse, under which it has a post office.

The parish consists of two sections, which are separated from each other by a strip ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad at the narrowest) of Longformacus, and the northernmost of which contains the hamlet. This, with an utmost length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, is bounded N by the Gamelshiel section of Stenton in Haddingtonshire, E and S by Longformacus, and W by Whittingham in Haddingtonshire. The southern and larger division measures $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W; has a varying width, from N to S, of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and is bounded NW, N, and E by Longformacus, S by Greenlaw and Westruther, and SW by Lauder. Including $30\frac{1}{2}$ acres of water, the total area is $8738\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 2589 belong to the northern, and $6149\frac{1}{4}$ to the southern, portion. The WHITADDER runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles on or near to the northern and eastern border of Cranshaws proper, whose highest points are Cranshaws Hill (1245 feet) and Mainslaughter Law (1381); whilst DYE Water runs 5 miles east-by-southward along all the northern boundary of the lower division, whose surface rises from less than 700 feet above sea-level to 1298 on Dunside Hill and 1522 on Blyth Edge. The rocks are Silurian; and much of the soil is poor, the arable land along the streams amounting to only some 900 acres. A tumulus crowns Mainslaughter Law, which is said to have got its name from the battle fought in 1402 between Hepburn of Hailes and the Earl of Dunbar. The fine old peel tower called Cranshaws Castle, standing towards the centre of the northern section, measures 40 by 24 feet, and is 65 feet high; a former stronghold of the Douglasses, and the haunt of a drugging brownie, it now is a seat of the twenty-

CRATHES CASTLE

first Earl of Morton, Sholto-George-Watson Douglas (b. 1844; suc. 1884), who, holding 2551 acres in the shire, valued at £1050 per annum, divides this parish with 2 other landowners. It is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £200. The church, at the hamlet, was built in 1739, and contains 120 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 55 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 35, and a grant of £52, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £2492, 16s. Pop. (1801) 166, (1831) 136, (1861) 134, (1871) 142, (1881) 106.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Cranston, a parish on the NE border of Edinburghshire, containing the villages of COUSLAND, Edgehead, and Ford, the last being $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Pathhead, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Dalkeith, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Irregular in outline, Cranston is bounded NW by Inveresk; N by Tranent, and E by Ormiston and Humbie, in Haddingtonshire; SW by Crichton and Borthwick; and W by Newbattle and Dalkeith. Its greatest length, from NNW to SSE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $5102\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $2\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and $677\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the CAKEMUIR section, lying $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the SE angle of the main body. TYNE Water, here a very small stream, bisects the parish north-north-eastward, running chiefly within the beautiful parks of Oxenford and Prestonhall. Where, below Whitehouse mill, it passes into Ormiston, the surface sinks to 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward to 500 feet near Airfield and 637 near Mutton Hole, whilst in the Cakemuir section it attains an altitude of over 1000 feet. The formation belongs to the Carboniferous Limestone series; and sandstone, limestone, and coal are largely worked, the last in Edgehead and Prestonhall collieries. About 250 acres are under wood; and nearly all the remaining area, with the exception of rather less than a third of the Cakemuir division, is in a state of high cultivation. Cranston Dean Bridge, over the Tyne, on the southern border, with three semicircular arches, each 17 feet in span and 46 high, is a modern structure; as likewise is Lothian Bridge, also over the Tyne, which, 82 feet high, has five semicircular arches, each 50 feet in span, surmounted by ten segment arches of 54 feet in span and 8 feet of rise. Cakemuir Castle is the chief and almost sole antiquity; the quaint old manse, near Prestonhall, having been demolished forty or fifty years since. A hospice formerly, connected with that of Soutra, it bore the monkish inscription—'Diversorium infra, Habitaculum supra.' To the Cranston family this parish gave the title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland from 1609 till the death of the last and eleventh Lord in 1869. The mansions are OXENFORD and PRESTONHALL, 4 proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 1 of less, than £500. Cranston is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £372. The parish church, near Ford, the second built within this century, is a good Gothic edifice, with a tower; and at Ford itself is a U.P. church. Two public schools, Cousland and Cranston, with respective accommodation for 93 and 116 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83 and 113, and grants of £63, 6s. and £99, 4s. Valuation (1882) £9048, including £19 for a short reach of the Macmerry branch of the North British. Pop. (1801) 895, (1831) 1030, (1861) 1035, (1871) 1036, (1881) 998.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 33, 1857-63.

Cranstonhall. See GLASGOW.

Craspul or Craisaphuill, a loch ($4\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) in Durness parish, NW Sutherland, 1 furlong W of Durness manse, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Loch BORLAY, like which it is fed by subterraneous tunnels through limestone rocks, and abounds in excellent trout.

Crathes Castle, a mansion in Banchory-Ternan parish, NW Kincardineshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the left bank of the Dee, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Crathes station, this being 14 miles WSW of Aberdeen, and 3 E by N of Banchory. A

fine old chateau-like structure, with a lofty granite tower, square and turreted, it was built partly in 1528, partly at later periods, and is the seat of the Burnetts of Leys, whose founder, Alexander de Burnard, in 1324 obtained a charter of lands in Kincardineshire. His great-grandson, Robert Burnett (flo. 1409), was the first 'Baron of Leys,' a title familiar from an ancient ballad; and Thomas Burnett, twelfth proprietor of Leys, and uncle of Bishop Gilbert Burnett, was in 1626 created a baronet of Nova Scotia. His eighth descendant, Sir Robert Burnett of Leys, eleventh Bart. (b. 1833; suc. 1876), owns 12,025 and 84 acres in Kincardine and Aberdeen shires, valued at £5007 and £109 per annum. See BANCHORY-TERNAN.

Crathie and Braemar, a large parish of SW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands, 920 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Dee, 7½ miles W by S of Ballater station, and 51 of Aberdeen, under which Crathie has a post office.

The parish, containing also the village of CASTLETON, comprises the ancient parish of BRAEMAR, annexed at a period unknown to record. It is bounded N by Kirk-michael in Banffshire, and by Strathdon; NE by Glenmuick; SE by Glenmuick, and by Glenisla in Forfarshire; S by Kirkmichael and Blair Athole, in Perthshire; W by the Glenfeshie portion of Alvie, in Inverness-shire; and NW by Duthil-Rothiemurchus, also in Inverness-shire. Irregular in outline, it has a varying length from E to W of 8½ and 24 miles, a varying width from N to S of 9½ and 16½ miles, and an area of 183,237½ acres, of which 980½ are water. The DEE, rising close to the Inverness-shire border, runs 11 miles south-south-eastward to the Geldie's confluence, and thence winds 25½ miles east-north-eastward, mostly through the middle of the parish, but for the last 4½ miles along the Glenmuick boundary. During this course it descends from 4060 feet above sea-level at its source to 1318 where it receives the Geldie, 1214 at the Linn of Dee, 1108 at Victoria Bridge near Mar Lodge, 872 opposite Crathie manse, and 720 at the Girnock's confluence in the furthest E; its principal affluents here, all of them rising in Crathie and Braemar, and all described in separate articles, are Geldie Burn, Lui Water, Ey Burn, Quoich Water, Clunie Water with its tributary Callader Burn, Feardar Burn, Gelder Burn, and Girnock Burn. Lakes, with their utmost length and breadth, and with their altitude above sea-level, are Loch ERCHACHAN (4 × 3½ furl.; 3200 feet), Loch BRODICHAN (2½ × 1 furl.; 2303 feet), Loch CALLADER (6½ × 1½ furl.; 1627 feet), Loch CEANNMOR (1½ × ¾ furl.; 2196 feet), and LOCHNAGAR (2½ × 1¼ furl.; 2570 feet), besides thirteen smaller tarns. From W to E the chief elevations to the left of the Dee are *BRAERIACH (4248 feet), *BEN MAC-DHUI (4296), Derry Cairngorm (3788), Carn a Mhaim (3329), Carn Crom (2847), Sgor Mor (2666), Carn Mor (2057), *Beinn a' Chaoruinn (3553), Beinn Bhreac (3051), Meall na Guaille (2550), Creag a Bhuilg (2190), *BENABOURD (3924), Carn Elrig Mor (2068), Carn Eas (3556), Carn na Drochaide (2681), *BEN AVON (3843), Carn Liath (2821), Meikle Elrick (2318), *Meikle Geal Charn (2533), *Brown Cow Hill (2721), Culardoch (2933), Craig Leck (2085), Meall Alvie (1841), Leac Ghorm (1946), Tom Bhreac (2276), An Creagan (1857), and Creag Mhor (1643), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. To the left or W and S of the Dee rise CAIRNTOUL (4241 feet), The Devil's Point (3303), *Monadh Mor (3651), Beinn Bhrotain (3795), Carn-Cloich-mhuilinn (3087), Duke's Chair (2010), Carn Geldie (2039), *Carn an Fhilleir (3276), *An Sgarsoch (3300), Cnapan Garbh (2206), Carn Liath (2676), *Beinn Iutharn Mhor (3424), Mor Shron (2819), Carn Aosda (3003), *The Cairnwell (3059), Sron Dubh (1909), Carn an Tuirc (3340), *Cairn na Glasha (3484), Creag Choinnich (1764), Carn nan Sglat (2260), Creag nan Leachda (2549), Meall an t-Sluichd (2771), Creag Doineanta (1910), the Princess Royal's Cairn (1479), Ripe Hill (1678), Carn Fiaclan (2703), *LOCHNAGAR (3786), Princess Alice's Cairn (1278), Prince Albert's Cairn (1437), Creag a Ghaill (1971), *Conach-

craig Hill (2777), *Meall Gorm (1809), and Creag Ghiubhais (1593). Containing thus parts or the whole of three of the four highest summits in Scotland, Crathie presents a landscape as varied as it is beautiful—its clear-flowing salmon river and sweep of valley with broad plantations, green fields, and stately mansions, its rounded corries and narrow glens, its sombre deer-forests and heathery grouse moors, all set in a ring of trackless, serrated mountains. (See ABERARDER, ALT-NA-GIUTHASACH, CARR, CAIRNAQUEEN, CHARTERS CHEST, CORRIEMULZIE, CRAIG-CLUNY, CRAIG-GOWAN, CRAIG-NA-BAN, GARRAWALT, MONALTRIE, etc.) The prevailing rock is granite, alternating in places with gneiss, limestone, and quartz, near Castleton traversed by a vein of serpentine; the soil of the arable lands is generally a light sandy loam. Woods and natural forests of Scotch firs, larch, and birch must cover an enormous area, acres on acres of rocky hillside having been planted with millions of trees, both native and foreign, within the last hundred years, whilst in Mar Forest are firs from two to three centuries old, and containing 100 or 200 cubic feet of timber (pp. 273-275, *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1874). The mansions are BALMORAL Castle, ABERGELDIE Castle, INVERCAULD House, and MAR Lodge; the Queen, the Earl of Fife, and Farquharson of Invercauld holding each an annual value of more, and 31 other proprietors of less, than £100. Giving off since 1879 the *quoad sacra* parish of Braemar, Crathie is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £370. The parish church is a plain edifice of 1806, seated for 800, and adorned with a two-light stained-glass window, erected by Her Majesty in 1873 to the memory of Norman Macleod, who preached his first sermon as court chaplain here on 29 Oct. 1854. At Easter Balmoral, on the opposite bank of the Dee, across a suspension bridge, is Crathie Free church, with a spire; other places of worship are noticed under CASTLETON. Besides the school there, Crathie public, Aberarder, Abergeldie female, and Crathie Side schools, with respective accommodation for 98, 184, 39, and 67 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 65, 15, 18, and 35, and grants of £48, 2s., £22, 17s., £14, 6s., and £46, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7868, (1881) £14,430. Pop. (1801) 1876, (1831) 1808, (1861) 1574, (1871) 1566, (1881) 1613.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 64, 75, 1870-76. See the Rev. James M. Crombie's *Braemar and Balmoral* (2d ed. 1875).

Craufurdland Castle. See CRAWFURDLAND.

Crawford, a village and a parish in the upper ward and the south-eastern extremity of Lanarkshire. The village, toward the NW corner of the parish, stands on the left bank of the Clyde (here crossed by a chain bridge of 75 feet span), opposite the influx of Midlock and Camps Waters, and adjacent to the Caledonian railway, 2½ miles SE of its post-town and station, Abington, this being 4¾ miles SW of Edinburgh. Enjoying anciently the privileges of a burgh of barony, it was, prior to the railway period, an important resting-place for travellers, but now is little more than a rural hamlet, with an hotel, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish, containing also the village of LEADHILLS, is traversed for 12½ miles by the main trunk of the Caledonian, which here attains its summit level (1012 feet), and here has the stations of Abington and Elvanfoot. It is bounded N by Lamington; NE by Culter; E by Tweedsmuir, in Peebleshire; SE by Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta, in Dumfriesshire; S by Closeburn, and SW by Durisdeer and Sanquhar, all three also in Dumfriesshire; W and NW by Crawfordjohn. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 14½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ and 11½ miles; and its area is 68,839½ acres, of which 313 are water. EVAN Water is formed by several head-streams in the E of the parish; otherwise the drainage system has been already sketched under the CLYDE, which here from its source near the southern boundary takes a northerly course of 28 miles, and which here receives, on the left hand, Powtrail, Elvan, and Glengonner Waters, and, on the right, Little Clydes

Burn and Midlock and Camps Waters—all of them rising in Crawford, and all of them separately noticed. Where the Clyde quits the parish, the surface sinks to 800 feet above sea-level, these rising southward, south-eastward, and eastward to mountain watersheds of the Southern Highlands, which separate Clydesdale from Nithsdale, Annandale, and Tweeddale. The chief elevations from N to S to the W of the Clyde are Ravengill Dod (1758 feet), Wellgrain Dod (1813), Lousie Wood Law (2028), Dun Law (2216), Green Lowther (2403), and Ballencluch Law (2267); whilst to the E rise Southwood Rig (1556), the Pinnacle (1819), *Coomb Dod (2082), Yearngill Head (1804), Wintercluch Fell (1804), *Whiteside Hill (1817), and Earneraig Hill (2000), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The glens or vales for the most part have considerable breadth of bottom, and are partly dry, partly wet and spongy. The rocks are in places metamorphic, but chiefly Silurian. Roofing slate has been worked in one small quarry; lead ore is extensively mined at LEADHILLS, where also many valuable minerals, as gold, silver, calamine, blende, manganese, malachite, azure copper ore, iron pyrites, etc., have been found. The soil on the banks of the Clyde, and near the mouths of its affluents, is variously alluvial, loamy, sandy, and gravelly; that of nearly all the remaining area is moorish. About 2200 acres are arable, less than 160 are under wood, and all the rest is either pastoral or waste. Crawford Castle, or Tower Lindsay, on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Crawford village, is a ruined baronial stronghold, once defended by a moat; from the close of the 12th century till 1488 it was the seat of the Lindsays, who in 1398 received the earldom of Crawford. (See CULTS and BALCARES.) The parish is traversed by a Roman road, branching off near Elvanfoot to Nithsdale and Annandale, and flanked by two well-preserved Roman camps on Boadsberry Hill and White Camp farm. It also contains three native camps or hill-forts, and the sites of several pre-Reformation chapels. Newton House is the only mansion; but the property is divided among 12 landowners, 8 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Detached from LEADHILLS for church and school and registration purposes, Crawford is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £335. The church, rebuilt in 1875, contains 280 sittings; and three public schools—Crawford, Daer-Powtrail, and Summit—with respective accommodation for 103, 27, and 53 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 57, 14, and 22, and grants of £71, 9s., £27, 16s., and £32, 14s. Valuation (1860) £13,774, (1882) £22,598, 17s. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1671, (1831) 1850, (1861) 1590, (1871) 1829, (1881) 1763; of *g. s.* parish (1881) 698.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 16, 1864.

Crawfordjohn, a village and a parish in the SW of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village stands, 950 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Duneaton Water, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Leadhills, and 4 W of its post-town and station, Abington, this being $43\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. At it are a post office, 2 inns, the manse, the parish church, and a public school; and by Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, drove through it in August 1803, it was described as 'a pretty, cheerful-looking village, but one that must be very cold in winter, for it stands on a hillside, and the vale itself is very high ground, unsheltered by trees.' One specialty has Crawfordjohn, that the curling-stones made at it are the best to be found in Scotland.

The parish, containing also ABINGTON village, is bounded N by Douglas, NE by Wiston, E by Lamington, SE by Crawford, SW by Sanquhar and Kirkconnel in Dumfriesshire, W by Auchinleck and Muirkirk in Ayrshire. Its utmost length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E by N to W by S, viz., from Abington to the Ayrshire boundary; its breadth diminishes from $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the E to 7 furlongs in the W; and its area is $26,460\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $103\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The CLYDE flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward along all the

eastern boundary, whilst the south-eastern is traced for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by its affluent, Glengonner Water. Snar Water, draining the south-eastern district, runs 6 miles northward to Duneaton Water; and DUNEATON Water itself rises close to the Ayrshire border, and thence winds 19 miles east-by-northward to the Clyde, its first $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles following the Douglas, and its last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile the Wiston, boundary. Where the Clyde quits the parish, the surface sinks to 750 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 1130 at Knock Leaven, 1260 at Black Hill, 1400 at Mountherick, 1584 at Drake Law, 1620 at Rake Law, 1808 at Wanlock Dod (just within Sanquhar), 1616 at Cairn Kinny, and 1843 at Stony Hill (just within Auchinleck). The rocks are mainly metamorphic and Silurian, partly carboniferous; and they include limestone and white sandstone, with traces of coal and of lead and copper ores. The soil of some of the low grounds along the streams is a deep rich loam, of others sandy or gravelly; whilst here and there on the hill-slopes it is a strong red clay, and elsewhere generally moorish. Some 3200 acres are arable, and not more than 50 are under wood. Vestiges of three old castles are at Moss Castle, Glendorch, and Snar; and traces of one large ancient camp crown the SE shoulder of Black Hill; whilst near Shieldholm is another, supposed to be Roman. In 1839, the Eglinton Tournament year, Prince Louis Napoleon, French emperor that was to be, arrived at Abington inn, wet, tired, and hungry, from a day's grouse-shooting on Crawford Muir. He could get no sitting-room, so took his supper by the kitchen fire, slipped away to bed, and early next morning started again on foot. Abington House is the only mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a small portion to Leadhills *quoad sacra* parish, Crawfordjohn is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £356. The parish church, enlarged and repewed in 1817, contains 310 sittings. At Abington is a Free church; and three schools—Crawfordjohn, Whitecluch, and Abington—with respective accommodation for 72, 23, and 93 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 64, 12, and 50, and grants of £54, 17s., £27, 8s. 2d., and £53. Valuation (1882) £11,007, 19s. Pop. (1801) 712, (1831) 991, (1861) 980, (1871) 853, (1881) 843.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Crawford Priory, a mansion in the N of Cults parish, central Fife, near the right bank of the Eden, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Cupar. Built in 1813 by Lady Mary Lindsay Crawford, who in 1808 had succeeded to the Crawford-Lindsay estates on the death of her brother, the twenty-second Earl of Crawford, it was originally a splendid castellated edifice in the Gothic style, but fell into neglect and dilapidation, till in 1871-72 it was thoroughly renovated and enlarged, a carriage porch and vestibule being then erected at the S entrance, and a Gothic tower and spire, 115 feet high, at the E side, whilst a portion of the interior was converted into a private Episcopal chapel. It now is a seat of George Frederick Boyle, sixth Earl of Glasgow (b. 1825; suc. 1869), who owns 5625 acres in the shire, valued at £9085 per annum. See also CUMBRAE, HAWKHEAD, and KELBURN.

Crawfordton, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Moniaive. Its owner, George Gustavus Walker, Esq. (b. 1831), was county member 1865-68 and 1869-74; and holds 7660 acres in the shire, valued at £3478 per annum.

Crawfurdlan Castle, a mansion in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Crawfurdlan Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Kilmarnock town. Comprising a strong, thick-walled, ancient tower, and a fine modern Gothic centre, it has been for upwards of six centuries the seat of a branch of the Craufurds; its present holder, Lieut.-Col. Jn. Reg. Houison-Craufurd (b. 1811; suc. 1871), owns 1876 acres in the shire, valued at £1988 per annum. (See also BRAEHEAD.) Crawfurdlan Water, formed by two head-streams in Fenwick parish, close to the Renfrewshire border, winds $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward

CRAWICK

through Fenwick and Kilmarnock parishes, and, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Kilmarnock town, unites with the Fenwick to form KILMARNOCK WATER.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Crawick, a rivulet of NW Dumfriesshire, formed, at 780 feet above sea-level and within a mile of the Lanarkshire border, by the confluence of Wanlock and Spango Waters. Thence it winds 8 miles south-south-westward along the boundary between Sanquhar and Kirkconnel parishes, and falls into the Nith $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of Sanquhar town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Crawick Mill, a village in Sanquhar and Kirkconnel parishes, Dumfriesshire, on Crawick Water, 1 mile NW of Sanquhar town. It lies within Sanquhar burgh bounds, and has an extensive carpet and tartan factory.

Cray, a place in Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire, on the left bank of Shee Water, 15 miles N by W of Blairgowrie. Here are a Free church and Cray House, whose owner, Mrs Robertson, holds 437 acres in the shire, valued at £113 per annum.

Crayinch, a wooded islet of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, in Loch Lomond, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Inchmurrin. Triangular in shape, it measures 2 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.

Creack, a village in Auchindoir parish, W Aberdeenshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Rhyndie.

Creagach. See CRAGGIE.

Creca. See ANNAN.

Cree, a river of Galloway, issuing from Loch Moan, which lies, 675 feet above sea-level, on the mutual boundary of Ayr and Kirkcudbright shires. Thence it winds 11 miles south-south-westward along that boundary, and next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along all the boundary between Kirkcudbright and Wigtown shires, past Newton-Stewart, till at Creetown it falls into the head of Wigtown Bay, the *Iena Estuarium* of Ptolemy. On its right lie the parishes of Barr, Colmonell, and Penninghame, on its left of Minnigaff and Kirkmabreck; and on its left it receives Minnoch Water, Penkill Burn, and Palmure Burn. Navigable for small craft as high as CARTY, it assumes near Penninghame House a lake-like appearance, widening at intervals to close on a furlong; here were of old the celebrated 'Cruives of Cree,' *i. e.*, salmon-traps in the stone cauls or dam-dykes, which, serving the country-folk for bridges, came to be well-known landmarks. Throughout most of its lower course the 'crystal Cree' flows through flat flowery meadows, its banks being only occasionally adorned with heathery knolls and lichen-clad rocks; but from Bargrennan upwards its scenery is wild and mountainous, a succession of desolate moorlands. Trout may be caught in considerable quantities in the upper waters; salmon and sea-trout at several good casts about Penninghame House; and smelt or sperling, during March, in the brackish waters of the estuary.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 1857-63. See pp. 12-22 of Wm. M'Ilraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Creebridge, a village, with a public school, in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Cree, opposite Newton-Stewart, with which it is connected by a five-arch bridge, erected in 1813 at a cost of £6000.

Creed (Gael. *Amhuinn Ghride*), a rivulet in the S of Stornoway parish, Lewis island, Ross-shire. Formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 300 feet above sea-level, it winds $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to the western side of Stornoway Harbour, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Stornoway town. It traverses Loch an Oash and Loch a Chlachain, and makes a fall opposite Sir James Matheson's Grotto, up to which point it abounds in sea-trout, grilse, and salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 105, 1858.

Creeinch. See CRAYINCHE.

Creetown, a small seaport town in Kirkmabreck parish, SW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the estuary of the river Cree or head of Wigtown Bay, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles as the crow flies NE of Wigtown, and 1 mile S of Creetown station on the Portpatrick railway, this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Newton-Stewart, and $43\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dumfries. A village, called Creth, occupying its site, was in 1300 the rendezvous of an English army; and either that village or a successor to it, bearing the name of Ferrytown of

CREICH

Cree, became nearly extinct in the 18th century. The present town, founded in 1785, embraced some houses which still remained of the old village, and was made a burgh of barony in 1792, to be governed by a baillie and four councillors, elected triennially by the resident feuars. It stands between Moneypool and Englishman's Burns, amid a great expanse of beautiful scenery; and, chiefly consisting of modern houses, each with its garden and orchard, relies in great measure for support on the neighbouring granite quarries. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, 2 chief inns, a public school, the parish church (1834; 800 sittings), and a neat U.P. church (300 sittings); whilst in the immediate neighbourhood are the mansions of Barholm and Cassencarie. Capt. Jas. Murray Dennison (1770-1857), author of *Legends of Galloway*, died at Creetown. Pop. (1841) 984, (1851) 1302, (1861) 968, (1871) 805, (1881) 970.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Creggans. See STRACHUR.

Creich, a parish of N Fife, extending to within 5 furlongs of the Firth of Tay, and containing the villages of Luthrie and Brunton, each with a post office under, and respectively $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Cupar-Fife. It is bounded NW by Flisk, NE by Balmerino, E by Kilmany and Moonzie, S by Monimail, SW by Dunbog, and W by the easternmost section of Abdie, having an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of 2341 acres. The surface, sinking in the south-eastern corner to less than 200 feet above sea-level, is elsewhere a congeries of hills, which on the NW border attain 568 feet, and at Black Craig in the NE 665—heights that command a magnificent view of the Tay's basin, away to the Sidlows and the Grampians. Some of the hills are cultivated to the top; others are partly covered with plantations; and others, again, are rocky and heathy. Several burns, rising here, unite near Luthrie to form Motray Water, a tributary of the Eden. The rocks, eruptive mainly, include greenstone, amygdaloid, clinkstone, and basalt; and a laminar or stratified trap has been worked in one quarry, basaltic clinkstone in another. The soil is variable, ranging from black or thin sharp gravelly loam to clay or moss. On Green Craig is a hill-fort, consisting of two concentric lines of circumvallation; and a little to the SE are the ruins of the old parish church, and of Creich Castle, which, three stories high, and 47 feet long by 39 broad, appears to have been a place of very considerable strength, and was defended on one side by a morass, now drained, on the other by outworks. In 1502 the estate around it was acquired from the Littles or Liddels by Sir David Bethune, whose daughter, Janet, Lady Buccleuch, is the 'Ladye of Branxholm' in Sir Walter's *Lay*, and whose great-granddaughter was one of the 'Queen's four Maries'; it passed by purchase to the Bethunes of Balfour about the middle of the 17th century. Of Parbroath Castle, a seat of the Setons, in the S of the parish, hardly a vestige remains. Natives were the Rev. Alex. Henderson (1583-1646), the zealous Covenanter, and John Sage (1652-1711), nonjuring Archbishop of Glasgow. Creich is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £282. The parish church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Luthrie, is a good Gothic structure, built in 1832, and containing 252 sittings. A Free church stands near Brunton. The public school, with accommodation for 80 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 74, and a grant of £59, 8s. Valuation (1882) £4044, 16s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 405, (1831) 419, (1861) 377, (1871) 387, (1881) 386.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Creich, a very large Highland parish in the S of Sutherland, containing, towards its SE corner, the village of BONAR-BRIDGE, and traversed for $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles by the Sutherland railway, with Invershin station thereon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Ardgay, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Tain. It is bounded at its north-western extremity by Assynt and Eddrachillis; along its north-eastern side by Lairg, Rogart, and Dornoch; and at its south-eastern corner by the upper waters of Dornoch Firth which separate it from

Edderton in Ross-shire; and along its south-western side by Kincardine, likewise in Ross-shire. From SE to NW its greatest length is $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $110,736\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 735 are foreshore and $1911\frac{1}{4}$ water, it thus being nearly half the size of all Midlothian. Lakes of the interior, from SE to NW, with their utmost length and width and their altitude above sea-level, are Loch MGDALÉ (2 miles \times 3 furl.; 115 feet) Loch a' Ghobhair (4×1 furl.; 742 feet), Loch an Lagain ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 446 feet), sending off the EVELIX, Loch Laro ($7\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 600 feet), Loch na Claise Moire (7×3 furl.; 774 feet), Loch na Faichde ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 1400 feet), Loch Garn nan Conbhairan ($4 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 1104 feet), and a number of smaller tarns. On the Dornoch border lies Loch BUTE ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 527 feet); on the Rogart, Loch Cracail Mor ($6 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 620 feet); on the Kincardine, Loch Ailsh ($7 \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; 498 feet); and on the Eddrachillis, Gorm Loch Mor (7×4 furl.; 846 feet). The river CASSLEY, issuing from the last, hurries to the OIKELL, which itself winds $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-south-eastward along all the Kincardine boundary, through Loch Ailsh and the Kyle of Sutherland, to the head of Dornoch Firth, at Bonar-Bridge. At Invershin, lower down than the Cassley, it is joined from the N by the SHIN, whose last $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles lie either on the boundary with Lairg or through the interior of Creich. The surface, hilly everywhere, in the NW is mountainous, attaining 1090 feet on Meall Moraig, 937 on Meall Mor, 1318 on Cnoc a Choire, 1341 on Beinn an Rasail, 1785 on Beinn na Eoin, 2345 on Meall an Aonaich, and 3273 on BENMORE ASSYNT, the loftiest summit of Sutherland. Benmore is made up of Silurian quartzite and trap; lower down are carboniferous and Old Red sandstone rocks. Very hard trap has been worked in two quarries; and a small vein of manganese occurs at Rosehall, which, in common with Flode, Pulrossie, and other places, also yields excellent clay; but coal and shale have been sought for in vain. Woods cover a considerable area round Bonar-Bridge, where the soil of the plough-lands is mostly a light gravelly loam; and there are several good arable and sheep farms. The largest of the latter is Invercassley, which, extending to 35,000 acres, comprises much black land, lying high, and so exposed to wind and frost. Prof. Harry Rainy, M.D. (1792-1876), was a native. Antiquities are a 'Pictish tower' and a stone circle near Rosehall, two groups of stone circles near Bonar-Bridge, and, near the church, a vitrified fort on the Dun of Creich and a standing stone, 8 feet long by 4 broad, which is said to have been reared on the grave of a Danish chieftain. ROSEHALL House is the principal mansion, and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £1800 and upwards, 2 of between £500 and £830, 4 others of more, and 3 of less, than £100. Creich is in the presbytery of Dornoch and synod of Sutherland; the living is worth £260. The parish church, on Dornoch Firth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Ardgay, was built in 1790, and contains 500 sittings. There are also two Free churches of Creich and Rosehall; and four public schools—Bonar-Bridge, Invershin, Larachan, and Rosehall—with respective accommodation for 158, 47, 100, and 90 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 60, 20, 47, and 71, and grants of £50, 15s., £24, £53, 13s. 6d., and £60, 11s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £5466, (1882) £11,732, 11s. 4d., including £649 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1974, (1831) 2562, (1861) 2521, (1871) 2524, (1881) 2223, of whom 1571 were in Bonar, and 652 in Rosehall, registration district.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Creid. See CREED.

Creinch. See CRAYNCE.

Creoch, Loch. See CUMNOCK, NEW.

Creeran, a stream and a sea-loch in the N of Argyllshire, separating the district of Appin from the parish of Ardochattan. The stream rises $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Ballachulish, on the south-western slope of Sgor na h-Ulaidh (3258 feet), at 2500 feet above sea-level, and thence winds $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward to the head of the sea-loch.

The lower part of its glen is finely wooded, and here it receives the Ure, and traverses Loch FASNACLOICH; its waters are strictly preserved, and the salmon and trout fishing is good.—The sea-loch curves 8 miles west-south-westward, north-westward, and south-westward to Loch Linnhe, opposite the upper part of Lismore Island, and nowhere is more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad, whilst narrowing to 2 furlongs at its mouth near Shian Ferry, and to 1 furlong towards its head near Creagan Ferry, being crossed at these two ferries by different routes from Oban to Ballachulish. With an average depth of 15 fathoms, and a spring-tide of 15 feet, it affords good harbourage in all its lower parts. By Dorothy Wordsworth it is described as 'a large irregular sea-loch, with low sloping banks, coppice woods, and uncultivated grounds, with a scattering of cornfields; as it appeared to us, very thinly inhabited; mountains at a distance.' See GLEN-CRERAN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 45, 53, 1876-77.

Creth. See CREETOWN.

Crianlarich, a hamlet in Killin parish, W Perthshire, at the mouth of Strathfillan, with a station on the Callander and Oban railway, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Tyndrum. Lying 522 feet above sea-level, it has an hotel and a public school, and by coach communicates with Ardlui at the head of Loch Lomond, 9 miles to the SSW.

Crib Law, a hill (1389 feet) in the Selkirkshire portion of Robertson parish, 3 miles ENE of the meeting-point of Selkirk, Roxburgh, and Dumfries shires.

Crichie, a hill (500 feet) in the N of Kintore parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S by W of Inverurie. Bruce was encamped here in 1308 at the time of his victory over the Comyns in BOUTRIE parish.

Crichie House, a mansion in Old Deer parish, NE Aberdeenshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Stuartfield.

Crichope Linn. See CLOSEBURN.

Crichton, a parish on the E border of Edinburghshire, containing, at its northern extremity, the village of Pathhead, on the road from Edinburgh to Lauder, 5 miles ESE of Dalkeith, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ N of Tynehead station. Tynehead itself and Fala Dam hamlet ($2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Pathhead) also belong to Crichton, which is bounded NE by Cranston and by Humbie in Haddingtonshire, SE by Fala, the Blackshiels section of Humbie, the Cakemuir section of Cranston, the Cowbraehill section of Borthwick, and the Falahill section of Stow, SW and W by the main body of Borthwick. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{3}{8}$ furlongs and $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $4821\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ acre is water. TYNE Water, rising close to Tynehead station, meanders 3 miles north-north-eastward along all the western border; the interior is drained by several subaffluents of Humbie Water. The surface, sinking near Pathhead to close on 400 feet above sea-level, and to 600 at Costerton, attains 804 feet at a point 7 furlongs ESE of the church, and 900 upon Crichton Moss. The rocks belong mainly to the Carboniferous Limestone series, with a patch of basalt on the higher ground; limestone has been largely worked; and coal occurs, though not under conditions to be profitably mined. The soil over fully four-fifths of the area is rich and deep, accessible most of it to the plough, and yielding abundant crops; the high lands are sheltered by belts of thriving plantation. A rising-ground at Longfauth, commanding a wide and beautiful prospect, is crowned by remains of a fort, supposed by some to be a Roman camp; but Crichton's chief antiquity is Crichton Castle, a magnificent massive ruin, which forms the grand feature in the landscape, as it rises from a projecting terrace within a hundred yards or so of the top of the hill on the Tyne's right bank, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of the church. A Turstan de Creichton is one of the witnesses to the charter of foundation of Holyrood Abbey (1128); his most famous descendant was Sir William Crichton, the founder of both castle and church, who, as chancellor of Scotland, was alternately rival and friend of Sir Alexander Livingston, and who in 1440 at Edinburgh Castle beheaded the young Earl of Douglas and his brother—an act of treachery for which his own fortress was taken and dismantled by the Douglases. (See

DOUGLAS CASTLE.) In 1445 Sir William was made Lord Crichton, the third holder of which title lost his estates in 1484 for joining Albany against James III. After four years' tenure by the minion Ramsay, they were granted in 1488 to Patrick Hepburn, first Earl of BOTHWELL, by whose great-grandson, Darnley's murderer, they were once more forfeited in 1567. Nine years later James VI. bestowed them on his ill-starred cousin, Francis Stewart, fifth Earl of Bothwell; and subsequently they passed through the hands of a dozen proprietors, from one of whom, Hepburn of Humbie (c. 1649), the Castle was nicknamed Humbie's Wa's, till at last they came to the Callendars. Queen Mary feasted in the castle hall, on occasion of the marriage here of her natural brother, Sir John Stewart; but Crichton's chief interest lies, with most readers, in the visit paid to it by 'Marmion.' Scott's lines describe the ruin faithfully:—

'Crichton! though now thy miry court
But pens the lazy steer and sheep;
Thy turrets rude, and totter'd keep,
Have been the minstrel's loved resort.
Oft have I traced within thy fort,
Of mouldering shields the mystic sense,
Scutcheons of honour or pretence,
Quarter'd in old armorial sort,
Remains of rude magnificence.
Nor wholly yet has time defaced
Thy lordly gallery fair;
Nor yet the stony cord unbraced,
Whose twisted knots, with roses laced,
Adorn thy ruin'd stair.
Still rises unimpair'd below
The courtyard's graceful portico
Above its cornice, row and row
Of fair hewn facets richly show
Their pointed diamond form.'

'Crichton,' he adds in the Notes, 'is a large ruinous castle on the banks of the Tyne, built at different times, and with a very different regard to splendour and accommodation. The oldest part of the building is a narrow keep or tower, such as formed the mansion of a lesser Scottish baron; but so many additions have been made to it, that there is now a large courtyard, surrounded by buildings of different ages. The eastern front of the court is raised above a portico, and decorated with entablatures bearing anchors. All the stones in this front are cut into diamond facets, the angular projections of which have an uncommonly rich appearance. The inside of this part of the building appears to have contained a gallery of great length and uncommon elegance. Access was given to it by a magnificent staircase, now quite destroyed. The soffits are ornamented with twining cordage and rosettes; and the whole seems to have been far more splendid than was usual in Scottish castles.' So that Crichton still offers a signal contrast to its grim square neighbour, Borthwick, even although, since Sir Walter's day, its courtyard has been encumbered by the fall of a huge portion of the massive north-eastern tower. Costerton House, 3½ miles ESE of Pathhead, at the eastern extremity of the parish, is the principal mansion, the seat of David Ainslie, Esq.; and the property is mostly divided among 5 heritors. Crichton is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £353, exclusive of manse and glebe. The collegiate church of SS. Mary and Kentigern, 1½ mile SSW of Pathhead, was founded in 1449 for a provost, 8 prebendaries, a sacrist, and 2 singing boys. Second Pointed in style, it was to have been cruciform, but never received the nave, so now comprises a chancel, with sedilia; transepts, the northern of which is blocked up with an unsightly vault; and a massive, square, saddle-backed tower. The chancel, which, serving for parish church, contains 500 sittings, is disfigured by a gallery, and several of the windows have been blocked up; but the whole might at no great cost be restored to its pristine beauty. A public school, with accommodation for 209 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 183, and a grant of £174, 11s. Valuation (1882) £8343, including £532 for railway. Pop. (1801) 923, (1831) 1325, (1861) 1364, (1871) 1223, (1881) 1094.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 33, 1857-63. See Billings' *Baronial*

and *Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1845); Sir Thos. Dick Lauder's *Scottish Rivers* (new ed. 1874); and J. W. Small's *Leaves from my Sketch Books* (1880).

Crichup Linn. See CLOSEBURN.

Criech. See CREICH.

Crieff (Gael. *crubha*, 'haunch'), a town and a parish of central Perthshire. The town stands on ground ascending from the Earn's left bank, 100 to 400 feet above sea-level, at the terminus of the Crieff Junction and the Crieff & Methven branches of the Caledonian, opened respectively in 1856 and 1866. By road it is 6½ miles E by S of Comrie, and by rail 18 W of Perth, 108 SW of Aberdeen, 38 WSW of Dundee, 9 NNW of Crieff Junction, 26 NNE of Stirling, 62½ NNW of Edinburgh, and 56½ NNE of Glasgow. Boldly resting on a sunny or southward slope, and sheltered from cold winds by pine-clad eminences, this 'Montpelier of Scotland' has long been famous for its pure, dry climate no less than for its exquisite surroundings. 'From every street,' to quote the *Beauties of Upper Strathearn*, 'a landscape of rare sweetness and beauty is disclosed. The valley, here widening to 10 or 15 miles, is studded E, S, and W, as far as the eye can reach, with mansions and villages, embowered in oak or pine woods. Here and there the Earn—no mean stream—is seen gliding along its winding course, now with the dash of a mountain torrent, and anon with the measured tread of a royal pageant, till the eastern view is lost under the receding slopes of the Ochils. On the N and NW the Grampians, with BEN CHONZIE (3048 feet) for centre piece, rear their dark forms against the sky-line, in summer and autumn shining in their natural bloom.'

Charters were dated from Crieff so long ago as 1218, and for centuries it has been recognised as the capital of Strathearn, the seat of the great civil jurisdiction of the Earls Palatine till 1483, and of the criminal courts of the Stewards or Seneschals down to the abolition of heritable jurisdiction in 1748. The 'kind gallows of Crieff,' whence sometimes of a morning a score of plaids had dangled in a row, still stood at the western end of the town, when Scott came hither in 1796; and he notes in *Waverley* how the Highlanders would touch their bonnets to it, with the ejaculation—'God bless her main sell, and the Tiel tamn you!' To this day may be seen the ponderous iron stocks, and near them an octagonal stone fleur-de-lis, 10 feet in height, the cross of the burgh of regality of Drummond (1688); whilst further to the eastward is the Cross of Crieff, transferred to its present position little more than a century since from the ancient barony of Trowan, and by some archaeologists pronounced to be of Norman, by others of Runic, character (*Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, 1867). Other antiquities the town has none; for its massy Tolbooth of 1685, with cage and clock-tower and corbie-stepped gables, was demolished in 1842; and, though it gave shelter to the great Montrose, Crieff dwindled into a mere kirktown between 1483 and 1683. Then it began to revive, George Drummond of Milnab, afterwards provost of Edinburgh, giving off pieces of his lands in feu; but on 26 Jan. 1716, it was burned to the last house by 350 of the Chevalier's Highland adherents. For some years it lay in ruins; but from 1731 James Drummond, titular third Duke of Perth, bestirred himself in the work of repair and improvement, laying out James Square and extending the town westward, whilst founding a large linen factory. This was destroyed in the '45, when the loyal town narrowly escaped a second singeing, and the Drummond estates were forfeited to the Crown. By the commissioners, however, who managed them from 1752 to 1784,* bleaching, tanning,

* In 1784 the Drummond estates were conferred by George III. on Captain James Drummond, who claimed to be heir-male of Lord John Drummond, brother of the third Duke of Perth, and who, in 1797, was created Baron Perth. They now are held by his grand-daughter, Clementina Heathcote-Drummond-Wiloughby, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and Joint Hereditary Chamberlain of England, having been unsuccessfully claimed (1863-71) by George Drummond, Earl of Perth and Melfort, as nearest heir-male of the third Duke. See DRUMMOND CASTLE, PERTH, and STRATHEARN.

paper-making, and other industries were fostered to a height that bade fair to make Crieff an important industrial centre; and the woollen manufacture was added in 1812, about which time three whisky distilleries, with eight malting house, were also started. The last were all closed in 1828; and, generally speaking, Crieff's manufactures received a signal blow from the termination of the great war with France, as well as from changes in fashions, machinery, and modes of transit. Prospects brightened once more with the opening of the railway; and since 1856 Crieff has made rapid progress, so that, where scarcely thirty years ago villas and cottages ornées were 'almost totally wanting,' they now may be counted by dozens, and only within the last decade £200,000 has been expended on new buildings. Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy here passed the night of 9 Sept. 1803; and on 10 Sept. 1842 the Queen drove through the town, which has given birth to the poet David Mallet (1700-65), the chemist Prof. Thos. Thomson (1773-1852), and Prof. Jas. Gibson, D.D. (1799-1871).

The old Drummond Arms, where Prince Charles Edward, after reviewing his forces, held a stormy council of war (3 Feb. 1746), was recently feued to the Commercial Bank of Scotland, and premises for the bank and a large hotel have been built. The Royal, too, one of three other hotels, besides two temperance ones, has been greatly enlarged; but the chief hospice for tourists and invalids is Strathearn House, the large hydropathic establishment, erected in 1867 at a cost of £30,000, 1 mile NNE of the station. It stands 440 feet above sea-level, on the southern slope of the sheltering Knock, in grounds 70 acres in extent; and is a dignified Elizabethan structure, four stories high, and 345 feet long, with a turreted square tower and 200 apartments, of which the dining and drawing rooms are 84 feet long, 30 wide, and 15 and 30 high. It has Turkish and other baths in great variety; and its water-supply, 20,000 gallons per diem, is brought from springs, gathered in a reservoir an acre in extent, and 4 miles distant, and by Prof. Brazier of Aberdeen was reported to be one of the finest and purest waters he had ever examined. At or near the town are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, Commercial, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, a local savings' bank, an ugly town-house (1850), containing a mechanics library, a masonic lodge, a recreation ground (1880), gas-works, a commodious station (improved 1873), a cemetery, a bridge across the Earn (rebuilt 1867-68) three manufactories of woollen shirrings, blankets, tweeds, and plaids, two chemical manure works, two tanneries, and one distillery. There are two Saturday papers published—the *Liberal Strathearn Herald* (1856) and the *Liberal-Conservative Crieff Journal* (1857). Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of every month; but the famous Michaelmas Tryst, where 30,000 black cattle would be sold by the Highlanders to English drovers for 30,000 guineas and upwards, was removed to Falkirk about 1770. MacKye, in his *Journey Through Scotland* (1723), has sketched its humours with a vigorous hand; and Robert Donn's Gaelic poem describes the home-sickness that came over him while counting of droves in its enclosures.

Nowhere is the great building activity of modern Crieff displayed more markedly than in its schools and churches. The ancient parish church of St Thomas was demolished in 1787, when forty gold coins of Robert I. were found in its Gothic walls. On its site arose the plain East church, with an ill-designed bell-tower; but this, in turn, in 1881 gave place to a goodly Gothic edifice in Strathearn Terrace, built at a cost of £4500, and seating 1000 worshippers. The West church, built as a chapel of ease in 1838, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1864, also contains 1000 sittings. In 1881 the Free church was rebuilt in Comrie Street, at a cost of £4500, exclusive of site; and, Scoto-Gothic in style, has 860 sittings and a massive tower, whose slated spire

rises to 120 feet. The U.P. church (533 sittings) was rebuilt in 1884; St Fillan's Roman Catholic church (200 sittings) in 1871; and St Columba's Episcopal church (600 sittings) in 1877, the last at a cost of £6000, in the Early Decorated style, with a spire 130 feet high. There are, moreover, Baptist and Independent chapels. Thomas Morison, native of Muthill, and builder in Edinburgh, dying in 1826, left the residue of his fortune to accumulate to the value of £20,000, with which, in 1859, was founded Morison's Academy, a Scottish Baronial structure, standing in grounds 10 acres in extent, just to the N of the town, whilst St Margaret's College, at the E end of Crieff, was afterwards purchased by the seven trustees for the rector's residence and boarders. As remodelled in 1878, the Academy has a rector, English, mathematical, and modern languages masters, and a lady superintendent, and gives a liberal education to 120 boys and girls of the upper and middle classes. Taylor's Institution, under 6 managers, was founded by William Taylor of Cornton, tallow chandler in Crieff (d. 1841), for the children of the poor of the parish, and in 1859 was enlarged by addition of a female industrial school. It and the public school, with respective accommodation for 252 and 450 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 211 and 309, and grants of £170, 9s. and £247, 4s.

Having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1864, Crieff is governed by a senior and a junior magistrate and 10 police commissioners. Its municipal constituency numbered 560 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £20,439, the revenue being £1098, including assessments. Pop. (1776) 1532, (1792) 2071, (1835) 3335, (1851) 3824, (1861) 3903, (1871) 4027, (1881) 4469, of whom 110 were in Muthill parish, and 3 in that of Monzievaird and Strowan.

The parish comprises two divisions, united by a strip 5 furlongs wide at the narrowest, and belonging—the southern to Strathearn, the northern to Glenalmond. The southern, containing the town, is bounded NE by Monzie and Fowlis-Wester, SE by Madderty and the Innerpeffray section of Monzie, S and SW by Muthill, and W by Monzievaird-Strowan; whilst the northern, containing CORRIEMUCHLOCH hamlet, is almost enclosed by the main and outlying portions of Monzie and Fowlis-Wester. The utmost length of the whole is 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from SSE to NNW, viz., from the Earn at Strageath Ferry to the summit of Beinn na Gainimh; the utmost width of the southern division is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W, of the northern 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from SE to NW; and the area of the entire parish is 20,546 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 162 are water, and 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached within Fowlis-Wester. The EARN winds 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward, roughly tracing all the Muthill boundary; and its tributary, TURRET Water, flows 2 miles southward along the Monzievaird and Strowan border, which higher up is traced by BARVICK Burn. The SHAGGIE Burn, another of the Turret's affluents, has here a west-south-westerly run of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and itself receives KELLIE Burn, flowing 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary with Monzie. Lastly, the ALMOND takes a winding east-south-easterly course of 10 miles in the northern division, during which it descends from 870 to 500 feet above sea-level. The surface, sinking at the SE corner to less than 100 feet, thence rises to 911 feet on the Knock of Crieff, 1196 on the Hill of Callander, and 2498 on Stonefield Hill; in the Glenalmond portion the chief elevations are Beinn na Gainimh (2367 feet), Meall Reamhar (2186), and Dun Mor (1520). The rocks are chiefly Old Red sandstone in the south, and clay-slate in the N; the soil near the town is a pretty rich loam, but elsewhere ranges from sandy or gravelly to stiff, reddish, tilly clay. With the exception of some 560 acres under wood, the whole almost of the Strathearn division is under cultivation; the Glenalmond portion, on the other hand, is everywhere Highland in character. Antiquities are the Roman camp of FENDOCH, CLACH-NA-OSSIAN, a fort on Dun Mor, and a cairn on the opposite hill. FERN TOWER is the principal mansion; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual

CRIEFF JUNCTION

value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 32 of from £50 to £100, and 60 of from £20 to £50. Crieff is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £293. Valuation (1868) £17,926, 13s. 2d., (1882) £30,680, 15s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 2876, (1831) 4786, (1861) 4490, (1871) 4598, (1881) 4852.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See S. Korner's *Rambles round Crieff and Excursions into the Highlands* (Edinb. 1858); *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (Crieff, 1854; 3d. ed. 1870); and *Crieff, its Traditions and Characters, with Anecdotes of Strathearn* (Edinb. 1881).

Crieff Junction, a station in Blackford parish, Perthshire, at the deflection of the Crieff Junction railway from the Caledonian, 2½ miles SSW of Auchterarder, and 9 SSE of Crieff.

Criffel, a barren though verdant granitic mountain-group of SE Kirkcudbrightshire, commencing in Newabbey parish near the Nith, and running south-westward across Kirkgunzeon, Urr, and Colvend, down almost to the shore of the Solway Firth. It culminates in conical, peaked Knockendoch (1867 feet), 2¼ miles S by W of Newabbey village, and from this 'huge Criffel's hoary top,' as Wordsworth calls it, commands in clear weather a map-like view of the Solway's basin and the Cumberland mountains beyond, with far-away glimpses of Arran, Ireland, and the Isle of Man. 'Drayton,' says Dorothy Wordsworth, 'has prettily described the connection this neighbourhood has with Cumberland when he makes Skiddaw say—

"Scurfell from the sky,
That Annandale doth crown, with a most amorous eye
Salutes me every day, or at my pride looks grim,
Oft threat'ning me with clouds, as I oft threat'ning him."

According to a prophecy ascribed to Thomas the Rhymer, 'in the evil day coming safety shall nowhere be found except atween Criffel and the sea.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1867.

Crimond (anc. *Creichmont*, 'clay hill'), a hamlet and a coast parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire. The hamlet, lying 2¼ miles inland, is 3 miles ESE of Lonmay station, 8¾ SE by S of Fraserburgh, and 9 NW of Peterhead, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the fishing hamlet of Rattray, formerly a royal burgh, 2 miles to the ENE, is bounded SW, NW, and N by Lonmay, NE and E by the German Ocean, and SE by St Fergus in Banffshire (detached). Its utmost length is 6½ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from Rattray Head to a little beyond the Loch of Kininmonth; its width in an opposite direction varies between 1¾ and 2¼ miles; and its area is 6281½ acres, of which 243½ are water, and 148½ foreshore. The coast-line, 2¾ miles in extent, includes the low, rocky, shelving promontory of Rattray Head; and elsewhere presents a broad band of flat beach, backed by bent-covered sand-hills. The interior rises abruptly from the shore to 106 feet above sea-level near the coastguard station, and, thence descending gradually towards the centre, ascends again gently southward and south-westward to 136 feet near South Mosstown, 228 at Upper Ridinghill, and 284 at Lochhills. Loch STRATHEEG, 2¾ miles long, and from 2 to 4½ furlongs broad, lies on the northern border, and receives burns and runnels draining the interior; the Loch of Kininmonth (3 × 1 furl.), in the SW, has been recently drained. Streams of pure water are scarce, most being tainted with iron. Dark blue granite prevails in the E; red granite, generally in a crumbling condition, is found in the W; trap rock is also abundant; and limestone was at one time quarried. The soil near the coast is light and sandy; towards the centre is generally of a black loamy nature, resting on a clay bottom; and elsewhere is cold and wet. Nearly five-sevenths of the entire area are arable, less than one-eighth is pastoral, and plantations cover a considerable extent. Crimond estate belonged once to the Earls of Errol, whilst Logie was the seat of a branch of the Gordons; but both belong now to Ethel, daughter (b. 1869) of the late Sir Alex. Bannerman of CRIMONOGATE. Logie was the scene of the

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fine old Jacobite song, *O Logie o' Buchan*, believed to have been written about 1736 by George Halket, schoolmaster at Rathen; and at a spot called the Battle Fauld, tradition points out the grave of the hero of the famous ballad, *Sir James the Rose*. A circular mound, called Castle Hill, at the E end of Loch Strathbeg, was the site of a castle of Comyn, Earl of Buchan; and near it are the First Pointed ruins of St Mary's chapel of Rattray; whilst on the farm of Netherton of Logie is an ancient Caledonian circle in a high state of preservation. John Farquhar (1751-1826), known as 'the rich Farquhar of Fonthill,' was a native. Rattray House is the principal mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £100. Giving off a south-western portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Kininmonth, Crimond is in the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £296. The present church, at the hamlet, was built in 1812, and, containing 500 sittings, has a steeple and clock; its ruined predecessor, near the manse, ¾ mile N by W, is said to have been a prebend of St Machar's at Aberdeen in 1262, and bears date 1576. A public school, with accommodation for 142 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 98, and a grant of £84, 2s. Valuation (1881) £5997, 12s. 7d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 862, (1821) 900, (1841) 767, (1851) 893, (1871) 887, (1881) 827; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 815.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 97, 87, 1876.

Crimonogate, a mansion in Lonmay parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile W of Lonmay station. Grecian in style, with a hexastyle granite portico, it was built towards the middle of the present century at a cost of £10,000; in its finely-planted grounds is a granite obelisk to the memory of Patrick Milne, who bequeathed the estate to the Bannermans. The present owner, Sir George Bannerman of Elsick, tenth Bart. since 1682 (b. 1829; suc. 1877), holds 7660 acres in the shire, valued at £7745 per annum.

Crinan, a village, a sea-loch, and a canal, in Argyllshire. The village, called sometimes Port-Crinan, stands in Kilmartin parish, on the northern side of the sea-loch, not far from the W end of the canal, 5¼ miles WNW of Lochgilphead, under which it has a post office; at it are an excellent inn, a wharf and slip, and a lighthouse. The steamers, in the line of communication between Glasgow and Oban, call at it; and here the Queen and Prince Albert spent the night of 18 Aug. 1843 on board the royal yacht.—The sea-loch, extending 4½ miles north-westward, opens into the upper part of the Sound of Jura, adjacent to the mouth of Loch Craignish; and leads the way, round Craignish Point, to the passage, between Scarba and Luing islands, to the Firth of Lorn. Its head is narrow and tame; but most of its north-eastern side is rich in interesting features; and its mouth, 3 miles wide, between Craignish and Ardmore Points, with a group of islets in its own waters, and with the northern extremity of Jura in front, is strikingly picturesque.—The canal goes from the middle of the W side of Loch Gilp, 9 miles west-north-westward, to Loch Crinan, in the vicinity of Crinan village, and enables vessels of 200 tons burden, from the upper Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Lorn, to avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of 70 miles round the Mull of Kintyre. Projected by Sir John Rennie in 1793, at an estimated cost of £63,678, it was opened in 1801 at an actual cost of £141,810; and even then other loans had to be obtained, which by 1814 had burdened the Company with a debt of £67,810. It is cut chiefly through chlorite schist, traversed by trap dykes, and showing indications of great geognostic disturbance; and has eight locks between Loch Gilp and the summit-level (59 feet), and seven between that and Loch Crinan, thirteen of these locks being each 96 feet long and 24 wide, and the other two 108 feet long and 27 wide. The average depth of water is only 10 feet, the canal being fed by reservoirs on the hill above, whose bursting (2d Feb. 1859) washed away part of the banks and choked the channel for upwards of a mile with *débris*. The repairs took a sum of £12,000, which was disbursed

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by Government. The canal is used chiefly by small coasting and fishing vessels, by goods steamboats plying between the Clyde and Inverness, and by an elegant, roomy, and well-appointed steamboat conveying passengers between large steamers at Ardrishaig and Port-Crinan. Since 1818 the canal has been managed by the Commissioners of the Caledonian Canal. Its revenues arising from the tolls have, on the average, been barely sufficient to cover the current expenses of maintenance and repair. The receipts and expenditure, in most years, have been nearly equal, in the year ending 30th April 1864 being £3605 and £4545; in 1869, £4316 and £4394; in 1873, £4614 and £4727; in 1876, £5057 and £4341; in 1878, £5966 and £4381; and in 1879, £5730 and £4929, whilst the passages in the last-named year numbered 2668.

Cringletie, an estate, with a mansion, in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, 3 miles NNW of Peebles. The mansion, standing on a finely-wooded plateau, to the right of Eddlestone Water, was rebuilt in 1863 in the old Scotch manor-house style, and contains some fine family portraits by Gainsborough, Raeburn, and others. For more than two centuries it has been the seat of a branch of the Murrays, which has produced a gallant soldier and an eminent judge—Col. Alex. Murray (d. 1762), and Jas. Wolfe Murray, Lord Cringletie (1760-1836). The son and namesake of the latter (b. 1814) holds 5108 acres in the shire, valued at £2647 per annum.

Crocach. See CROKACH.

Crocketford, a village on the mutual border of Urr and Kirkpatrick-Durham parishes, Kirkcudbrightshire, near Achenreoch and Milton Lochs, 9 miles WSW of Dumfries. Founded by the Buchanites in 1787, it has a post office under Dumfries, and a public school; near it is Crocketford House.

Croe, a clear-flowing river of Glenshiel parish, SW Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 180 feet above sea-level, and running 5½ miles west-north-westward—latterly along the Kintail border—to the head of Loch Duich. It abounds in salmon and sea-trout, but is preserved.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Croftanrigh. See DALRY and EDINBURGH.

Crothead. See NEILSTON.

Crothead, a large mineral village in Whitburn parish, SW Linlithgowshire, 3½ miles S by W of Whitburn village, and 1¼ mile ENE of Crothead station on the Morningside section of the North British, this being 6¾ miles SSW of Bathgate. It has itself a Free church and a public school; and it practically forms one with Fauldhouse and Greenburn villages, lying 1 mile WSW and ½ mile SW. See FAULDHOUSE.

Croftinloan, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 2 miles SE of Pitlochrie. Its owner, Admiral Jack Henry Murray (b. 1810), holds 110 acres in the shire, valued at £225 per annum.

Croftmartaga, a hamlet adjoining the village of ACHARN.

Croftness, a hamlet, with a Christian Knowledge Society's female school, in Glenlivet *quoad sacra* parish, Banffshire.

Crofts. See CROSSMICHAEL.

Crogo, a hamlet in the SE of Balmaclellan parish, NE Kirkcudbrightshire, 1¼ mile NNW of Corsock.

Croick, a *quoad sacra* parish in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, whose church (1827), manse, and school stand in the Black Water's sequestered valley, 10 miles W of its station and post-town, Ardgay. It is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the minister's stipend is £120, with a manse and a glebe worth each £5 a year.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881. See KINCARDINE.

Crokach, a loch in Assynt parish, Sutherland, 3 miles N of Lochinver. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it is 1½ mile long, and from ½ furlong to 3 furlongs wide; is studded with thirteen islets; and contains fine, well-shaped trout.

Crokach, a loch in the SW corner of Reay parish, Sutherland, 5¼ miles W by N of Forsinard station. Lying 950 feet above sea-level, it contains two islets,

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and presents an irregular outline, with utmost length and breadth of 5½ and 4 furlongs.

Crolin. See CROULIN.

Crom, a loch on the mutual border of Fodderty and Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, 7½ miles NW of the head of Loch Glass. Lying 1720 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of ¾ mile and ¾ furlongs, and communicates with the river Carron.

Cromack. See CRAMMAG.

Cromal or Cromwell's Mount, a circular elevation in Ardiersier parish, NE Inverness-shire, on the ridge of hill behind Campbelltown. It rises about 20 feet above the adjacent level of the ridge; is crowned by an ancient Caledonian fort, with a rampart 5 feet high and 360 feet in circumference; and commands a very extensive view, including parts of seven or eight counties.

Cromarty, a sub-district of Aberdeenshire, on the N side of the middle reach of the river Dee. It comprehends the parishes of Coull, Tarland, and Logie-Coldstone, and a small part of Glenmuick.

Cromarty, the county town and a parish of Cromarty-shire. A seaport and parliamentary burgh, the town lies low on the southern shore of the Cromarty Firth, 2 miles W by S of its Sutor-guarded entrance, 4¾ miles E by S of Invergordon by water and 8 by the shore-road and Invergordie ferry, 11¾ SSE of Tain, 9 NNE of Fortrose, and 19½ NNE of Inverness. For more than three centuries the sea has been steadily gaining on its site, so that where the old burgh stood is covered deep by each returning tide; but at a remote period the sea came higher up than now, and its ancient margin is marked by an eminence that, rising abruptly from the level to a height of 100 feet, next forms a tableland, and thence sweeps gently upward to the Southern Sutor. On the said eminence, right above the town, stood the old castle of the Urquharts, a massy, time-worn building, battlemented, stone-roofed, and six stories high. It was rased to the ground in 1772, and its place is occupied by Cromarty House; hard by, a column, 40 feet high, is surmounted by Handyside Ritchie's life-size statue (1859) of Cromarty's most celebrated son, the stonemason geologist and author, Hugh Miller (1802-56). Even before his day the antique gabled houses of 'Old Cromarty' had mostly disappeared; but their successors have in turn grown old, and the whole place presents an appearance of picturesque decay and desolation, 30 out of its 287 domiciles standing untenanted in 1881. The Bay of Cromarty forms one of the finest natural harbours in the world, and during winter storms ship after ship comes pressing into it for shelter. Thither they are guided by a lighthouse, whose fixed red light is visible for 13 nautical miles, and which was built on the Point in 1846 at a cost of £3203. From a commodious quay, constructed in 1785, and repaired and extended in 1880, goods valued at £25,000 were shipped to London in 1807. But by the railway the commerce of Easter Ross has been diverted to Invergordon; and fishing and fish-curing are now the only industries of Cromarty. It still is head of the fishery district between Findhorn and Helmsdale Loch, in which during 1880 there were cured 2223 barrels of white herrings, besides 1504 cod, ling, and hake,—taken by 298 boats of 2451 tons; the persons employed being 904 fishermen and boys, 8 fish-curers, 12 coopers, and 831 others, and the total value of boats, nets, and lines being estimated at £80,505. A brewery, a hemp and cloth factory, and one or two timber-yards have all been closed; two fairs have become extinct; but a weekly market is held, in name at least, on Tuesday. There are three churches—the 16th century parish church, described as 'a true Presbyterian edifice;' an Established Gaelic church, built about 1785; and a Free church: and Cromarty has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Caledonian and Commercial Banks, 5 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a neat town-hall (1782) with cupola and clock, a masonic lodge, and 3 benevolent societies. A royal burgh once, it was reduced in 1672 to the rank of a burgh of barony, but by the Reform Act of 1833 unites with the other five

WICK burghs in returning a member to Parliament; and, having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, is governed by a provost, 9 councillors, and 9 police commissioners. Its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbered 83 in 1882, when its valuation amounted to £1922. Pop. (1801) 1993, (1831) 2215, (1851) 1988, (1861) 1491, (1871) 1476, (1881) 1352.

The parish, forming the north-eastern extremity of the Black Isle peninsula, is bounded N by Cromarty Firth, SE by the Moray Firth and Rosemarkie, SW by Rosemarkie, and W by Resolis. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its width, from NW to SE, varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 7060 acres. The coast-line, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, presents for 3 miles to the Moray Firth a huge brown wall of beetling precipice, rising to 225 feet near M'Farquhar's Bed, and 463 at the Southern Sutor, whose highest knoll is termed the Gallow Hill, from its having been the place of execution. The northern shore, on the other hand, all along Cromarty Bay, is fringed by the level strip, already noticed, behind which the green bank slopes upwards to a height in places of 100 feet; further inland the surface ascends to the broad ARDMEANACH ridge, attaining 241 feet near Newton, 477 near Bannan, and 548 near Glenurquhart. The Sutor, or 'Hill of Cromarty,' to quote Hugh Miller, 'is one of a chain belonging to the great Ben Nevis line of elevation; and, though it occurs in an Old Red sandstone district, is itself a huge primary mass, upheaved of old from the abyss, and composed chiefly of granitic gneiss and a red splintery hornstone. It contains also numerous veins and beds of hornblend rock and chlorite schist, and of a peculiar-looking granite, of which the quartz is white as milk, and the felspar red as blood.' In the cliff are two lines of caves—one hollowed by the waves long centuries ago, and another that the surf is still busy scooping out. Many of the former—as the Dooct or Pigeon Caves, and the inferior though better-known Dropping Cave—are lined with stalactites, deposited by springs that, filtering through the cracks and fissures of the gneiss, find time enough in their passage to acquire what is known as a petrifying, though, in reality, only an incrusting quality.' Garnets are plentiful along the shore, where, too, are the Clach Malloch or Cursed Stone, an enormous granitic boulder, and five vast natural archways in the rocks. But for full exposition of Cromarty's sermons in stones the reader himself must turn to Hugh Miller's *Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland* (1835) and *My Schools and Schoolmasters* (1854), which further record its memories of Macbeth, Thane of Cromarty; of Wallace's fabled defeat of the English, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of the town; of the Chaplain's Lair; of the Black Years (1694-1701); of the Meal Mob (1741), etc. Towards the close of the 13th century one William Urquhart of Cromarty was heritable sheriff of the county; among his descendants was the all-but admirable Sir Thomas Urquhart (1613-60), translator of Rabelais, and author of 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ folio quires of MS., wherein he discussed as many or more original inventions. That wily statesman, Sir Geo. Mackenzie of Tarbat (1630-1714), was created Viscount Tarbat in 1685 and Earl of Cromartie in 1703. His second son, Kenneth, who became a baronet in 1704, obtained the extensive estate of Cromarty; but his eldest son, Sir Geo. Mackenzie, member for the shire, was driven by bankruptcy to sell it in 1741 to William Urquhart of MELDRUM. Five years later the earldom was attained in the person of George, third Earl, for his part in the '45; nor was it revived till 1861, and then in favour of his fourth descendant, Anne Hay-Mackenzie, Duchess of Sutherland, with limitation to her second son, Francis, Viscount Tarbat. There are now in the parish 6 lesser landowners, 1 holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50; but much the largest proprietor is Duncan Munro Ross, Esq. of Cromarty House (b. 1851; suc. 1883). His estate extends over 7946 acres, of which 4112 are arable, 2625 in pasture, and 1209 under wood; its rental has been raised, by reclamations and other improvements,

from £5144 in 1850 to £6128. The soil is principally loam, but clay abounds in some parts, and moorish soil in others; and the rent of an acre ranges from 10s. to 60s. The moorish land reclaimed at a cost of £20 per acre was previously under wood; on the other hand, all the available waste has been planted (pp. 107-111 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877). Cromarty is in the presbytery of Chanonry and synod of Ross; the living is worth £399. Prior to the Reformation there were six chapels within its bounds, three of which were dedicated to SS. Duthac, Bennet, and Regulus; but scarcely a vestige remains of any one of them; whilst a Red or Trinitarian priory, founded about 1271, has vanished utterly. In 1875-76 two new board schools were built at a cost of £6000 in the town and at Peddieston, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SW. With respective accommodation for 300 and 120 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 164 and 40, and grants of £134, 8s. 6d. and £19, 5s. Pop. (1801) 2413, (1831) 2901, (1841) 2662, (1861) 2300, (1871) 2180, (1881) 2009.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878. See P. Bayne's *Life of Hugh Miller* (2 vols., 1871), and Wm. Fraser's *Earls of Cromartie: their Kindred, Country, and Correspondence* (2 vols., 1876).

Cromarty Bay, a southward expansion of Cromarty Firth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide across a chord drawn west-by-southward from Cromarty to Newhall Point, the distance from that chord to the inmost recess of the shore being $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile. Its sandy south-western corner, offering at low-water a broad expanse of foreshore, is known as Udale Bay.

Cromarty Firth, the estuary of the river CONAN, in Ross and Cromarty, commencing between Maryburgh and Dingwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the head of Beaully Firth, and thence extending $19\frac{3}{8}$ north-eastward and eastward to the Moray Firth, where its entrance, 7 furlongs broad, is guarded by the North and South Sutors, 400 and 463 feet high. Its width is $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile near Kinnaird House, $1\frac{3}{8}$ at Kiltearn manse, 1 at Balconie Point, $1\frac{3}{8}$ at Alness Bay, $\frac{3}{4}$ at Invergordon, and $7\frac{3}{8}$ miles from the head of Udale Bay north-eastward to the head of Nigg Bay; but that of its channel nowhere exceeds 9 furlongs above Invergordon. On its right lie the parishes of Urquhart, Resolis, and Cromarty, on its left of Dingwall, Kiltearn, Alness, Roskeen, Kilmuir Easter, Logie Easter, and Nigg; and it receives the Peffery, Aultgrande, and Alness rivers on its left side, which is closely followed by the Highland railway. Again we must turn to Hugh Miller for a description of the broad and deep lowest reach, as viewed from the Moray Firth in a clear morning of summer:—'The foreground is occupied by a gigantic wall of brown precipices, beetling for many miles over the edge of the firth, and crested by dark thickets of furze and pine. A multitude of shapeless crags lie scattered along the base, and we hear the noise of the waves breaking against them, and see the reflected gleam of the foam flashing at intervals into the darker recesses of the rock. The waters find entrance, as described by Buchanan, through a natural postern scooped out of the middle of this immense wall. The huge projections of cliff on either hand, with their alternate masses of light and shadow, remind us of the out-jets and buttresses of an ancient fortress; and the two Sutors, towering over the opening, of turrets built to command a gateway. The scenery within is of a softer and more gentle character. We see hanging woods, sloping promontories, a little quiet town, and an undulating line of blue mountains, swelling as they retire into a bolder outline and a loftier altitude, until they terminate, some 20 miles away, in snow-streaked, cloud-capped Ben Wyvis.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 94, 1881-78.

Cromartyshire, a county, interlaced with Ross-shire, in the N of Scotland. It comprehends an ancient sheriffdom, hereditary in the family of Urquhart of Cromarty, and detached districts annexed in the latter part of the 17th century, at the instance of Viscount Tarbat, afterwards Earl of Cromarty. The ancient sheriffdom, or old shire, comprises Cromarty parish, the greater part of Resolis parish, and an undefined portion of the Mullbuy; and is usually stated to have a length of about

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16 miles, a breadth of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ or 7 miles, and an area of about 39,690 acres. The detached districts are a district surrounding Tarbat House, on the NE seaboard of Cromarty Firth; a district commencing on the Dornoch Firth a little E of Tain, and extending eastward to the Moray Firth in the vicinity of Geamis; two small tracts in Kincardine parish, adjacent to the river Carron; a district extending west-north-westward from the vicinity of Dingwall, and including Castle-Leod and part of Ben Wyvis; two tracts on the N of respectively Loch Fannich and Loch Nid; a tract along the S side of the middle and upper parts of Little Loch Broom; the large district of Coigach, lying between Loch Broom and Sutherland, and extending to Loch Enard and Rhu More promontory; and the Summer islands, lying in the N side of the mouth of Loch Broom. These eight are estimated to measure aggregately about 344 square miles, or 220,586 acres. The ancient valuation of the property was £12,896; but the modern valuation of the property, and all the other modern statistics, are merged into those of Ross-shire. The county has a court of lieutenancy of its own; but it has no sheriff or even sheriff-substitute of its own; and, as to its fiscal affairs, its parliamentary representation, and even its parochial distribution and its territorial character, with the exception only of Cromarty parish, it is always practically treated as simply a component part of Ross-shire.

Crombie, a small village and an ancient parish in the SW extremity of Fife. The village stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S of Cairneyhill, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Dunfermline. The parish is now incorporated with Torryburn, comprising that part of it to the S of the Burn of Torry, and also certain detached lands, which, distant $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, are annexed *quoad sacra* to Saline. Its church stood on a commanding site, overlooking the Firth of Forth, and is now represented by some ruins.

Crombie, a burn in Kingoldrum parish, Forfarshire. It rises 2 miles N of Kingoldrum village; runs past that village; describes a semicircle toward the E; proceeds $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile west-south-westward; and falls into the river Melgum.

Crombie, a burn in the S of Inveraven parish, Banffshire, rising close to the Aberdeenshire border, at 2400 feet above sea-level, and running $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to Livet Water at Tombae.

Crombie, a burn and an old castle in Marnoch parish, Banffshire. The burn, rising near the Ordiquhill border, runs 3 miles southward to the Deveron at Marnoch manse; and the castle stands on the right side of the burn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the said manse. Supposed to be very ancient, and looking to have been a place of some strength, it now consists of three stories, but formerly was much higher; and belongs now to the Earl of Seafield.

Crombie Point, a small headland, a small harbour, and a hamlet in Torryburn parish, SW Fife, on the Firth of Forth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Torryburn village, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Charlestown. The harbour is a calling place of the Granton and Stirling steamers.

Cromdale, a parish, chiefly in Elginshire, but partly also in Inverness-shire. In its Elginshire portion, on the Spey's right bank, is Cromdale station on the Strathspey section of the Great North of Scotland, 3 miles NE of Grantown station and 21 SW of Craigellachie Junction; near it are a post office under Grantown, a new public school (1877), the parish church (1809; 900 sittings), and a wire suspension footbridge (1881) over the Spey, 195 feet in span.

The parish, till 1870 mainly in Inverness-shire, contains also the town of GRANTOWN; the station of Dava, at the NW border, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Grantown; the station of ADVIE; and the station of Broomhill, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Grantown. It is bounded NW by Edinkillie; NE by Knockando; E by Inveraven, and SE by Kirkmichael, in Banffshire; S by Abernethy, and SW by Duthil, in Inverness-shire; and W by Ardelach, in Nairnshire. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 16 miles; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 64,253 acres, of which 899 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The SPEY winds 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along the border

CROOK

and through the interior, descending in this course from about 680 to 480 feet above sea-level; and the DIVIE and DORBOCK, feeders of the Findhorn, rise in the NW corner of the parish, the Dorbock issuing from LOCHINDORB, which, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and from $1\frac{1}{3}$ to 5 furlongs broad, lies at an altitude of 769 feet on the Edinkillie boundary. To the S of it lie Loch an t-Sithein ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), Lochan Dubh ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ furl.), and Loch Ruigh a' Bhuair (2×1 furl.). Chief elevations to the left or W of the Spey, from NE to SW, are Gallow Hill (1210 feet), Geal Charn (1487), Carn na h-Eige (1673), Larig Hill (1783), Creag a' Bharrain (1324), Carn an Loin (1798), Carn na Doire (1294), Carn Bad na Caorach (1557), Craig Tiribeg (1586), and Beinn Mhor (1545); whilst to the right, on the Banffshire and Inverness-shire border, rise Tom a Chait (1646 feet), Creag an Tarmachain (2121), Carn Eachie (2329), and Tom Biath (1163), these latter belonging to the heathy Cromdale Hills. Granite is a predominant rock; and limestone of prime quality abounds in places, and has been largely worked for both building and manure. The soil of the haughs along the Spey is very fertile; that of the other arable lands is generally thin and dry. Barely a tenth of the entire area is under the plough, and woods and plantations cover at least as much, the country round Grantown, and indeed the whole strath of the Spey, being finely adorned with trees. On May 1, 1690, the war in Scotland between James VII. and William of Orange was virtually ended by the affair of the Haughs of Cromdale, when, at a spot $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Cromdale station, the dragoons of Sir Thomas Livingstone surprised Buchan's sleeping Highlanders, 800 in number, slaying more than 300, and taking 100 prisoners. The ruined castle of Muckerach is separately noticed, as likewise is Castle-Grant, whose late owner, Ian Chs. Grant-Ogilvie, eighth Earl of Seafield (1851-84), was almost the sole proprietor. In the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray, Cromdale comprises the ancient parishes of Inverallan and Advie, and is now divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Inverallan and Cromdale, the latter being worth £298, with manse and glebe. Besides two schools in Inverallan, four public schools—Achanarrow, Advie, Cromdale, and Dava—with respective accommodation for 70, 90, 100, and 50 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 33, 34, 55, and 29, and grants of £40, 2s., £26, 11s., £35, 16s., and £36, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £13,554, 2s., of which £1627, 18s. was in the Inverness-shire section. Pop. (1801) 2187, (1831) 3234, (1861) 3943, (1871) 3817, (1881) 3642, of whom 1166 were in Cromdale *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 75, 84, 85, 1876-77.

Cromlix, a barony in Dunblane parish, Perthshire, around Dunblane town. Cromlix Cottage, 4 miles N of Dunblane, is a seat of the Hon. Arthur Hay Drummond, the late Earl of Kinnoull's third son (b. 1833; suc. 1866), who owns 7465 acres in the shire, valued at £4240 per annum. The mineral wells of Cromlix are noticed in connection with DUNBLANE Hydropathic Establishment.

Cromore. See ERISORT, LOCH.

Cromwell Park, a village, with bleach-works, in Redgorton parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Almondbank.

Cromwell's Fort. See AYR and INVERNESS.

Cromwell's Mount. See BROXMOOTH.

Crona, two small flat islets of Assynt parish, Sutherland, 5 furlongs SW of Oldany island.

Cronberry, a village of recent origin in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NE by N of Lugar. It owes its origin to iron-works of the Eglington Iron Co., and has a school in connection therewith. Pop. (1871) 997, (1881) 799.

Crook or Creuch, a summit (1446 feet) on the western border of Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from the Ayrshire border, and 5 miles S by W of Greenock.

Crook, a place on the N border of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, on the Bannock rivulet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Stirling. Miss Elizabeth Hamilton (1758-1816) resided at it whilst writing her *Cottagers of Glenburnie*.

Crook, an inn on the mutual border of Tweedsmuir and Drummelzier parishes, S Peeblesshire, standing, 746 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Tweed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Tweedsmuir church and 12 miles SSE of Biggar, under which it has a post office. A well-known hostelry in the old coaching days, it now is only a resort of anglers for the head-waters of the Tweed. Nether Oliver Dod (1673 feet) culminates $\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the WSW.

Crook, Forfarshire. See CRUICK.

Crookedholm, a village in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Irvine, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of Kilmarnock town, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Hurlford Junction. At it are a public school and a worsted spinning-mill, in connection with carpet factories in Kilmarnock. Pop. (1861) 620, (1871) 770, (1881) 657.

Crook of Alves, a hamlet in Alves parish, Elginshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs N of Alves station.

Crook of Devon, a small old village in the Kinrosshire section of Fossoy parish, on the left bank of the Devon, at its sharp westward bend or crook, with a station on the Devon Valley section of the North British, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Rumbling-Bridge, and 6 miles WSW of Kinross. It is a burgh of barony.

Crookston, an estate, with a ruined castle, on the E border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire. The estate belonged in the 12th century to Robert de Croc, a gentleman of Norman ancestry, and passing by marriage in the 13th to the illustrious family of Stewart, was then united to the estates of Darnley, Neilston, Inchinnan, and Tarbolton. It was held by Henry, Lord Darnley (1546-67), who became the husband of Queen Mary; and in 1572 was granted to his younger brother Charles Stewart, fifth Earl of Lennox. Afterwards it passed through many hands to the Duke of Montrose, and was purchased from the second Duke in 1757 by Sir John Maxwell of Pollok. The castle stands on the summit of a wooded slope, overhanging the left bank of Levern Water, 3 furlongs above its influx to the White Cart, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Paisley. Once a massive edifice, with centre, two lofty towers, and battlemented wings, surrounded by a rampart and a moat, it now consists of only one shattered tower, 50 feet high. John Wilson, Tannahill, Motherwell, Burns, and many anonymous poets have celebrated Crookston in verse; and most persons, though on little better authority than loose tradition, believe that it, not Wemyss, was the scene of Lord Darnley's betrothal to Queen Mary in 1565, and the place where they spent the days immediately after their marriage. A stately yew, known as 'the Crookston Tree,' standing a little to the E, and popularly regarded as having been a favourite haunt of the royal lovers, became eventually blasted and leafless, less from natural decay than in consequence of being hacked and hewn by relic-hunters for pieces to be converted into snuff-boxes and small ornamental articles, till it was eventually rooted up by Sir John Maxwell in 1817. Common tradition, too, asserts that Queen Mary from Crookston Castle viewed the battle of Langside,—a tradition adopted by Wilson in his poem of the *Clyde*, and by Sir Walter Scott, both in his novel of *The Abbot* and in his *History of Scotland*; but the castle is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of the battlefield, is completely hid from it by intervening heights, and, moreover, was in the rear, not of the Queen's army, but of the enemy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866. See David Semple's *Tree of Crookston: being a Refutation of the Fables of the Courtship of Queen Marie and Lord Darnley under the Yew Tree* (Paisley, 1876).

Crookston, an estate in Borthwick and Stow parishes, Edinburghshire. Its mansion, in the NE of Stow, stands on the left bank of Gala Water, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Fountainhall station, and is the seat of John Borthwick, Esq. (b. 1825; suc. 1846), who holds 9723 acres in Edinburgh and Berwick shires, valued at £5851 per annum. See BORTHWICK.

Croot, a loch ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ furl.) in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, near Barnshean Loch, and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles NE of Kirkmichael village.

Crosbol. See CRASPUL.

Crosby. See TROON and DUNDONALD.

Cross. See LUCE, Water of.

Cross. See BARVAS, LEWIS.

Crossall, a small eminence in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Queensferry. It is surmounted by remains of an ancient stone cross, and, in pre-Reformation times, was a station of devotees on pilgrimage to Dunfermline.

Cross and Burness, a united parish in the N of Orkney, comprising the south-western and north-western limbs of Sanday island, and also, in its *quoad civilia* estate, the island of North Ronaldshay. It contains a post office of the name of Sanday, with money order and savings' bank departments, under Kirkwall; and, bordered on the E for $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile by Lady parish, is on all other sides surrounded by the sea. Cross, which forms the south-western section, terminates in a dismal moor of 200 acres, separating it from BURNESS. Well sheltered by Eday from westerly winds, it presents a diversified surface, which rises at two points to more than 160 feet above sea-level, and breaks down, at one of its heights, in a coast precipice perforated by curious caverns; a considerable lake is occasionally visited by flocks of wild swans. Burness, separated on the E from the greater part of Lady parish by Otterswick Bay, has flat shores and a verdant fertile surface. The rocks are sandstone, sandstone flag, and a little limestone. The neighbouring sea-waters produce enormous quantities of shell-fish. This parish is in the presbytery of North Isles and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £245. There are two parish churches, Cross, with 248 sittings, and Burness with 262. In May 1880, in making excavations for the foundations of an addition to the manse, it was discovered that the old building, lately demolished, had been standing on the ruins of an ancient broch. For schools and population see SANDAY.

Crossbasket, an estate, with a mansion, in the NE corner of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile W by S of High Blantyre station.

Crossbost, a hamlet in Lochs parish, Lewis island, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, on the northern shore of salt-water Loch Luirbost, 9 miles SSW of Stornoway, under which it has a post office. Near it are a new Free church (1881), and Luirbost public school.

Crosschain Hill. See FALA.

Crossfield Hill. See UNST.

Crossford, a village in the N of Lesmahago parish, Lanarkshire, near the left bank of the Clyde, immediately above the Nethan's influx, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by W of Lanark, under which it has a post office. At it are Free and U.P. churches; and near it are the ruins of CRAIGNETHAN. 'In 1686,' says honest Patrick Walker, 'many people gathered together about Crossford, where there were showers of bonnets, hats, guns, and swords, which covered the trees and ground; companies of men in arms marching along the water side; companies meeting companies all through other, and then all falling to the ground, and disappearing, and other companies appearing the same way. I went there three afternoons together, and, as I could observe, there were two of the people that were together saw, and a third that saw not; and though I could see nothing, yet there was such a fright and trembling upon those that did see, that was discernible to all from those that saw not,' etc. (Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, ii. 485). Pop. (1841) 431, (1861) 530, (1871) 543, (1881) 816.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Crossford, a village, with a public school, in Dunfermline parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Dunfermline town.

Crossford. See GLENCAIRN, Dumfriesshire.

Crossgatehall, a hamlet in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, 2 miles SSE of Inveresk station.

Crossgates, a village on the mutual border of Dunfermline and Dalgety parishes, Fife, with a station on the North British railway, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Dunfermline. Inhabited chiefly by colliers, it is surrounded at near distances by extensive coal mines; adjoins lines of mineral railway, communicating with St David's harbour on Inverkeithing Bay; and has a post office, with

CROSSGATES

money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 hotels, a U.P. church (1802; 531 sittings), and a public school, which, with accommodation for 160 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 124, and a grant of £91, 2s. Pop. (1841) 646, (1861) 1115, (1871) 1181, (1881) 1057.

Crossgates, a hamlet on the W border of Cults parish, Fife, 3 furlongs SW of Pittlesie.

Crossgelloch, a wild mossy moor in Carsphairn parish, N Kirkeudbrightshire. Three Covenanters, plain country men, when returning from a conventicle in the vicinity, in the winter of 1684, were met here by Claverhouse and a party of his men, and were summarily shot. Their bodies were buried on the moor; and, at a recent period, were found embalmed in the moss, 'shrouded in their hosen, in their coats, and in their bonnets, exactly as they fell.'

Crossgills, a hamlet in Ruthwell parish, S Dumfriesshire, 3 furlongs NW of Ruthwell station.

Crosshall, a colliery village in the SW of Polmont parish, Stirlingshire, 2½ miles SSE of Falkirk.

Crosshall, an ancient monument in Eccles parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile N of Eccles village. It comprises a monolithic sandstone pedestal, 9 feet square and 2½ high, and a monolithic sandstone column, rising fully 10 feet from the pedestal, through which it passes deep into the ground, and carved in its N and S faces with curious sculptures. It is thought by some antiquaries to have been raised to the memory of a Percy of Northumberland, by others to have been erected after the second crusade, in the latter half of the 12th century, to the memory of the father of Sir John de Soulis. The place where it stands was formerly called Deadriggs, and is traditionally said to have been the scene of a bloody battle.

Crosshands, a village, with a public school, in Mauchline parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles NNW of Mauchline village.

Crosshill, a village in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire, and a *quoad sacra* parish partly also in Kirkoswald and Maybole parishes. The village stands on the left bank of Girvan Water, 3 miles SE of Maybole, and 2½ NE of Kilkerran station. Chiefly consisting of a long regular street of one-story houses, running at right angles from the river, it has a post office under Maybole, with money order and savings' bank departments, a principal inn, an Established church (1838), a Free church, and a school. The *quoad sacra* parish, constituted in 1853, is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; its two public schools, Crosshill and Kilkerran Hillside, with respective accommodation for 270 and 61 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 159 and 52, and grants of £125, 14s. and £39, 3s. Pop. of village (1841) 1163, (1861) 1107, (1871) 835, (1881) 740; of *g. s.* parish (1871) 1872, (1881) 1284, of whom 1006 were in Kirkmichael.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Crosshill, a south-eastern outbreak of BAILLIESTON village, in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire.

Crosshill. See GOVANHILL.

Crosshill. See STRATHAVEN.

Crosshouse, a village in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on Carmel Water, 2½ miles W of Kilmarnock, and 1 mile SSW of Crosshouse station. At it is the handsome Established church (1882; 450 sittings) of a *quoad sacra* parish, formed out of Kilmarnock and Dreghorn, and also a public school. Coal has long been wrought in the vicinity, and ironstone during the last 12 or 13 years. Pop. of village (1861) 468, (1871) 713, (1881) 740; of *g. s.* parish (1881) 2424.

Crosshouses, a hamlet in Kettle parish, Fife, 2 miles SE by E of Kettle village.

Cross Isle, a small island in Dunrossness parish, Shetland, off the mouth of Quendal Bay, 3½ miles WNW of Sunburgh Head.

Crosskirk, a place on the SW coast of Westray Island, Orkney, distant 1 mile from Westray manse. A pre-Reformation church here was used by Presbyterians till about 1776, and then became ruinous; its ancient burying-ground is still in use.

Crosslee, a hamlet in Stow parish, Edinburghshire,

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on the south-eastern verge of the county, near Gala Water and Bowland station, 3 miles S of Stow village, under which it has a post office.

Crosslee, a village in Houston parish, Renfrewshire, on the left bank of the Gryfe, 2½ miles NW of Johnstone station. A cotton mill, built here in 1793, was burned down about 1858; and the villagers now are mainly employed in the neighbouring oil-works of Clippens. Pop. (1861) 383, (1871) 379, (1881) 400.

Crossmichael, a village and a parish of central Kirkcudbrightshire. The village, pleasantly-seated on the left bank of the lake-like Dee, with a station upon the Glasgow and South-Western, 3¾ miles NW of Castle-Douglas, has an inn and a post office; but its cross, St Michael's, round which was held a Michaelmas fair, has long since disappeared.

Containing also Clarebrand hamlet and a north-western outskirt of Castle-Douglas, the parish is bounded NE by Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr, SE by Buittle, S by Kelton, SW by Balmaghie, and NW by Parton. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 5½ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 2¾ and 4½ miles; and its area is 10,148½ acres, of which 220½ are water. The DEE winds 4½ miles south-south-eastward along all the boundary with Balmaghie, URR Water 4½ along that with Kirkpatrick-Durham and Urr; and in the interior are Lochs Culgruff (2 × 1 furl.), Erncrogo (3 × 1½), ROAN (3½ × 2¾), and Smaddy (1 × ¾), with three or four tinier lakelets. The surface, which sinks along the Dee to less than 200, and along Urr Water to less than 100, feet above sea-level, has a general north-north-westerly rise, being studded by a number of low eminences, and culminating at 711 feet on the western shore of Loch Roan. The rocks are chiefly Silurian; and the soils of the arable lands, along the streams and among the hills, which in places are cultivated up to the top, are extremely various, including fine alluvium and rich loam, with some tilly clay, but chiefly presenting a sandy character. Near Glenlochar Bridge stood an abbey, whose history is utterly lost; and of six moats, the largest and best-defined is that of Crofts, which rises in several stages to a round grassy plat, 280 feet in diameter, and commands a beautiful prospect. Weapons and urns, supposed to be Roman, have been found; and a cairn at Blackerne yielded in 1756 a silver ring and an amber bead, now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. Mansions are Greenlaw, Glenlochar Lodge, Danevale Park, Mollance, and Ernespie; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Crossmichael is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £339. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1751, and contains 650 sittings; in the graveyard is a tombstone to 'William Graham, shot dead by a party of Claverhouse's troop, for his adherence to Scotland's Reformation Covenanters, 1682.' There is also a U.P. church, near Castle-Douglas; and two public schools, Crossmichael and Clarebrand, with respective accommodation for 200 and 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 89 and 79, and grants of £96, 1s. 6d. and £88, 7s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £10,725, (1882) £15,024, 4s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1084, (1831) 1325, (1861) 1536, (1871) 1492, (1881) 1343.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Crossmill. See CORSEMILL.

Crossmyloof, a village in the NW corner of Cathcart parish, Renfrewshire, 1 mile NE of Pollokshaws, and 1½ SSW of Glasgow, under which it has a post and telegraph office. At it are a public school, an Established mission station, and an extensive bakery, started in 1847. At a council of war here, according to a popular myth, Queen Mary, on the morning of the battle of Langside, laid a small crucifix on her hand, saying, 'As surely as that cross lies on my loof, I will this day fight the Regent,'—hence the name *Crossmyloof*. Pop. (1841) 587, (1861) 939, (1871) 988, (1881) 1195.

Crosspol, a bay in the S of Coll island, Argyllshire. It measures 2 miles across, but lies exposed to the S and

the SW, and is profusely studded with sunken rocks. A sandy beach, about a mile long, fringes it on the N, and is the chief feature of its kind in Coll.

Crossraguel, a ruined Clugniac abbey in Kirkoswald parish, Ayrshire, 2 miles SW of Maybole. It seems to have derived its name (Lat. *Crua Regalis*, 'king's cross') from a cross of St Oswald, King of Northumbria (ob. 643), but itself was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was founded about 1240 by Duncan, first Earl of Carrick, for Clugniacs of PAISLEY, from which it was made exempt in 1244. The last of its abbots, Quentin Kennedy, in 1562 held a famous dispute with John Knox at Maybole; he died in 1564, when a pension of £500 a year was conferred upon George Buchanan out of the abbey's revenues. Their bulk was granted to Allan Stewart, who, as commendator visiting the bounds of Crossraguel in 1570, was pounced on by Quentin's nephew, Gilbert, fourth Earl of CASSILLIS, and carried off to the sea-castle of DUNURE, there, in the Black Vault, to be 'roasted in sop' until he consented to subscribe 'a five-year tack and a nineteen-year tack and a charter of feu of all the lands of Crossraguel, with all the clauses necessary for the great King of Carrick to haste him to hell' (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, i. 65-67). To the Earl's desire, however, to turn it to his own account we probably owe the partial preservation of the abbey. Its ruins, Second Pointed in style, comprise some portions of the domestic buildings on the S side, the walls of the church, and the square chapter-house, with high arched roof upborne by a clustered pillar. The roofless church is a narrow aisleless oblong, measuring internally 160 by 25 feet, and divided nearly midway by a gabled wall, containing a doorway. The choir ends in a three-sided apse, and retains an ambry, sedilia, and an altar tomb. See vol. ii. of Grose's *Antiquities of Scotland* (1791), and vol. i. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1845).

Crossroads. See GRANGE, Banffshire.

Crossroads. See DREGHORN, Ayrshire.

Croulin Isles, a group of islets in Applecross parish, Ross-shire, off the N side of the entrance of Loch Carron. Croulinmore, the largest of them, is 1 mile long.

Crovie, a fishing village in Gamrie parish, NE Banffshire, on the E side of Gamrie Bay, 1 mile NE of Gardentown. Supposed to have been founded early in the 18th century, it stands in a rocky ravine, which is traversed by a brook; and it presents the gable end of its houses to the sea, the other end to a bank of the ravine. Pop. (1881) 258.

Crowbutt, a hamlet in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 1 mile NE of Chirnside village.

Crowlista. See UIC.

Croy, a station in the W of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Kilsyth, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Glasgow.

Croy, a hamlet on the NE border of Inverness-shire, and a parish partly also in Nairnshire. The hamlet lies 8 miles SW of Nairn and 3 S of Fort George station, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Inverness, and under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Clephanton village, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Nairn, comprises the ancient parishes of Croy and Dalcross, united in the latter part of the 15th century. Bounded N by Nairn parish, E by Cawdor, S by Moy and Daviot, and NW by Daviot and Petty, it has an utmost length, from NNE to SSW, of $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles; a varying width of $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and a land area of 22,779 acres. This last includes the Leys or south-western division, which, severed from the main body by a strip (5 furlongs wide at the narrowest) of Daviot, is on all other sides surrounded by Inverness, its greatest length and breadth being $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The river NAIRN winds $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-eastward along the borders and through the interior of the main portion, from just below Daviot House to just above Rosefield; the Loch of the Clans (2×1 furl.) lies in the northern extremity, and on the Petty boundary is Loch Flemington ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.). The beautiful strath of the Nairn here

sinks from 400 to 100 feet above sea-level; but the surface generally is flat and forbidding in aspect, including the wide bleak moors of Clava and Culloden, and only in the south-eastern corner rising steeply to 1000 feet on Saddle Hill, 1027 on Creagan Glas, and 1787 on Beinn Buidhe Mhor. The rocks are variously granite, gneiss, Old Red sandstone, unconsolidated drift, and liassic limestone, the last of which has been calcined for economic purposes. The soil in the eastern division is of all descriptions, so interspersed with one another that scarcely two continuous acres can be found of the same quality; that of the western is also various, but forms, on the whole, a fine mixture of clay black land and sandy or gravelly material. Great improvements have been effected since 1845, hundreds of acres that once were barren moor having either been planted or brought under the plough. A remarkable ancient Caledonian monument, comprising two concentric circles of large stones, two large slabs within the inner circle, and a huge upright of conglomerate a few feet W of the outer, crowns a round gravel mound on the NW border of the parish; and remains of crannoges or ancient lake-dwellings, formed of alternate strata of stones, earth, and oak, and resting on oaken piles strongly fixed by transverse beams, were discovered at the draining of a lake in the eastern end of the parish. The Stones of Clava are separately noticed, as likewise are the battlefield of Culloden, the ruins of Dalcross Castle, and the four mansions, Cantray House, Holme Rose, Kilravock Castle, and Leys Castle. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and five of less, than £500. Croy is in the presbytery of Nairn and synod of Moray; the living is worth £384. The parish church, at the hamlet, was built in 1767, and contains 527 sittings; a Free church stands 1 mile to the SSW. Two schools, Clava and Croy, with respective accommodation for 100 and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 32 and 129, and grants of £36, 10s. and £129, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1880) £10,399, 19s. 2d., of which £3699, 1s. 6d. was in Nairnshire. Pop. (1801) 1601, (1831) 1664, (1861) 1873, (1871) 1841, (1881) 1709.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Cruach or **Stob na Cruaich**, a mountain (2420 feet) on the NW border of Perthshire, culminating $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NW of Loch Laidon.

Cruachan. See BEN CRUACHAN.

Cruachlussa (Gael. 'mountain of plants'). See KNAPDALE, NORTH.

Crucifield. See UNST.

Cruden (*croju* or *crush Dane*, according to the popular etymology), a coast parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire, with a post office of its own name at Auchiries hamlet, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Peterhead, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ NE of its station and post-town, Ellon, with which it communicates daily by coach. It is bounded NW by Longside, NE by Peterhead, E by the German Ocean, S by Slains and Logie-Buchan, SW and W by Ellon. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $18,444\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $164\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 14 water. Except for 2 miles of sands at Cruden Bay, the coast-line, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is fringed with a range of stupendous cliffs, projecting the headlands of Hare Craig, Murdoch Head, and Wardhill, and indented by Long Haven, Yoag's Haven, North Haven, the BULLERS of BUCHAN, Robie's Haven, and Twa Havens, whilst off them lie Dumbuy islet and a long sunken reef, the Scares of Cruden. The cliffs to the S, 100 feet high, consist of greenstone or basalt; and those to the N, at points attaining 200 feet, of reddish granite, with trap-dykes on the Blackhill. Inland the general surface sinks little below 100, and little exceeds 200, feet above sea-level; but rises to 281 at the Hill of Ardifferry, 354 at the Hill of Anquharney, 447 at the Corse of Balloch, 346 at Hillside of Aldie, and 374 near Newtown, the three last close to the Longside border. Cruden Water, rising just within Longside, winds 11 miles east-by-southward to the northern corner of Cruden Bay, dividing the parish into two nearly equal parts, and receiving the burns of

Lacea and Gask; its current has been utilised to drive a wool-mill at Anquharney and several meal-mills lower down. Great quantities of peat-moss lie along the northern boundary; and forests of oak and other hardwood trees anciently occupied much of the area, but now are represented only by a few old trees, dwarfed by the sea-breeze that has stunted the clumps and plantations of Slains and Anquharney. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; and the former has been quarried along the northern cliffs, under great disadvantages of both working and transport. The neighbouring waters teem with fish; and at a cost of £8000 a new harbour has recently been formed at the village of PORT ERROLL, where Cruden Water falls into the bay; it consists of an outer and an inner basin, the latter 5400 square yards in area. On the plain skirting Cruden Bay Malcolm II. of Scotland is said to have defeated Canute, afterwards King of England, in 1014; but the battle is one of those which, in Dr Hill Burton's words, 'only find a local habitation and a name, along with the usual details, from late and questionable authority.' A mound, evidently artificial, and popularly called the Battery, crowns a height to the N of the Hawkland, and to the SE of that mound are remains of what seems to have been a vitrified wall. Another artificial mound, the Moathill, a seat most probably of feudal justice, and an eminence, called Gallowhill, where criminals were executed, are on Ardifferry farm; whilst Highlaw, 1 mile from the coast, is crowned by a tumulus, said to have been used for beacon fires, and commanding a fine view over the low surrounding country, away to the Grampians. A 'Druidical circle,' $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of the parish church, was demolished in 1831; a necklace of jet and amber, three stone cists, flint implements, a rude old granite font, and other relics of antiquity, have been from time to time discovered; and the Bishop's Bridge over Cruden Water, near the church, was built in 1697 by the Right Rev. Dr Jas. Drummond of Brechin, and widened by the Earl of Erroll in 1763. SLAINS CASTLE, however, is the chief artificial feature in the parish, where 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to Ardallie, Blackhill, and Boddam *quoad sacra* parishes, Cruden is in the presbytery of Ellon and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £300. The parish church, on the right bank of Cruden Water, 1 mile SSW of Auchiries, was built in 1776, and enlarged in 1834, when two round towers were added; it contains 820 sittings, and has a church-hall beside it. At Hatton, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW, stands the Free church (1844); and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW is St James's Episcopal church (1843; 440 sittings), which, Early English in style, has a nave and chancel, a spire 90 feet high, an organ, and three stained-glass windows. Of St Olave's or Olaus's chapel, near the New Bridge, said to have been founded by Canute, the last remains were carried away for road-metal in 1837. Errol Episcopal school and the public schools of Auchiries, Bogbrae, Coldwells, and Hatton, with respective accommodation for 140, 102, 68, 90, and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 87, 78, 72, 100, and 108, and grants of £50, 13s., £61, 18s., £54, £72, 16s., and £92, 3s. Valuation (1843) £8792, (1881) £16,072, 13s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1934, (1831) 2120, (1861) 2743, (1871) 3124, (1881) 3444.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Cruggleton, an ancient coast parish of SE Wigtonshire, united in the middle of the 17th century to Kirkmadrine and Sorbie, and now forming the south-eastern section of the present Sorbie. Its ruined Norman church, 3 miles S of Garliestown, belonged to Whithorn priory, and, consisting of nave and chancel, measures $67\frac{1}{2}$ by 30 feet. Cruggleton Castle, 3 furlongs to the E, stood on a bold rocky headland, over 100 feet high, mid-way between Rigg or Cruggleton Bay and Port Allan. Supposed to have been built by Norsemen, it was long the seat of the Irish M'Kerlies; is said to have been captured by both Edward I. and Wallace; and after passing through many hands, came eventually to the Agnews. It is now represented by only an arch, the

foundations of some walls, and distinct traces of a fosse.

Cruicksfield, an estate, with a mansion, in the S of Bunkle parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles NE of Dunse.

Cruick Water, a stream of NE Forfarshire, rising at the northern extremity of Fearn parish, and running $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward and east-north-eastward through Fearn, Menmuir, and Stracathro, till it falls into the North Esk, 5 furlongs E of Stracathro church. A capital trouting stream, but possessed of little beauty, it descends from 1480 to 118 feet above sea-level, and becomes after heavy rains a voluminous and furious torrent, though dwindling to a mere rill in time of drought.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1863.

Cruikston. See CROOKSTON.

Cruin. See INCHECRUIN.

Cruister, a hamlet near Sandwick, in Dunrossness parish, Shetland.

Cruivie, a ruined square tower on the lands of Straiton, in Logie parish, NE Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Logie church.

Crummag Head. See CRAMMAG.

Crutherland, an estate, with a mansion, in Glasford parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of Calder Water, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of East Kilbride.

Cryston. See CHRYSTON.

Cuan, a narrow sound separating Luing island from Seil island, in Kilbrandon and Kilchattan parish, Argyllshire. It has a very strong current, running at the rate of 7 or 8 miles an hour; and, in consequence of the church standing near it, gives name popularly to the parish.

Cuchullins or Coolins, a group of savagely picturesque mountains in Bracadale and Strath parishes, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. Rising from the sea-shore to the E of Loch Brittle and N of Loch Scavaig, and extending north-eastward to Glen Sligachan, eastward to the valley of Strath, they occupy an area of about 35 square miles, and are a confused assemblage of barren heights, from 2000 to 3000 feet high, distinguishable, by striking differences in outline, feature, and colouring, into two great sections. The southern and larger of these consists of smooth, conoidal masses, that rise from a labyrinth of low ground—each separate from its fellow, nearly all streaked from summit to base with broad reddish sheets of *débris*, and many of them abrupt, acclivitous, and rounded like vast bare cones. The northern section, on the other hand, consists of singularly rugged and serrated ranges and masses of mountains, intersected by wild ravines, and shooting up in sharp and jagged peaks. It is mainly formed of hypersthene, whose dark metallic aspect is relieved by scarce one blade of vegetation; and, strongly attracting rain-clouds from the ocean, it often is lashed with storms. Always, even amid the blaze of summer sunshine, a region of desolation, without any play of colours, it looks under a wreathing of clouds to be little else than an assemblage of deep and horrible abysses, which the eye vainly endeavours to penetrate; dark Loch CORUISK lies in its very core. The loftiest peak is SCUR-na-Gillean (3183 feet), $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Sligachan inn; and six other summits are estimated to exceed 3000 feet above sea-level. See chaps. v. and vi. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865).

Cuckold-Le-Roi. See COCKLERUE.

Cuen or Loch nan Cuinne. See BADEN.

Cuff Hill. See BEITH, Ayrshire.

Cuil, a bay in Appin, Argyllshire, opening from Loch Linnhe, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Shuna island. With a semi-circular outline, on a chord of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, it is engirt with a fine sandy beach, receives the river Duror, and is often frequented by large shoals of herrings.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Cuilhill, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles W of Coatbridge.

Cuillie or Culaidh, a loch in the upper part of Kildonan parish, Sutherland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Forsinard station. Rudely triangular in shape, it has an utmost length of 3 and 2 furlongs, and teems with trout.

CUILTRANNICH

Cuiltrannich, a hamlet in Kenmore parish, Perthshire, near the north-western shore of Loch Tay, 9 miles NE of Killin.

Cuilunum Moss, a hamlet in Port of Monteith parish, SW Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Port of Monteith station.

Culag, a rivulet of Assynt parish, SW Sutherland, issuing from a lochlet 2 miles SE of the summit of Canisp, and thence running 8 miles west-north-westward to the head of Loch Inver, at Culag Hotel. It expands in its course into a series of eight or nine small lakes, which teem with trout, and in which, too, sea-trout and grilse are sometimes taken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 107, 1881.

Culbin, a sandy desert on the southern coast of the Moray Firth, extending across the entire breadth of Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, into Kinloss parish, Elginshire, and Auldearn parish, Nairnshire. Comprising some 9500 acres of what was once the very garden of Moray, it began to be overwhelmed with sand as far back as 1100, according to Boece; but the barony itself of Culbin was not destroyed till 1670-95, 'the which was mainly occasioned by the pulling up by the roots of bent, juniper, and broom bushes, which did loose and break the surface and scroof of the sand-hills.' Now all is covered with sand or sand-hills, to a depth in places of 100 feet. The worst parts lie immediately west of the lagoon and mouth of the Findhorn river, and these underwent so great a change as to shift the river's mouth nearly 2 miles eastward, and to overwhelm the ancient town and harbour of Findhorn.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78. See vol. iii., pp. 119, 120, of Chambers's *Domestic Annals of Scotland* (1861).

Culblean, a hill range in the E of the Tullich section of Glenmuick parish, SW Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NE of Ballater. Extending about 5 miles south-by-eastward from Morven Hill to the vicinity of the Dee, it has an altitude of 1750 feet above sea-level, and at its southern end contains the curious natural excavation called the Vat. Here, on 30 Nov. 1335, the Scottish regent, Andrew Murray of Bothwell, defeated David, thirteenth Earl of Athole, who, setting his back to a rock, said it should flee as soon as he, and so fell, with many of his 3000 followers.

Culbockie, a village in Urquhart and Logie-Wester parish, Ross-shire, 9 miles ENE of Dingwall, under which it has a post office. At it stands a public school; and fairs are held here on the fourth Wednesday of April, the first Wednesday of July, the last Wednesday of October, and the second Wednesday of December.

Culburnie. See KILTARLITY.

Culchary. See CAWDOR.

Culcreuch, an estate, with a mansion, in Fintry parish, Stirlingshire. The mansion, standing $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNW of Fintry village and 5 miles E by S of Balfroon, is a fine edifice, with beautiful grounds. Its present owner is Sir Geo. Home-Speirs, tenth Bart. since 1671 (b. 1832; suc. 1849), who in 1858 married the niece and heiress of the late Alex. G. Speirs, Esq. of Culcreuch, and who holds 7172 acres in the shire, valued at £2098 per annum. A large cotton factory, 5 furlongs SW of the mansion, near Newtown village, was erected by the proprietor of the estate about 1796.

Culdees Castle, a mansion in Muthill parish, Perthshire, standing on a commanding site, amid a fine park near the left bank of Machany Water, $\frac{2}{3}$ mile WSW of Muthill station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Crieff. Its owner, Rt. Thos. Napier Speir of BURNBRAE, holds 1619 acres in Perthshire, valued at £1972 per annum.

Culduthel, a hamlet, with a public school, in the parish of Inverness, 3 miles S by E of Inverness town, under which it has a post office.

Culhorn House, a seat of the Earl of Stair in Stranraer parish, Wigtonshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Stranraer town. Built for a barracks, it is a large clumsy brick edifice, but stands amid finely-wooded policies.

Culkein. See ASSYNT.

Cullalo Hills. See ABERDOUR and AUCHTERTOOL, Fife.

Cullean. See COLZEAN.

CULLEN

Cullen, a coast town and parish of Banffshire. A seaport and royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is situated on Cullen Bay, at the mouth of the Burn of Deskford, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles W by N of Portsoy station, with which it communicates thrice a day by omnibus, and which is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Tillynaught Junction, $8\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Banff, 18 NNE of Grange Junction, and $61\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Aberdeen. Its mean-looking Old Town, standing a little inland, about the year 1822 was utterly demolished, to make way for improvements at Cullen House; a somewhat ancient part, called Fishertown or Seatown, on the shore, has a very irregular appearance, and is inhabited chiefly by fisher-folk. Close to the eastern extremity of Seatown, but on much higher ground, is the New Town, which, built in 1822 and subsequent years in lieu of the demolished Old Town, presents a regular and pleasant aspect, with its open market-place and its three streets, respectively 300, 400, and 550 yards long, and which at first was planned to be fully double its existing size. It enjoys the most charming environs, in the sweep of its crescent bay, in the rocky grandeur of the neighbouring coast, and in the lawns and woods of Cullen House, away to the conical BRN HILL of Cullen (1050 feet), $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles to the SW. At the town itself are a post office, under Fochabers, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Union and North of Scotland Banks, 6 insurance agencies, gas-works, a public library, a news-room, and 3 hotels, to one of which, built in 1829, a town-hall is conjoined, with council, court, and ball rooms. The cruciform parish church, St Mary's, 5 furlongs SSW of the town, was founded by King Robert I., and made collegiate in 1543 for a provost, 6 prebendaries, and 2 singing boys, by Sir Alexander Ogilvie of Deskford, whose recumbent effigy surmounts a large and richly-ornamented tomb in a mural recess; as enlarged by an aisle about 1798, it contains 800 sittings. Other places of worship are Seafeld chapel of ease (1839; 450 sittings), a Free church, and an Independent chapel; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 348, and a grant of £329, 4s. In the cemetery is a grey granite obelisk, 14 feet high, erected in 1876 to the memory of Provost Smith. The Castlehill, an eminence overhanging the sea, is crowned by remains of an ancient fort, whence vitrified stones have been extracted; but whether this is the royal castle where died Elizabeth, the Bruce's queen, or whether it stood nearer Cullen House, is doubtful. The eminent physician, Sir James Clark, Bart. (1788-1870), was a native of Cullen. Its harbour was formed in 1817, and enlarged in 1834, by the Earl of Seafeld, at a cost of more than £10,000.

With a depth at the pier-head of $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet at neap, and of 12 at spring tides, it is one of the best artificial havens in the Moray Firth. The chief imports are coals, salt, and staves; and exports are herrings, dried fish, oats, potatoes, and timber. The catching and curing of fish is the staple industry; and there are also a boat-building yard, a rope and sail works, a woollen factory, and a brewery. Fairs for cattle and horses are held on the third Friday of May and the first Friday of November. Dating its burgh privileges from the reign of William the Lyon (1165-1214), Cullen is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, a billet master, and 6 other councillors; with ELGIN, Banff, Macduff, Peterhead, Kintore, and Inverurie, it returns a member



Seal of Cullen.

CULLENOCH

to parliament. Its parliamentary and municipal constituency numbered 322 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £3615, whilst the corporation revenue was £67. Pop. (1841) 1423, (1851) 1697, (1861) 1821, (1871) 2056, (1881) 2033.

The parish of Cullen, triangular in shape, is bounded N by the Moray Firth, E by Fordyce, and SW by Rathven. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile; its utmost width, from E to W, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and its area is 925 acres, of which $38\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, and 15 water. The coast-line, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, presents a bold rocky front to the Bay of Cullen, which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide across a chord drawn from Sear Nose to Logie Head, and which from that chord measures 7 furlongs to its innermost recess. Three singular masses of rock here have been named the Three Kings of Cullen, most likely after the Magi, or Three Kings of Cologne—Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar—whose skulls are shown in the cathedral there. The deep-channelled Burn of Deskford, otherwise known as Cullen Water (Gael. *cul-an*, 'back-lying water'), flows $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward along all the Rathven border; and the surface attains 143 feet above sea-level at the cemetery, and 211 towards the centre. A bed of stratified quartz, reposing conformably on a thick stratum of compact greywacke, underlies all the parish; Old Red sandstone forms two of the Three Kings, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of which are two patches of New Red sandstone, on disrupted greywacke and beneath beds of drift; and in the S is fine lias clay, well marked by lias fossils. The soil near the shore is a mixture of sand and gravel, and elsewhere ranges from strong clay or light loam to a fine rich loam incumbent on a soft clay bottom. Cullen House, near the parish church, is a huge pile erected at various periods; the whole, as remodelled and enlarged in 1861 by the late Mr David Bryce, is a noble specimen of Scottish Baronial architecture. It crowns a steep rock on the right bank of the Burn of Deskford, across which a one-arch bridge of 82 feet span leads to the grounds and park, which, beautiful with streams and lakelets, trim lawns and stately groves, extend far into Rathven parish, and among whose adornments is a graceful temple, commanding a splendid view over the neighbouring sea. The house itself is rich in works of art; and its charter-room contains a valuable series of documents, extending back three centuries from 1705. Sir Walter Ogilvie, Knight, of Auchleven, younger brother of that Sir John Ogilvie who received a grant of the castle of AIRLIE, towards the middle of the 15th century married Margaret, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Sinclair of Deskford and Findlater, and thereby acquired the said estates. His seventh descendant was in 1638 created Earl of FINDLATER. That title expired with James, seventh Earl, in 1811; and Cullen came to Ian Charles Grant-Ogilvie, eighth Earl of Seafield since 1701 (b. 1851; suc. 1881; d. 1884), who owned 48,946 acres in Banffshire, valued at £34,260 per annum. (See also CASTLE-GRANT.) Three lesser proprietors hold each an annual value of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. Cullen is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £226. Valuation, exclusive of burgh (1882), £1217, 4s. 10d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 1076, (1831) 1593, (1861) 1975, (1871) 2215, (1881) 2187. *Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Cullenoch, the ancient name of Laurieston, a village in Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 6 miles WNW of Castle-Douglas. It was the meeting-place of the Kirkcudbrightshire war committee of the Covenanters, constituted in 1640.

Cullen of Buchan. See GAMRIE.

Cullen Park, a mansion in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, close to Strathaven.

Cullen Water. See DESKFOED, BURN OF.

Cullerley. See ECHT.

Cullicudden, a hamlet and an ancient parish in Resolis parish, Ross-shire. The hamlet lies on the SE shore of Cromarty Firth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Invergordon, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ N of Inverness; at it are a public school and a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments.

CULLODEN

The parish, united to Kirkmichael subsequent to 1688, now forms the western district of Resolis. A fragment of its church is still standing. A quarry of sandstone suited for many kinds of public buildings, and varying in colour from red to deep yellow, has long been worked in the vicinity of the hamlet.

Cullin. See CUCHULLIN.

Cullisaid or **Cuil na Sith**, a loch in the SE of Tongue parish, Sutherland. Lying 390 feet above sea-level, it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs by 1, and sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Loyal.

Cullivoe, a hamlet and a bay in North Yell parish, Shetland, 40 miles N of Lerwick, under which the hamlet has a post and telegraph office.

Culloden (Gael. *cul-oitir*, 'back-lying coast-ridge'), an estate and a battlefield on the NE verge of Inverness-shire, in the parishes of Inverness, Croy, Daviot-Dunlichity, and Petty. Culloden House stands $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE by S of Culloden station on the Highland railway, this being close to the Firth of Beaully and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles ENE of Inverness. Backed by plantations, it commands a magnificent view, and 'has been renewed in an elegant style' since 1746, when our engraving shows it to have been a plain four-storied edifice, with battlemented front and central bell-turret. Within it hang portraits of 'Grey' Duncan Forbes (1572-1654), M.P. and provost of Inverness, who bought the estate from the laird of M'Intosh in 1626; of his great-grandson and namesake, the celebrated Lord President of the Court of Session (1685-1747); and of many others of the line—'a cluster,' Hill Burton observes, 'of open, handsome, and ingenious countenances.' The present and tenth laird, also a Duncan Forbes (b. 1851; suc. 1879), holds 5655 acres, valued at £4553 per annum.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the mansion is the battlefield, Culloden or Drummoissie Muir, a broad, flat, sandstone ridge that from 500 feet above sea-level sinks gently to 300 feet along the left bank of the river Nairn, across which rise the steeper heights of CROY and Dalrosc parish—Saddle Hill (1000 feet), Creagan Glas (1027), and Beinn Bhuidhe Mhor (1797). Planting and culture have somewhat changed its aspect, so that now it is but an opening in a wood,—an opening the size of a park of 6 or 8 acres,—traversed by a carriage road from Inverness to Nairn, and studded with grassy mounds that mark the graves of the slain. In the summer of 1881 these graves were cared for by the present proprietor, one stone being inscribed with the names of the clans M'Gillivray, M'Lean, and M'Lauchlan, whilst there are separate stones for Clan Stewart of Appin, Clan Cameron, and Clan M'Intosh, and two graves are marked 'Clans mixed.' Then on a new 'Great Cairn,' 20 feet in height, a slab has been placed, with this legend:—'The Battle of Culloden was fought on this moor, 16th April 1746. The graves of the gallant Highlanders who fought for Scotland and Prince Charlie are marked by the names of their clans.'

The invasion of England over and the battle of Falkirk won, the Highland army, from besieging Stirling Castle, retired to Inverness, where, on 12 April 1746, news reached them, scattered and disorganised, that the Duke of Cumberland had marched from Aberdeen. Forging the deep and rapid Spey, he on the 14th entered Nairn, where the Prince's outposts halted till he was within a mile of the town, beginning their retreat in sight of the British army. Next day, the Duke's birthday, the royal camp was a scene of festivity, provisions being plentifully supplied by a fleet of storeships that had followed along the coast; but the Prince, enjoying no such advantage, found himself forced to hasten the issue of the contest by a third appeal to arms. It was therefore resolved in a council of war to attack the enemy's camp in the night, and thus to compensate, so far as might be, for inferiority of numbers, and yet more for the want of cavalry and cannon. But as a surprise, to be successful, must be effected with speed and concert, it is manifest that prompt obedience and accurate calculation are indispensable. The Highlanders did not finish their preparations till the evening was far advanced,

and, the night being very dark, they could not complete their march until it was too late to hazard an onset with any prospect of advantage. Orders were therefore given for a retreat, and the wearied clansmen, retracing their steps under a load of melancholy and suspicion, resumed their original ground on Culloden Muir. In the opinion of the wisest among Charles's officers, his army, after a march at once so harassing and discouraging, should have taken up a position beyond the river Nairn, where the bank was high and inaccessible to cavalry. But to such reasonable proposals he turned a deaf ear, being moved by a romantic notion that it was unworthy of him to retire in the presence of an enemy, or even to avail himself of any superiority that might be attained by the judicious choice of a field of battle. He would rather await the onset of the Duke of Cumberland, who, profiting by the experience of Cope and Hawley, made his dispositions with much more skill and foresight than had been shown at Prestonpans or Falkirk.

Before commencing the march, written instructions, which had been communicated to the commanders of the different regiments, were read at the head of every company in the line. They ran, that if those to whom the charge of the train or baggage horses was entrusted should abscond or leave them, they should be punished with instant death; and that if any officer or soldier misconducted himself during the action, he should be sentenced. The infantry marched in three parallel divisions or columns, of five regiments each, headed by General Huske on the left, Lord Sempill on the right, and General Mordaunt in the centre. The artillery and baggage followed the first column on the right; and the dragoons and horse, led by Generals Hawley and Bland, were on the left, forming a fourth column. Forty of Kingston's horse and Argyllshire men led the van.

The charge of ranging the Highland army in line of battle on this important occasion was entrusted to O'Sullivan, who acted in the double capacity of adjutant and quartermaster-general. This officer, in the opinion of Lord George Murray, a high authority certainly, was utterly unfit for such a task, and committed gross blunders on every occasion of moment. In the present instance, he did not even visit the ground where the army was to be drawn up, and committed a 'fatal error' in omitting to throw down some park walls on the left of the English army, which being afterwards taken possession of by the Duke of Cumberland, it was found impossible to break the English lines from the destructive flank-fire opened therefrom on the right of the Highland army, as it advanced to the attack. While the Duke of Cumberland was forming his line of battle, Lord George Murray was very desirous to advance and demolish these walls; but as such a movement would have broken the line, the officers about him considered that the attempt would be dangerous, and he therefore did not make it.

The Highland army was drawn up in three lines. The first, or front line, consisted of the Athole brigade, which had the right, the Camerons, Stewarts of Appin, Frasers, M'Intoshes, M'Lauchlans, M'Leans, John Roy Stewart's regiment, and Farquharsons, united into one regiment; the M'Leods, Chisholms, M'Donalds of Clanranald, Keppoch, and Glegarry. The three M'Donald regiments formed the left. Lord George Murray commanded on the right, Lord John Drummond in the centre, and the Duke of Perth on the left, of the first line. There had been, a day or two before, a violent contention among the chiefs about precedence of rank. The M'Donalds claimed the right as their due, in support of which claim they stated, that as a reward for the fidelity of Angus M'Donald, Lord of the Isles, in protecting Robert the Bruce for upwards of nine months in his dominions, that prince, at the battle of Bannockburn, conferred the post of honour, the right, on the M'Donalds,—that this post had ever since been held by them, unless when yielded from courtesy, as to the chief of the M'Leans at the battle of Harlaw. Lord George Murray, however, maintained that, under the

Marquis of Montrose, the right had been assigned to the Athole men, and he insisted that that post should now be conferred upon them. In this unseasonable demand, Lord George is said to have been supported by Lochiel and his friends. Charles refused to decide a question with the merits of which he was imperfectly acquainted; but, as it was necessary to adjust the difference immediately, he prevailed upon the commanders of the M'Donald regiments to waive their pretensions in the present instance. The M'Donalds in general were far from being satisfied with the complaisance of their commanders, and, as they had occupied the post of honour at Prestonpans and Falkirk, they considered their deprivation of it on the present occasion ominous. The Duke of Perth, while he stood at the head of the Glegarry regiment, hearing the murmurs of the M'Donalds, said, that if they behaved with their wonted valour they would make a right of the left, and that he would change his name to M'Donald; but the haughty clansmen paid no heed to him.

The second line of the Highland army consisted of the Gordons under Lord Lewis Gordon, formed in column on the right, the French Royal Scots, the Irish piquets or brigade, Lord Kilmarnock's foot guards, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and Glenbucket's regiment in column on the left, flanked on the right by Fitz-James's dragoons, and Lord Elcho's horse-guards, and on the left by the Perth squadron, under Lords Strathallan and Pitsligo, and the Prince's body-guards under Lord Balmerino. General Stapleton had the command of this line. The third line, or reserve, consisted of the Duke of Perth's and Lord Ogilvy's regiments, under the last-mentioned nobleman. The Prince himself, surrounded by a troop of Fitz-James's horse, took his station on a very small eminence behind the centre of the first line, from which he had a complete view of the whole field of battle. The extremities of the front line and the centre were each protected by four pieces of cannon.

The English army continued steadily to advance in the order already described, and, after a march of eight miles, formed in line of battle, in consequence of the advance guard reporting that they perceived the Highland army at some distance making a motion towards them on the left. Finding, however, that the Highlanders were still at a considerable distance, and that the whole body did not move forward, the Duke of Cumberland resumed his march, and continued to advance till within a mile of the enemy, when he ordered a halt, and, after reconnoitring the position of the Highlanders, re-formed his army for battle in three lines, and in the following order.

The first line consisted of six regiments, viz., the Royals (the 1st), Cholmondeley's (the 34th), Price's (the 14th), the Scots Fusileers (the 21st), Mour's (the 37th), and Barrel's (the 4th). The Earl of Albemarle had the command of this line. In the intermediate spaces between each of these regiments were placed two pieces of cannon, making ten in all. The second line consisted of five regiments, viz., those of Pulteney (the 13th), Bligh (the 20th), Sempill (the 25th), Ligonier (the 48th), and Wolfe's (the 8th), and was under the command of General Huske. Three pieces of cannon were placed between the exterior regiments of this line and those next them. The third line or *corps de reserve*, under Brigadier Mordaunt, consisted of four regiments, viz., Batarean's (the 62d), Howard's (the 3d), Fleming's (the 36th), and Blakeney's (the 27th), flanked by Kingston's dragoons (the 3d). The order in which the regiments of the different lines are enumerated is that in which they stood from right to left. The flanks of the front line were protected on the left by Kerr's dragoons (the 11th), consisting of three squadrons, commanded by Lord Ancrum, and on the right by Cobham's dragoons (the 10th), consisting also of three squadrons, under General Bland, with the additional security of a morass, extending towards the sea; but, thinking himself quite safe on the right, the Duke afterwards ordered these last to the left, to aid in

an intended attack upon the right flank of the Highlanders. The Argyll men, with the exception of 140, who were upon the left of the reserve, remained in charge of the baggage.

The dispositions of both armies are considered to have been well arranged; but both were better calculated for defence than for attack. The arrangement of the English army is generally considered to have been superior to that of the Highlanders; as, from the regiments in the second and third lines being placed directly behind the vacant spaces between the regiments in the lines before them, the Duke of Cumberland, in the event of one regiment in the front line being broken, could immediately bring up two to supply its place. But this opinion is questionable, as the Highlanders had a column on the flanks of the second line, which might have been used either for extension or *échelon* movement towards any point to the centre, to support either the first or the second line.

In the dispositions described, and about the distance of a mile from one another, did the two armies stand for some time, each expecting the other to advance. Whatever may have been the feelings of Prince Charles on this occasion, those of the Duke of Cumberland appear to have been far from enviable. The thoughts of Prestonpans and Falkirk could not but raise in him direful apprehensions for the result of a battle affecting the very existence of his father's crown; and that he placed but a doubtful reliance upon his troops is evident from a speech which he now made to his army. He said that they were about to fight in defence of their king, religion, liberties, and property, and that if only they stood firm he had no doubt he should lead them on to certain victory; but that as he would much rather be at the head of one thousand brave and resolute men than of ten thousand mixed with cowards, if there were any amongst them, who, through timidity, were diffident of their courage, or others, who, from conscience or inclination, felt a repugnance to perform their duty, he begged them to retire immediately, and promised them free pardon for so doing, since by remaining they might dispirit or disorder the other troops, and bring dishonour and disgrace on the army under his command.

As the Highlanders remained in their position, the Duke of Cumberland again put his army in marching order, and, after it had advanced, with fixed bayonets, within half a mile of the front line of the Highlanders, it again formed as before. In this last movement the English army had to pass a piece of hollow ground, which was so soft and swampy, that the horses which drew the cannon sank; and some of the soldiers, after slinging their firelocks and unyoking the horses, had to drag the cannon across the bog. As by this last movement the army advanced beyond the morass which protected the right flank, the Duke immediately ordered up Kingston's horse from the reserve, and a small squadron of Cobham's dragoons, which had been patrolling, to cover it; and to extend his line, and prevent his being outflanked on the right, he also at the same time ordered up Pulteney's regiment (the 13th), from the second line to the right of the Royals; and Fleming's (the 36th), Howard's (the 3d), and Batareau's (the 62d), to the right of Bligh's (the 20th) in the second line, leaving Blakeney's (the 27th) as a reserve.

During an interval of about half an hour some manoeuvring took place, in attempts by each army to outflank the other. Meanwhile a heavy shower of sleet came on, which, though discouraging to the Duke's army, from the recollection of the untoward occurrence at Falkirk, was not considered very dangerous, as they had now the wind at their backs. To encourage his men, the Duke of Cumberland rode along the lines addressing himself hurriedly to every regiment as he passed. He exhorted his men to rely chiefly upon their bayonets, and to allow the Highlanders to mingle with them, that they might make them 'know the men they had to deal with.' After the changes mentioned had been executed, His Highness took his station behind the

Royals, between the first and the second line, and almost in front of the left of Howard's regiment, waiting for the expected attack. Meanwhile, a singular occurrence took place, characteristic of the self-devotion which the Highlanders were ready on all occasions to manifest towards the Prince and his cause. Conceiving that by assassinating the Duke of Cumberland he would confer an essential service on the Prince, a Highlander resolved, at the certain sacrifice of his own life, to make the attempt. With this intention he entered the English lines as a deserter, and, being granted quarter, was allowed to go through the ranks. He wandered about with apparent indifference, eyeing the different officers as he passed along, and it was not long till an opportunity occurred, as he conceived, for executing his fell purpose. The Duke having ordered Lord Bury, one of his aides-de-camp, to reconnoitre, his lordship crossed the path of the Highlander, who, mistaking him, from his dress, for the Duke (the regimentals of both being similar), instantly seized a musket from the ground, and discharged it at his lordship. He missed his aim, and a soldier, who was standing by, shot him dead on the spot.

The advance of Lord Bury to within a hundred yards of the insurgents appears to have been considered by the Highlanders as the proper occasion for beginning the battle. Taking off their bonnets, they set up a loud shout, which being answered by the royal troops with a huzza, the Highlanders about one o'clock commenced a cannonade on the right, which was followed by the cannon on the left; but the fire from the latter, owing to the want of cannoners, was, after one round, discontinued. The first volley from the right seemed to create some confusion on the left of the royal army, but so badly were the cannon served and pointed, that though the cannonade was continued upwards of half an hour, only one man in Bligh's regiment, who had a leg carried off by a cannon-ball, received any injury. After the Highlanders had continued firing for a short time, Colonel Belford, who directed the cannon of the Duke's army, opened fire from the cannon in the front line, at first aiming chiefly at the horse, probably either because from their conspicuous situation they offered a better mark than the infantry, or because it was supposed that Charles was among them. Such was the accuracy of the aim taken by the royal artillery, that several balls entered the ground among the horses' legs and bespattered the Prince with the mud that they raised; and one of them struck the horse on which he rode two inches above the knee. The animal became so unmanageable, that Charles was obliged to change him for another, and one of his servants, who stood behind with a led horse in his hand, was killed on the spot. Observing that the wall on the right flank of the Highland army prevented him from attacking on that point, the Duke ordered Colonel Belford to continue the cannonade, with the view of provoking the Highlanders and drawing them on to attack. They, on the other hand, endeavoured to lure the royal army forward, and sent down several parties by way of defiance. Some of these approached three several times within a hundred yards of the right of the enemy, firing their pistols and brandishing their swords; but with the exception of the small squadron of horse on the right, which advanced a little, the line remained immovable.

Meanwhile, Lord George Murray, observing that a squadron of the English dragoons and a party of foot, consisting of two companies of the Argyllshire men, and one of Lord Loudon's Highlanders, had detached themselves from the left of the royal army, and were marching down towards the river Nairn, conceived that it was their intention to flank the Highlanders, or to come upon their rear when engaged in front, so directed Gordon of Avochy to advance with his battalion, and prevent the foot from entering the enclosure. But before this battalion could reach them, they had broken into it, and throwing down part of the east wall, and afterwards a piece of the west wall in the rear of the second line, made a free passage for the dragoons, who formed in the

rear of the Prince's army. Upon this, Lord George ordered the guards and Fitz-James's horse to form opposite to the dragoons to keep them in check. Each party stood upon one side of a ravine, the ascent to which was so steep, that neither could venture across in presence of the other with safety. The foot remained within the enclosure, and Avochy's battalion was ordered to watch their motions.

It was now high time for the Highlanders to come to a close engagement. Lord George had sent Colonel Kerr to the Prince, to know if he should begin the attack; the Prince ordered him to do so, but his lordship, for some reason or other, delayed advancing. It is probable he expected that the Duke would come forward, and that by remaining where he was, and retaining the wall and a small farmhouse on his right, he would avoid the risk of being flanked. Perhaps he waited for the advance of the left wing, which, being not so far forward as the right, was directed to begin the attack, and orders had been sent to the Duke of Perth to that effect; but the left remained motionless. Anxious for the attack, Charles sent a fresh order by an aide-de-camp to Lord George Murray, but his Lordship never received it, as the bearer was killed by a cannon-ball while on his way to the right. He sent a message about the same time to Lochiel, desiring him to urge upon Lord George the necessity of an immediate attack.

Galled beyond endurance by the fire of the English, which carried destruction among the clans, the Highlanders grew clamorous, and called aloud to be led forward without further delay. Unable any longer to restrain their impatience, Lord George had just resolved upon an immediate advance; but before he had time to issue the order along the line, the M'Intoshes, with a heroism worthy of that brave clan, rushed forward enveloped in the smoke of the enemy's cannon. The fire of the centre field-pieces, and a discharge of musketry from the Scotch Fusiliers, forced them to incline a little to the right; but all the regiments to their right, led on by Lord George Murray in person, and the united regiment of the M'Lauchlans and M'Leans on their left, coming down close after them, the whole moved forward together at a pretty quick pace. When within pistol-shot of the English line, they received a murderous fire, not only in front from some field-pieces, which for the first time were loaded now with grape, but in flank from a side battery supported by the Campbells, and Lord Loudon's Highlanders. Whole ranks were swept away by the terrible fire of the English. Yet, notwithstanding the carnage in their ranks, the Highlanders continued to advance, and, after giving their fire close to the English line, which, from the density of the smoke, was scarcely visible even within pistol-shot, the right wing, consisting of the Athole Highlanders and the Camerons, rushed onward sword in hand, and broke through Barrel's and Monroe's regiments, which stood on the left of the first line. These regiments bravely defended themselves with their spon-toons and bayonets; but such was the impetuosity of the onset, that they would have been cut to pieces had they not been supported by two regiments from the second line, on whose approach they retired behind the regiments on their right, after sustaining a loss in killed and wounded of upwards of 200 men. After breaking through these two regiments, the Highlanders hurried forward to attack the left of the second line. They were met by a tremendous fire of grape from the three field-pieces on the left of the second line, and by a discharge of musketry from Bligh's and Sempill's regiments, which carried havoc through their ranks, and made them at first recoil; but, maddened by despair, and utterly regardless of their lives, they rushed upon an enemy whom they felt but could not see amid the cloud of smoke in which the assailants were wrapped. By the Stewarts of Appin, the Frasers, the M'Intoshes, and the other centre regiments, a charge as fierce was made on the foe before them, driving them back upon the second line, which they also attempted to break; but,

finding themselves unable, they gave up the contest, not, however, until numbers had been cut down at the cannon's mouth. While advancing towards the second line, Lord George Murray, in attempting to dismount from his horse, which had become unmanageable, was thrown; but, recovering himself, he ran to the rear and brought up two or three regiments from the second line to support the first; but though they gave their fire, nothing could be done,—all was lost. Unable to break the second line, and terribly cut up by the fire of Wolfe's regiment, and by Cobham's and Kerr's dragoons, who had formed *en potence* on their right flank, the right wing also gave up the contest, and, turning about, cut their way back, sword in hand, through those who had advanced and formed on the ground they had passed over in charging to their front.

In consequence of the unwillingness of the left to advance first as directed, Lord George Murray had sent the order to attack from right to left; but, hurried by the impetuosity of the M'Intoshes, the right and centre did not wait till the order, which required some minutes in the delivery, had been communicated along the line. Thus the right and centre had considerably the start, and, quickening their pace as they went along, had closed with the front line of the English army before the left had got half way over the ground that separated the two armies. The difference between the right and centre and the left was rendered still more considerable from the circumstance, as noted by an eye-witness, that the two armies were not exactly parallel to one another, the right of the Prince's army being nearer the Duke's than the left. Nothing could be more unfortunate for the Prince than this isolated attack, as it was only by a general shock on the whole of the English line that he had any chance of victory.

The clan regiments on the left of the line, fearful that they would be flanked by Pulteney's regiment and the horse which had been brought up from the *corps de reserve*, held back. After receiving the fire of the regiments opposite to them, they answered it by a general discharge, and drew their swords for the attack; but, observing that the right and centre had given way, they turned their backs and fled without striking a blow. Stung to the quick by the misconduct of the M'Donalds, the gallant Keppoch advanced with drawn sword in one hand and pistol in the other; but he had not gone far when a musket-shot brought him down. He was followed by Donald Roy M'Donald, formerly a lieutenant in his own regiment, and now a captain in Clanranald's, who, on Keppoch's falling, entreated him not to throw away his life, assuring him that his wound was not mortal, and that he might easily join his regiment in the retreat; but—with the exclamation, 'My God! have the children of my tribe forsaken me?'—Keppoch refused to listen to the solicitations of his clansman, and, after recommending him to look to himself, and receiving another shot, he fell to rise no more.

Fortunately for the Highlanders, the English army did not follow up the advantage it had gained by an immediate pursuit. Kingston's horse at first chased the M'Donalds, some of whom were almost surrounded by them; but they were kept in check by the French piquets. The dragoons on the left of the English line were in like manner kept at bay by Ogilvy's regiment, which faced about upon them several times. After these ineffectual attempts, the English cavalry on the right and left met in the centre; and, the front line having dressed its ranks, orders were issued for the whole to advance in pursuit.

Charles, who, from the small eminence on which he stood, had observed with the deepest concern the defeat and flight of the clans, was about to advance to rally them, contrary to the earnest entreaties of Sir Thomas Sheridan and others, who assured him that he would not succeed. All their expostulations would, it is said, have failed, had not General O'Sullivan laid hold of the bridle of Charles's horse, and led him off the field. It was, indeed, full time to retire, as the whole army was now in full retreat, followed by Cumberland's forces.

To protect the Prince and secure his escape, most of his horse assembled about his person; but there was little danger, as the victors advanced very leisurely, and confined themselves to cutting down defenceless stragglers who fell in their way. After leaving the field, Charles put himself at the head of the right wing, which retired in such order that the cavalry sent to pursue could make no impression on it.

At a short distance from the field of battle, Charles separated his army into two parts. One of these divisions, consisting, with the exception of the Frasers, of the whole of the Highlanders and the low country regiments, crossed the river Nairn, and proceeded towards Badenoch; the other, comprising the Frasers, Lord John Drummond's regiment, and the French piquets, took the road to Inverness. The first division passed within pistol-shot of the body of English cavalry which, before the action, had formed in the rear of the Highland army, without the least interruption. An English officer, who had the temerity to advance a few paces to seize a Highlander, was instantly cut down by him and killed on the spot. The Highlander, instead of running away, deliberately stooped down, and, pulling out a watch from the pocket of his victim, rejoined his companions. From the evenness of the ground over which it had to pass, the smaller body of the Prince's army was less fortunate, as it suffered considerably from the attacks of the Duke's light horse before it reached Inverness. Numerous small parties, which had detached themselves from the main body, fell under the sabres of the cavalry; and many of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, who, from motives of curiosity, had come out to witness the battle, were slaughtered without mercy by the ferocious soldiery, who, from the similarity of garb, were perhaps unable to distinguish them from Charles's troops. This indiscriminate massacre continued all the way from the field of battle to a place called Mill-burn, within a mile of Inverness. Not content with the profusion of bloodshed in the heat of action and during the pursuit, the infuriated soldiery, provoked by their disgraces at Prestonpans and Falkirk, traversed the field of battle, and massacred in cold blood the maimed and dying. Even some officers, whose station in society, apart altogether from feelings of humanity, to which they were utter strangers, should have made them superior to this vulgar triumph of base and illiberal minds, joined in the work of assassination. To extenuate the atrocities committed in the battle, and the subsequent slaughters, a forged regimental order, bearing to be signed by Lord George Murray, by which the Highlanders were enjoined to refuse quarter to the royal troops, was afterwards published, it is said under the auspices of the Duke of Cumberland; but the deception was easily seen through. As no such order was alluded to in the official accounts of the battle, and as, at the interview which took place between the Earl of Kilmarnock and Lord Balmerino, on the morning of their execution, both these noblemen stated their entire ignorance of it, no doubt whatever can exist of the forgery. The conduct of Charles and his followers, who never indulged in any triumph over their vanquished foes, but always treated them with humanity and kindness, high as it is, stands higher still in contrast with that of the royal troops and their commander.

From the characteristic bravery of the Highlanders, and their contempt of death, it is likely that some of those who perished, as well on the field after the battle as in the flight, did not yield their lives without a desperate struggle; and history has preserved one case of individual prowess, in the person of Golice Macbane, that deserves to be recorded. This man, who is represented to have been of the gigantic stature of 6 feet 4½ inches, was beset by a party of dragoons. Assailed, he set his back against a wall, and, although covered with wounds, defended himself with target and claymore against the onset. Some officers, who observed the unequal conflict, were so struck with the desperate bravery of Macbane, that they gave orders to save him;

but the dragoons, exasperated by his resistance, and the dreadful havoc he had made among their companions, thirteen of whom lay dead at his feet, would not desist till they had cut him down.

According to the official accounts published by the government, the royal army had only 50 men killed, and 259 wounded, including 18 officers, 4 of whom were killed. Lord Robert Kerr, second son of the Marquis of Lothian, and captain of grenadiers in Barrel's regiment, was the only person of distinction killed; he fell covered with wounds, at the head of his company, when the Highlanders attacked his regiment. The loss on the opposite side was never ascertained with any degree of precision. The number of the slain is stated, in some publications of the period, to have amounted to upwards of 2000 men, but these accounts are exaggerated. The loss could not, however, be much short of 1200 men. The Athole brigade alone lost more than the half of its officers and men, and some of the centre battalions came off with scarcely a third of their men. The M'Intoshes, who were the first to attack, suffered most. With the exception of three only, all the officers of this brave regiment, including M'Gillivray of Drumnaglass, its colonel, the lieutenant-colonel, and major, were killed in the attack. All the other centre regiments also lost several officers. M'Lauchlan, colonel of the united regiment of M'Lauchlan and M'Lean, was killed by a cannon-ball in the beginning of the action, and M'Lean of Drimmin, who, as lieutenant-colonel, succeeded to the command, met a similar fate from a random shot. He had three sons in the regiment, one of whom fell in the attack, and, when leading off the shattered remains of his forces, he missed the other two, and, in returning to look after them, received the fatal bullet. Charles Fraser, younger of Inverallochie, lieutenant-colonel of the Fraser regiment, and, in the absence of the Master of Lovat, commander of it on this occasion, was also killed. When riding over the field after the battle, the Duke of Cumberland observed this brave youth lying wounded. Raising himself upon his elbow, he looked at the Duke, who, offended at him, said to one of his officers: 'Wolfe, shoot me that Highland scoundrel who thus dares to look on us with so insolent a stare.' Wolfe, horrified at the inhuman order, replied that his commission was at his royal highness's disposal, but that he would never consent to become an executioner. Other officers refusing to commit this act of butchery, a private soldier, at the command of the Duke, shot the hapless youth before his eyes. The Appin regiment had 17 officers and gentlemen slain, and 10 wounded; and the Athole brigade, which lost fully half its men, had 19 officers killed and 4 wounded. The fate of the heroic Keppoch has been already mentioned. Among the wounded, the principal was Lochiel, who was shot in both ankles with grape-shot at the head of his regiment, after discharging his pistol, and while in the act of drawing his sword. On falling, his two brothers, between whom he was advancing, raised him up, and carried him off the field in their arms. To add to his misfortunes, Charles also lost a considerable number of gentlemen, his most devoted adherents, who had charged on foot in the first rank.

Lord Strathallan was the only person of distinction that fell among the low country regiments. Lord Kilmarnock and Sir John Wedderburn were taken prisoners. The former, in the confusion of the battle, mistook, amidst the smoke, a party of English dragoons for Fitz-James's horse, and was taken. Having lost his hat, he was led bare-headed to the front line of the English infantry. His son, Lord Boyd, who held a commission in the English army, unable to restrain his feelings, left the ranks, and, going up to his unfortunate parent, took off his own hat, placed it on his father's head, and returned to his place without uttering a word.

At other times, and under different circumstances, a battle like that of Culloden would have been regarded as an ordinary occurrence, of which, when all matters were duly considered, the victors could make small boast. The Highland army did not exceed 5000 fight-

ing men; and when it is considered that they had been two days without sleep, were exhausted by the march of the preceding night, and had scarcely tasted food for forty-eight hours, the wonder is that they fought so well as they did, against an army almost double in point of numbers, and labouring under none of the disadvantages to which, in a more especial manner, the overthrow of the Highlanders is to be ascribed. Nevertheless, as the spirits of the great majority of the nation had been sunk to the lowest state of despondency by the reverses of the royal arms at Prestonpans and Falkirk, this unlooked-for event was hailed as one of the greatest military achievements of ancient or modern times; and the Duke of Cumberland, who had, in consequence, an addition of £25,000 per annum made to his income by parliament, was regarded as the greatest hero of ancient or modern times. In its consequences, as entirely and for ever destructive of the claims of the unfortunate house of Stuart, the battle was one of the most important ever fought. Though vanquished, the Highlanders retired from the field with honour, and free from that foul reproach which has fixed an indelible stain upon the memories of the victors.

After the carnage of the day had ceased, the brutal soldiery, who, from the fiendish delight which they took in sprinkling one another with the blood of the slain, 'looked,' as stated by one of themselves, 'like so many butchers rather than an army of Christian soldiers,' dined on the field of battle. After his men had finished their repast, the Duke of Cumberland marched forward to take possession of Inverness, and on his way received a letter, which had been addressed to General Bland, signed by six of the French officers in the insurgent army, offering in behalf of themselves and their men to surrender unconditionally to His Royal Highness. As he was about to enter the town he was met by a drummer, who brought him a message from General Stapleton, offering to surrender and asking quarter. On receiving this communication, the Duke ordered Sir Joseph Yorke, one of his officers, to alight from his horse, and pencil a note to General Stapleton, assuring him of fair quarter and honourable treatment. The town was then taken possession of by Captain Campbell, of Sempill's regiment, with his company of grenadiers.

Notwithstanding the massacres which were committed immediately after the battle, a considerable number of wounded Highlanders still survived, some of whom had taken refuge in a few cottages adjoining the field of battle, while others lay scattered among the neighbouring inclosures. Many of these men might have recovered if ordinary attention had been paid to them; but the stern Duke, considering that those who had risen in rebellion against his father were not entitled to the rights of humanity, entirely neglected them. But, barbarous as such conduct was, it was only the prelude to enormities of a still more revolting description. At first the victors conceived that they had completed the work of death by killing all the wounded they could discover; but when they were informed that some still survived, they resolved to despatch them. A Mr Hossack, who had filled the situation of provost of Inverness, and who had, under the direction of President Forbes, performed important services to the government, having gone to pay his respects to the Duke of Cumberland, found Generals Hawley and Huske deliberating on this inhuman design. Observing them intent upon their object, and actually proceeding to make out orders for killing the wounded Highlanders, he ventured to remonstrate against such a barbarous step. 'As his majesty's troops have been happily successful against the rebels, I hope,' he said, 'your excellencies will be so good as to mingle mercy with judgment.' Hawley, in a rage, cried out, 'D—n the puppy! does he pretend to dictate here? Carry him away!' Another officer ordered Hossack to be kicked out, and the order was obeyed with such instantaneous precision, that the ex-provost found himself at the bottom of two flights of steps almost in a twinkling.

In terms of the cruel instructions alluded to, a party

was despatched from Inverness the day after the battle to put to death all the wounded they might find in the inclosures adjoining the field of Culloden. These orders were fulfilled with a punctuality and deliberation that is sickening to read of. Instead of despatching their unfortunate victims on the spot where they found them, the soldiers dragged them from the places where they lay weltering in their gore, and, having ranged them on some spots of rising ground, poured in volleys of musketry upon them. Next day parties were sent to search all the houses in the neighbourhood of the field of battle, with instructions to carry thither all the wounded Highlanders they could find and despatch them. Many were in consequence murdered; and the young laird of M'Leod was heard frankly to declare, that on this occasion he himself saw seventy-two persons killed in cold blood. The feelings of humanity were not, however, altogether obliterated in the hearts of some of the officers, who spared a few of the wounded. In one instance the almost incredible cruelty of the soldiery was strikingly exemplified. At a short distance from the field of battle there stood a small hut, used for sheltering sheep and goats in cold and stormy weather, into which some of the wounded had crawled. On discovering them the soldiers immediately secured the door, to prevent egress, and thereupon set fire to the hut in several places, and all the persons within, to the number of between thirty and forty, perished in the flames.

Another instance of fiendish cruelty occurred the same day. Almost immediately after the battle, nineteen wounded officers of the Highland army, unable to follow their retiring companions, secreted themselves in a small plantation near Culloden House. Thence they were afterwards carried to the courtyard of the mansion, where they remained two days in great torture weltering in their blood, and without the least medical aid or attention but such as they received from the President's steward, who, at the hazard of his own life, alleviated the sufferings of his unhappy countrymen by several acts of kindness. These wretched sufferers were now tied with ropes by the brutal soldiery, thrown into carts, and carried out to a park wall at a short distance from Culloden House. Dragged out of the carts, they were ranged in order along the wall, and were told by the officer in command of the party to prepare for death. Such of them as retained the use of their limbs fell down upon their knees in prayer; but they had little time allowed them to invoke mercy, for in a minute the soldiers received orders to fire, and, from a distance of only two or three yards, the unfortunate gentlemen were almost all instantly shot dead. To complete the butchery, the soldiers were ordered to club their muskets and dash out the brains of such as showed any symptoms of life, an order which, horrible to tell, was actually fulfilled. A gentleman named John Fraser, who had been an officer in the Master of Lovat's regiment, alone survived. He had received a ball, and, being observed to be still alive, was struck on the face by a soldier with the butt end of his musket. Though one of his cheek-bones and the upper part of his nose were broken, and one of his eyes dashed out by the blow, he still lived, but the party, thinking they had killed him, left him for dead. He would probably have expired, had not the attention of Lord Boyd, son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, when riding past, been fortunately attracted by the number of dead bodies lying together. Espying, at a little distance from the heap, one body stirring, his lordship went up, and having ascertained from the mouth of the sufferer who he was, ordered his servant to carry Mr Fraser to a cottage near at hand, where he lay concealed for three months. He lived several years afterwards, but was a cripple for life.

See *The Culloden Papers, 1625-1748* (1815); Hill Burton's *Life of Duncan Forbes* (1848), and vol. viii., pp. 486-496, of his *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); Robert Chambers's *History of the Rebellion* (1847); and Alex. Charles Ewald's *Life and Times of Prince Charles Stuart* (2 vols., 1876).

Cullow, a farm in the parish and near the hamlet of

CULLY

Cortachy, NW Forfarshire, 5 miles N of Kirriemuir. A sheep fair is held here on the last Friday of April.

Cully. See CALLY.

Cullykhan, a romantic ravine in the E of Gamrie parish, Banffshire, traversed by a brook, and descending to the sea, near Troup House.

Culmallie. See GOLSPIE.

Culquhanny. See COLQUHONY.

Culrain, a station in Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, on the Highland railway, 3 miles NW of Ardgay, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Near it is Culrain Lodge.

Culross (Gael. 'back or neck of the peninsula'), a small town and a parish in the detached district of Perthshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town



Seal of Culross.

stands on the Firth of Forth, 2½ miles SSE of East Grange station, this being 6 miles W by N of Dunfermline, and 7¾ ESE of Alloa. It occupies the face of a brae, amid gardens and fruit-trees, and, as seen from the Firth, has a pleasing and picturesque aspect; but, once a place of importance, it has fallen into great decay. It had a Cistercian abbey which possessed much wealth, and worked large neighbouring coal mines; it conducted so great a trade in salt and coal that sometimes as many as 170 foreign vessels lay off it simultaneously in the Firth, to receive the produce of its salt-pans and its mines; it carried on a great manufacture of the round iron baking-plates called girdles, which, as noticed in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, rendered its hammermen pre-eminently famous; and it acquired, towards the close of the 18th century, extensive works for the extraction of tar, naphtha, and volatile salt from coal. It lost, however, all these sources of prosperity, and with them its proper characteristics as a town; and it now is an old-world, sequestered place, whose chief attractions are its beautiful surroundings and various architectural antiquities, of which the 'Palace,' a house near the west end of the burgh, bearing dates 1597 and 1611, is one of the most interesting. Its abbey, dedicated to SS. Mary, Andrew, and Serf, was founded in 1217 by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, and, with the lands belonging to it, was granted to Sir James Colville, who, in 1609, was created Lord Colville of Culross. The aisleless choir, First Pointed in style, remains of the abbey church, together with a fine, lofty, and very perfect western tower, originally central, of early Second Pointed character; and the former, as modernised about 1824, serves as the parish church, containing nearly 700 sittings. The rest of the abbey is in ruins. A recess on the N side of the church is the burial-place of the Bruce family, and shows white alabaster effigies of Sir George Bruce (*ob.* 1625), his lady, and their eight children, and a niche for the silver casket in which was enshrined the heart of Edward, Lord Bruce, who fell in a duel near Bergen-op-Zoom in

CULROSS

1613. Culross Abbey House, in the near vicinity of the church, was built in 1608 by Edward, Lord Bruce of Kinross; and, bought from the Earl of Dundonald by Sir Robert Preston, by him was nearly demolished, and afterwards rebuilt in 1830, being now a spacious edifice, delightfully situated, commanding an extensive prospect of the basin of the Forth, and having in its policies a medlar tree and a noble Spanish chestnut, 80 feet high, and 19½ in girth at 1 foot from the ground. It again belongs to the Bruces in the person of the Right Honourable Robert Preston Bruce, M.P., brother of the Earl of Elgin. (See BROOMHALL.) The ancient parish church, ½ mile W by N of the abbey, was formally superseded by the abbey church in 1633, and is now represented by some ruins of Norman or First Pointed origin, with several interesting tombstones. At the E end of the town are vestiges of a chapel, built in 1503 by Robert Blackadder, Archbishop of Glasgow, and dedicated to St Mungo or Kentigern, who is commonly stated to have been educated by St Serf at the monastery of Culross, against which Skene maintains that Kentigern died in extreme old age in 603, and that Servanus did not found the church of Culross till between the years 697 and 706 (*Celt. Scotland*, ii. 31, 184, 257). Anyhow an Episcopal church, Transition Norman in style, with nave, apse, N organ chamber, and bell-gable, containing a chime of three bells, was dedicated to St Serf in 1876. There are also a Free church and an endowed school, called Geddes' Institution, which, rebuilt by the late Miss Davidson at a cost of £1500, gives education to twenty boys and girls, and possesses one free Edinburgh bursary. A public school, with accommodation for 140 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 103, and a grant of £92, 7s. 6d. To the E of the town are remains of a hospital founded for twelve poor aged persons in 1637 by the first Earl of Elgin, but the revenue has been alienated, and no recipients of the charity now live in the parish. Charities of considerable value were instituted also by Dr Bill, Sir Robert Preston, and Miss Halkerston of Carskerdo. The town has a post office under Dunfermline, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, 2 inns, a plain town-house, and a fair on the third Tuesday of July. Erected into a burgh of barony in 1484, and into a royal burgh in 1588, it is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors; and unites with STIRLING, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Queensferry in returning a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency numbered 59 in 1882, when the annual value of real property amounted to £1647, while the corporation revenue for 1881 was £51. Pop. (1851) 605, (1861) 517, (1871) 467, (1881) 373. Houses (1881) 96 inhabited, 22 vacant.

The parish, containing also the villages of Blairburn, Comrie, and Low Valleyfield, is bounded NW by Clackmannan, NE and E by Saline, Carnock, and Torryburn in Fife, S by the Firth of Forth, SW and W by Tulliallan. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 4 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ and 3¾ miles; and its area is 8949 acres, of which 1311½ are foreshore and 54 water. The surface rises abruptly from the shore to 250 feet above sea-level behind Low Valleyfield, and undulates thence, in gentle inequalities, throughout most of the parish, attaining 317 feet near Mountclaret in the N, but nowhere forming anything that deserves to be called a hill. Bluther and Grange Burns are the chief streams. The rocks are mainly carboniferous; but, with the exception of Blairhall, the once extensive collieries are now too much exhausted to afford a profitable return. One pit near Culross Abbey House was carried almost a mile beneath the Firth, communicating there by a sea-shaft with an insulated wharf for the shipping of its coal; and was reckoned one of the greatest wonders in Scotland, but was drowned by the great storm of March 1625. Tradition relates that James VI., revisiting his native country in 1617, and dining at the Abbey House, expressed a desire to see this mine; that he was brought by his host, Sir George Bruce, to the said wharf; and that, on seeing himself surrounded by the waves, he raised his customary cry of

Treason.' Whereon Sir George, pointing to an elegant pinnace moored at the wharf, offered him the choice of going ashore in it, or of returning by the way he came; and the King, preferring the shortest way, was taken directly ashore, expressing much satisfaction at what he had beheld (Forsyth's *Beauties of Scotland*, 1805). Ironstone occurs in thin seams between beds of clay slate, in different places, though not plentifully enough to defray the expense of working; and a bed of limestone 18 feet thick is found in one place at an awkward inclination. Fire-clay also occurs, and has been used for pottery. The soil, for the most part argillaceous, is mixed in many places with sand, and rests commonly on masses of sandstone or shale. Natives were Robert Pont (1529-1606), churchman and senator of the College of Justice; Henry Hunter, D.D. (1741-1802), a distinguished divine; and Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of Dundonald (1775-1860), author of *Autobiography of a Seaman*. The principal mansions are Culross Abbey, Culross Park, Valleyfield, Comrie Castle, Blair Castle, Brankston Grange, Balgownie Lodge (old but modernised), and DUNIMARLE Castle, whose predecessor was till lately the supposed scene of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, and 16 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife, Culross has been a collegiate charge since about 1640, when the town was at the height of its prosperity; the stipend of each minister is on an average £200. Valuation (1877) £8132, 2s. 6d., (1883) £6746, 17s. 1d. Pop. (1801) 1502, (1831) 1488, (1861) 1423, (1871) 1354, (1881) 1130.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869. See *The Legends and Commemorative Celebrations of St Kentigern* (Edinb. 1872); the Rev. A. W. Hallen's 'Notes on the Secular and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Culross,' in vol. xii. of *Procs. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (1878); and D. Beveridge's *Culross and Tulliallan* (Edinb. 1885).

Culroy, a hamlet in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles N of Maybole town.

Culsalmond, a hamlet and a parish in Garioch district, Aberdeenshire. The hamlet—a farm-house, the church, and the manse—stands at 600 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of the Ury, 4½ miles NNE of its post-town and station, Insch, this being 27½ miles NW of Aberdeen.

Containing also Colpy post-office hamlet, and bounded N by Fergie, NE by Auchterless, E by Rayne, S by Oyne, SW and W by Insch, the parish has an utmost length from N to S of 5 miles, a varying width from E to W of 1½ and 3½ miles, and an area of 6995 acres, of which 1 is water. The drainage is carried south-south-eastward by the upper URY; and the surface, sinking in the S to 310 feet above sea-level, thence rises northward to 431 feet at Little Ledikin, 521 near Mellenside, 607 at Fallow Hill, 1078 at the wooded Hill of Skares, and 1249 at the Hill of Tillymorgan. A fine blue slate was quarried prior to 1860; and a vein of ironstone, extending across the parish from Rayne to Insch, was proved, by specimens sent to Carron works, to contain a large proportion of good iron. A subterranean moss, in some parts more than 8 feet deep, occurs on Pulquhite farm; and a strong mineral spring, said to be beneficial in scrofulous complaints, is at Saughen-loan. The soil is mainly a yellowish clay loam, lighter and mixed with fragments of slate on the uplands, and at Tillymorgan giving place to moss and inferior clay. Plantations cover a considerable area. Cairns were at one time numerous; two stone circles have left some traces on Colpy farm; two sculptured standing-stones (figured in Dr John Stuart's great work, 1866) are on the lands of Newton; and stone coffins, flint implements, etc., have been from time to time discovered. Newton and Williamson are the principal mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £100. Culsalmond is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £220. The parish church, an old building, was the scene of one of those contests that led to the Disruption; and the neighbouring Free church, Early English in style, with

a tower, was erected in 1866 at a cost of £2000, its predecessor from 1843 having been a mere wooden shed, in the 'deep hollow of Caden.' There are also an Independent church and Tillymorgan Episcopal chapel (1851); whilst Culsalmond public school (rebuilt 1876) and Tillymorgan Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 150 and 64 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 100 and 43, and grants of £61, 8s. and £33, 13s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £6415, 16s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 730, (1831) 1138, (1861) 1165, (1871) 896, (1881) 828.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Culsh. See DEER, NEW.

Culter, a station, an estate, and a rivulet on the SE border of Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Deeside railway, within Peterculter parish, near the influx of Culter rivulet to the river Dee, 7¼ miles WSW of Aberdeen. The estate is mainly in Peterculter parish, partly in Drumoak, and from the 13th century till 1726 belonged to a branch of the Cummings. Culter House here, 1 mile NE of the station, is a large old mansion, said to have been built by Sir Alexander Cumming, who, in 1695, was created a Baronet, and whose son, Sir Archibald (1700-75), for a time was ruler of the Cherokees. It now is a seat of Rt. Wm. Duff, Esq. of Fetteresso and Glassaugh, who, born in 1835, has sat for Banffshire since 1861, and who owns 1588 acres in the shire, valued at £1747 per annum. The rivulet, rising on the W border of Cluny parish, meanders 10 miles eastward, through Cluny and on Cluny's boundaries with Midmar and Echt; expands into Loch Skene, on the mutual boundary of Echt and Skene; and proceeds thence 4 miles south-eastward, partly on the same boundary partly through Peterculter, to the Dee. Its lower reaches, with features of lake and linn, steep banks and wooded cliffs, bridges and mills, present a series of romantic scenes. See PETERCULTER.

Culter, a village in the upper ward and the E of Lanarkshire, and a parish partly also in Peeblesshire. The village stands upon Culter Water, 2¾ miles SSW of Biggar, and 1½ mile SSE of Culter station on the Peebles branch of the Caledonian, this being 1¾ mile W by N of Symington Junction, and 17¼ miles W by S of Peebles. It chiefly consists of neat houses, embowered among shrubs and trees; at it are the parish church, a public school, and a post office under Biggar; whilst a Free church stands 1 mile to the N.

The parish is bounded N by Biggar and Skirling, E by the Kilbucho and Glenholm portions of Broughton, SE by Drummelzier, SW by Crawford and Lamington, and NW by Symington. In shape resembling a rude triangle with southward apex, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of 7¾ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 3½ miles, and an area of 11,932½ acres, of which 48½ are water, and 1713 belong to Peeblesshire, being also, however, claimed for Broughton. The CLYDE winds 2½ miles north-north-eastward along all the Symington border; and its affluent Culter Water, formed by three head-streams in the southern extremity of the parish, runs 6½ miles northward and north-westward, first through a narrow glen, where it makes some romantic falls, and next across a finely-wooded, cultivated plain. The surface sinks near Culter station, at the NW corner of the parish, to 665 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 1345 feet on the Har-tree Hills, and southward to 820 near Cornhill, 745 at Highfield, 939 at Nether Hangingshaw, 1187 on Snaip Hill, 1596 on Turkey Hill, 1880 on *Scawdmans Hill, 2087 on *King Bank Head, 1578 on Ward Law, 2454 on *Culter Fell, 1769 on Woodyclench Dod, 1679 on Knock Hill, 1874 on Snowgill Hill, and 2141 on *Hillshaw Head, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the Peeblesshire border. The northern district, including the Peeblesshire section, comprises a considerable portion of the broad dingle extending from the Clyde in the neighbourhood of Symington eastward to the lower reach of Biggar Water; with its mansions, lawns, and groves, it presents an aspect more like that of a rich English level than like that of a Scottish hill region. The southern district exhibits a striking con-

CULTERCULLEN

trast to the northern, a long range of green hills, partly planted and parked, rising steeply from the plains and gradually merging into heathy mountains, the 'divide' between Clydesdale and Tweeddale. The rocks include some Devonian conglomerate, but are mainly Silurian; whilst the soil over most of the lower grounds is a sandy loam, in the eastern part of the Peeblesshire section inclines to clay, and on the braes and hills is light and dry. About one-third of the area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage, and upwards of 400 acres are under wood. The antiquities include five circular camps, two tumuli, the remains of Cow Castle near the eastern border, and, in the Peeblesshire portion, the site of Hartree Tower. Culter Allers House, near the village, a Scottish Baronial edifice of 1882, is the seat of John Menzies Baillie, Esq. of Culter Allers (b. 1826; suc. 1880), who owns 4648 acres in the shire, valued at £2010 per annum; and other mansions, separately noticed, are Birthwood, Cornhill, Culter Mains, and Hartree. In all, 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 4 of less, than £500. Culter is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £290. The parish church, built in 1810, contains 300 sittings; and the Free church, dating from 1843, was restored in 1874 at a cost exceeding £900. The public school, with accommodation for 89 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 66, and a grant of £64, 11s. Valuation (1882) £8941, 7s. 6d., of which £2141, 14s. 6d. was in Peeblesshire. Pop. (1801) 369, (1831) 497, (1861) 665, (1871) 593, (1881) 574.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

CulterculLEN, a village, with a public school, in Foveran parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile E by S of Udney station, and 15 miles N by W of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office.

Culter Mains, an estate, with a mansion, in Culter parish, Lanarkshire, 3½ miles SW of Biggar.

Cultuquey, an estate, with a mansion, on the W border of Fowles-Wester parish, Perthshire. The mansion stands 2½ miles NE of Crieff, and is a graceful edifice in the Tudor style, after designs by Smirke. The property of the Maxtones since 1410 and earlier, the estate is now held by Jas. Maxtone Graham, Esq. (b. 1819; suc. 1846), the thirteenth in unbroken male descent, who assumed the name of Graham on succeeding in 1859 to the lands of Redgorton, and who owns 2519 acres in the shire, valued at £3117 per annum.

Cults, a parish of central Fife, containing to the W the post-office village of PITLESSIE, 4½ miles SW of Cupar and 2½ E of its station and post-town, Ladybank, this being 25½ miles N by E of Edinburgh. Bounded N by Monimail and Cupar, E by Ceres, S by Kettle, and W by Kettle and Collessie, it has an utmost length from N to S of 2½ miles, a varying width from E to W of 9 furlongs and 2½ miles, and an area of 2925 acres, of which 95 lie detached, and 1 is water. The EDEN winds 3 miles north-eastward along the Collessie and Cupar borders and through the interior; where it quits the parish in the furthest N, the surface sinks to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 698 feet near Bortus in the SW and 622 at Walton Hill, which latter, however, culminates just within Ceres. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous; and sandstone and limestone are extensively worked, whilst coal was at one time mined. The soil, in the N, is a light brownish sand; in the centre, is chiefly a soft black loam; on the sides and tops of the hills, is a strong fertile clay. A fort on the western slope of Walton Hill is the only antiquity of Cults, whose greatest son was Scotland's greatest painter, Sir David Wilkie (1785-1841), born in the simple manse. His father was parish minister, and at the school here Davie is said to have liked best 'to lie agroupe on the grun wi' his slate and pencil,' at the church to have sketched the portraits for 'Pitlessie Fair' (1804) and the 'Village Politicians' (1806). CRAWFORD PRIORY is the chief mansion, and the Earl of Glasgow is chief proprietor, 3 others holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a portion to Springfield

CUMBERNAULD

quoad sacra parish, Cults is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £210. The church, 1 mile ENE of Pitlessie, was built in 1793, and, as enlarged in 1835, contains 430 sittings; the interior is adorned with a noble piece of sculpture by Chantrey, erected by Wilkie in memory of his parents. At Pitlessie also are a U.P. church and Cults public school, which, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 82, and a grant of £64, 17s. Valuation (1882) £6596, 17s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 699, (1831) 903, (1861) 800, (1871) 767, (1881) 704.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Cults, a hamlet in the Aberdeenshire section of Banchory-Devenick parish, near the left bank of the Dee, with a station on the Deeside railway, 4 miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post and telegraph office. At it are a Free church and an endowed school; and near it stands Cults House, whose owner, Rt. Shirra-Gibb, Esq. (b. 1847; suc. 1880), holds 981 acres in the shire, valued at £1669 per annum. Two stone coffins, containing human remains, were found a little to the N of this mansion in 1850; and three large cairns are still on the estate.

Culvain, a summit, 3224 feet high, in Kilmallie parish, Inverness-shire, 2¼ miles SSE of the head of Loch Archaig.

Culzean. See COLZEAN.

Cumbernauld, a thriving town and a parish in the detached section of Dumbartonshire. The town is situated on the high road from Glasgow to Edinburgh through Falkirk, 1½ mile N of Cumbernauld station on the Caledonian, and 2 miles SW of Castlecary station on the North British, this being 15½ miles NE of Glasgow, 6½ W by S of Falkirk, and 31¼ W by N of Edinburgh. A picturesque old place, sheltered to E and SE by the grounds of Cumbernauld House, it was created a burgh of barony in 1649, and has a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Royal Bank, a local savings' bank, 2 chief inns, gas-works, many new handsome villas, and a cattle-fair on the second Thursday of May. The parish church here is an old building, containing 660 sittings; the Free church dates from 1826, having belonged to the Original Secession, but has been lately almost rebuilt; and there is also a new U.P. church. Handloom weaving of checks and other striped fabrics is still carried on, but mining and quarrying are the staple industry. Pop. (1861) 1561, (1871) 1193, (1881) 1064.

The parish, containing also the village of CONDORRAT, was disjoined from Kirkintilloch in 1649, under the name of Easter Lenzie. It is bounded NW by Kilsyth, NE by Denny, and E by Falkirk, all three in Stirlingshire; S by New Monkland, in Lanarkshire; and W by Kirkintilloch. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 4 miles; and its area is 11,804 acres, of which 168½ are water. Fannyside Loch, 2¾ miles SE of the town, is the only one that has not been drained of several lakes; it is 6¾ furlongs long and from 1 to 2 furlongs broad. The new-born KELVIN traces 3¼ miles of the north-western, and LUGGIE Water 4½ miles of the southern, border; whilst the former throughout is also closely followed by 4½ miles of the Forth and Clyde Canal. The surface is prettily diversified with gentle acclivities and fertile vales, sinking in the W to close on 200 feet above sea-level, and rising eastward to 482 feet at Croy Hill, 513 near Carrickstone, 528 near West Forest, and 580 near Garbet on Fannyside Muir, which, yielding now nothing but gorse and heather, was, down to a comparatively recent period, occupied by a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Here, till at least 1571, the savage white cattle still ran wild, since in that year a writer complains of the havoc committed by the King's party on the deer in the forest of Cumbernauld and its 'quhit ky and bullis, to the gryt destructione of poeicie and hinder of the commonweil. For that kynd of ky and bullis hes bein keptit this money yeiris in the said forest; and the like was not mentenit in ony uther partis of the Ile of Albion.' The rocks are partly eruptive, partly belong to the Carboniferous Limestone

series. A colliery is at Netherwood; ironstone has been mined to a small extent by the Carron Company; and limestone, brick-clay, sandstone, and trap are all of them largely worked, the sandstone for building, the trap for road-metal, paving, and rough masonry. The soil varies in quality, but is chiefly a deep clay of tolerable fertility. Fully eleven-sixteenths of the entire area are under the plough; woods may cover one-sixteenth more; and the rest is pastoral or waste. ANTONINUS' WALL, traversing all the northern border, nearly in the line of the canal, has left some scanty remains; and a Roman road, leading southward from Castlecary, is partially traceable on Fannyside Muir. On the standing-stone of Carrickstone Bruce is said by tradition to have planted his standard, when marshalling his forces on the eve of the battle of Bannockburn; and pre-Reformation chapels are thought to have existed at Achenbee, Achenkill, Chapelton, Kildrum, Kilmuir, and Croy. Cumbrnauld House, standing amid an extensive park, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ESE of the town, superseded an ancient castle, which, with its barony, passed about 1306 from the Comyns to Sir Robert Fleming, whose grandson, Sir Malcolm, was lord of both BIGGAR and Cumbrnauld; it is now a seat of John William Burns, Esq. of Kilmahew (b. 1837; suc. 1871), owner of 1670 acres in the shire, valued at £3394 per annum. Other mansions are Dullatur House, Nether Croy, and Greenfaulds; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 12 of from £50 to £100, and 35 of from £20 to £50. Taking in *quoad sacra* a small portion of Falkirk parish, Cumbrnauld is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £380. Three public schools—Cumbrnauld, Condorrat, and Arns—and Drumglass Church school, with respective accommodation for 350, 229, 50, and 195 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 225, 98, 30, and 171, and grants of £230, 6s. 6d., £90, 3s., £41, 5s., and £162, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £15,204, (1882) £25,098, 15s. Pop. (1801) 1795, (1831) 3080, (1861) 3513, (1871) 3602, (1881) 4270.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Cumbræ, Great, Big, or Meikle, an island of Buteshire in the Firth of Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Bute at the narrowest, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Largs in Ayrshire. Resembling a pointed tooth in outline, with Farland and Portachur Points for fangs, and between them the town of MILLPORT on isleted Millport Bay, it has an utmost length of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from NNE to SSW, viz., from Tomont End to Portachur Point; an utmost width, from E to W, of 2 miles; a circumference of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and an area of $3120\frac{1}{2}$ acres. A road has been lately formed right round the island, whose immediate seaboard is a low, flat beach, backed generally by steepish slopes, and, to the SE, by bolder but verdure-clad cliffs that rise to 302 feet within 3 furlongs of the shore, and present in the Lion Rock a quasi-miniature of Arthur's Seat. The interior is hilly, culminating at 417 feet towards the centre of the island, to the W of three little lochs, one of which sends off a rivulet southward to Millport Bay. The principal rock is Old Red sandstone, disrupted and overlaid by various traps. The sandstone is similar to that of the mainland, from which it appears to have been severed by sea erosion; the traps are chiefly greenstone, and in the form of dykes have strangely altered the sandstone strata, fusing and reconsolidating them into a dark quartz-like substance. Many of the dykes, having better withstood the denudating influence of air and water, stand out boldly from the sandstone; and two especially, to the SE, look like Cyclopean walls, 100 and 205 feet long, and 40 and 75 feet high. These are deemed, in the island folklore, to be remains of a huge bridge, reared by witchcraft and devily to link Cumbræ to the Ayrshire coast. The soil is varied. On the higher parts of the island it is light, gravelly, and thin, bedded on moss, and covered with heath; in some of the valleys is a fertile loam, and produces excellent crops; along the E coast is light and sandy; and in the S abounds in marl. Draining, seaweed manuring, and liming have effected great improve-

ments; and wheat, early potatoes, and turnips are very extensively grown. Most of the farms carry stocks of from 20 to 40 dairy cows. The climate is both healthy and pleasant, less moist than that of Arran or the mainland. Included once in the Hebrides, Cumbræ was held by the Norsemen; and, after its cession to Scotland, belonged for some time to the Stewarts, who later mounted the throne. A cairn on the NE coast and the remains of BILLIKELLET are the only antiquities, as no traces are left of the camp that Haco is said to have formed on the eve of the battle of Largs. In 1609 we find the captain of Dumbarton Castle complaining that 'Robert Hunter of Hunterston and Thomas Boyd, provost of Irwyn, had gone to the Isle of Comra, and tane away all the hawks thereon,' which hawks, it appears, were a famous breed belonging to the king. The GARRISON is the only mansion, and its owner, the Earl of Glasgow, divides the island with the Marquis of Bute; but 7 feudars hold each an annual value of between £100 and £200, 30 of from £50 to £100, and 59 of from £20 to £50. By itself Great Cumbræ is a parish in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £160. Places of worship are noticed under MILLPORT; and a public school, with accommodation for 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 185, and a grant of £156, 14s. Valuation (1882) £16,910. Pop. (1801) 506, (1831) 912, (1861) 1236, (1871) 1613, (1881) 1856.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 21, 1870. See D. Landsborough's *Excursions to Arran and the two Cumbræes* (Edinb. 1851), and Arch. McNeilage, 'On the Agriculture of Buteshire' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881.

Cumbræ, Little, an island of Buteshire,* $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSW of Millport, and about the same distance E of the southern extremity of Bute and W of the Ayrshire coast. Triangular in shape, with base to SW and apex to NNE, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, whilst its area is estimated at 700 acres. The surface rises, in a series of terraces, to 409 feet above sea-level toward the middle of the island, and, with exception of a few patches of potatoes and ordinary garden produce, is all wild moorland, burrowed by rabbits, and grazed by scattered sheep. The geological formation is Secondary trap, resting on a substratum of Old Red sandstone. A circular lighthouse, 30 feet high, the earliest but one in Scotland, was built on the highest point about 1750, and commands a magnificent panoramic view; but has been superseded by another lighthouse on the western coast, which was built in 1826, raises its lantern 106 feet above high water, and shows a fixed light, visible at a distance of 15 miles. A strong old tower, on an islet off the E coast, believed to have been erected as a watch-post against the Scandinavian rovers, was surrounded by a rampart and a fosse, and accessible only by a draw-bridge. It belonged to the Eglinton family, who still are proprietors of the island; gave refuge, in times of trouble, to that family's friends; was surprised and burned by the troops of Oliver Cromwell; and now is roofless and dilapidated. On the NE slope of the hill are the tomb and ruined chapel of St Vey. Valuation (1882) £308. Pop. (1831) 17, (1861) 20, (1871) 11, (1881) 23.

Cuminestown, a straggling village in Monquhitter parish, N Aberdeenshire, 6 miles ESE of Turriff, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Founded in 1763 by Cumine of Auchry, it contains a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank and the plain Episcopal chapel of St Luke (1844; 130 sittings), whilst adjoining the parish church and Free church of Monquhitter. A fair is held at it on the Thursday after 27 April. Pop. (1841) 477, (1861) 459, (1871) 572, (1881) 565.

Cumlodden, a *quoad sacra* parish in Glassary and Inverary parishes, Argyllshire, on the NW side of Loch Fyne, its church (1841; 300 sittings) standing 1 mile WSW of Furnace and 8 miles SW of its post-town, Inverary. Constituted in 1853, it is in the presbytery

* Little Cumbræ is assigned in the census to West Kilbride, but to Ardrossan in the Ordnance maps and valuation rolls.

CUMLODEN

of Inverary and synod of Argyll; the minister's stipend is £120. Two public schools, Cumlodden and Furnace, with respective accommodation for 78 and 110 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 48 and 78, and grants of £23, 10s. 2d. and £78, 6s. Pop. of *q. s.* parish (1871) 826, (1881) 837; of registration district of Cumlodden and Minard (1881) 1142.

Cumloden, a summer residence of the Earl of Galloway in Minnigaff parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, picturesquely seated upon Penkill Water, 2 miles NE of Newton-Stewart.

Cummertrees, a village and a coast parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland, on Pow Water, near Cummertrees station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $11\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Dumfries, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ W of Annan, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also the village of Powfoot, and comprising, since 1609, the ancient parish or chapelry of Trailltrow, is bounded N by St Mungo and Hoddam, E by Annan, S by the Solway Firth, and W by Ruthwell and Dalton. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,747 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 2206 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. The river ANNAN winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S along all the northern boundary; and POW Water, entering from Ruthwell, flows through the interior south-eastward to the Firth, which here at high water has a breadth of 4 to 6 miles, at low of only 3 to 7 furlongs. At flow of tide, its waste of level sand is swept by the Solway's celebrated 'bore,' which, rushing upwards at the speed of 8 or 10 miles an hour, roars with a tumult heard over all the parish, and sometimes 12 or 15 miles further northward. The seaboard, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is low and sandy, in the E alone attaining to 65 feet above sea-level; but, however featureless by nature, it has its interest as one of the scenes in Scott's novel of *Redgauntlet*. Inland the ground rises slowly northward to 87 feet near Hurdledale, 160 at Muirhouse, 183 at Upper Mains, 242 near Norwood, and 350 on Repentance Hill, from which again it descends rather rapidly to less than 100 feet along the Annan. The rocks are mainly Devonian. Limestone, 30 feet thick and containing 96 per cent. of carbonate of lime, is extensively worked at Kelhead; and sandstone has been got from two quarries. The soil is sandy along the coast; in some of the central parts is a fertile loam incumbent on limestone; and northward is loam incumbent on sandstone, whilst elsewhere it ranges from a thin wet clay incumbent on hard till, and requiring much manure and labour, to reclaimed bog, drained and improved at great expense. About 6200 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, and 1300 under wood. In a field called Bruce's Acres, on the farm of Broom, Robert Bruce is said to have sustained a severe repulse from the English. Hoddam Castle and the Tower of Repentance, the chief antiquities, are separately noticed, as also are the mansions of Kinmount and Murraythwaite. The Marquis of Queensberry is much the largest proprietor, 5 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Giving off a small portion to Bridekirk *quoad sacra* parish, Cummertrees is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £200. The church, which was founded by Robert Bruce has been repeatedly rebuilt and enlarged, and now contains 450 sittings. Two public schools, Cummertrees and Trailltrow, with respective accommodation for 130 and 44 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 86 and 32, and grants of £69, 11s. and £39, 10s. Valuation (1882) £9607, 13s. 5d. Pop. of civil parish, (1801) 1633, (1831) 1407, (1861) 1232, (1871) 1116, (1881) 1092; of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 1072, (1881) 1068.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Cumming's Camp. See BOURTIE.

Cumming's Castle. See DALSWINTON.

Cummingstown, a straggling coast village in Duffus parish, Elginshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Burghhead. Pop. (1851) 155, (1871) 288, (1881) 244.

Cumminstown. See CUMINESTOWN.

CUMNOCK, NEW

Cumnock (Celt. *cumar*, 'meeting,' and *oich*, 'water'), a town of Ayrshire, chiefly in Old Cumnock parish, but partly also in Auchinleck. It lies in a sheltered hollow, 362 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of winding Lugar Water, joined here by Glaisnock Burn, 5 furlongs WSW of one station on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of another on its Ayr and Cumnock section, by rail being $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Kilmarnock, $49\frac{1}{2}$ S of Glasgow ($39\frac{1}{2}$ *via* Barrhead), 33 SW of Carstairs, $61\frac{1}{2}$ SW by W of Edinburgh, $42\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Dumfries, and $17\frac{1}{4}$ E by S of Ayr. With central square, three spacious streets, and a number of narrow lanes, it presents a pleasant, well-to-do appearance, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the Clydesdale Bank, and the Royal Bank, 15 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company, an athenæum (1792), a fine cemetery, and 2 Saturday papers—the *Cumnock Express* (1866) and the *Liberal Cumnock News* (1880). Thursday is market-day, and fairs are held on the Thursday in February after Old Candlemas (cattle and horses), the Thursday after 6 March (race and hiring), the Wednesday after 6 June (cattle), the Wednesday after 13 July (cattle and hiring), and the Wednesday after 27 October (fat stock). The snuff-box manufacture, so famous 50 years since, is wholly extinct, transferred to Mauchline; and though there are two establishments for the weaving of tweeds and other woollen stuffs, a pottery, and two dairy and agricultural machine works, mining is now the staple industry, the neighbourhood abounding in coal and blackband ironstone. The central square was formerly the churchyard, and the present churchyard was once the place of execution; it contains the graves of two Covenanting worthies, shot here in 1685, and also the ashes of the Prophet Peden (1626-86), which, buried in Auchinleck kirkyard, were forty days after lifted by dragoons, and reinterred at the foot of the Cumnock gallows. The parish church, rebuilt in 1867, is a good Second Pointed structure, with 1100 sittings, stained-glass windows, a turret clock, and a fine organ (1881). There are also a Free church, a U.P. church, a new Congregational church (1882), and a handsome Roman Catholic church (1881-82). The public school, too, built since the passing of the Education Act, is a very elegant and commodious edifice, among the finest in the South of Scotland. A town hall, costing £3000, was opened 7 Jan. 1885. It is an Italian edifice of Ballochmyle red sandstone, with a dome and a great hall, accommodating 900 persons. Having adopted the Lindsay Act in 1868, Cumnock is governed by a senior magistrate and 8 other police commissioners. Pop. (1801) 1798, (1851) 2395, (1861) 2316, (1871) 2903, (1881) 3345, of whom 94 were in Auchinleck parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Cumnock, New, a village and a parish of Kyle district, E Ayrshire. Comprising Afton-Bridgend, Castle, Pathhead, and Mansfield, the village stands, 600 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the Nith, at the influx of Afton Water, and has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Cumnock, and $21\frac{1}{2}$ SE of Kilmarnock. It has also a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank, 9 insurance agencies, 3 chief inns, a parish library (1823), and a fair on 18 May. Pop. (1871) 1392, (1881) 1265.

The parish, containing also the villages or hamlets of Afton-Bridgend, Pathhead, Mansfield, Castle, Connell Park, Craigbank, and Dallegles, formed till 1650 part of Old Cumnock. It is bounded N by Old Cumnock and Auchinleck; E by Kirkconnel and Sanquhar, in Dumfriesshire; SE and S by Dalry and Carsphairn, in Kirkcudbrightshire; SW by Dalmellington; and NW by Ochiltree. Its greatest length is 15 miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Dumfriesshire border near Glengaber Hill, to the Dalmellington boundary near Benbain; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 48,357 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 261 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH, rising in the SW corner, winds $15\frac{3}{4}$ miles northward, north-eastward, and eastward

through the interior, its left bank being closely followed, from the village downwards, by the Glasgow and South-Western railway; of its numerous feeders here, the principal is AFTON Water, flowing 9 miles northward from the southern extremity of the parish. The drainage goes thus mainly to the Solway, but partly also to the Firth of Clyde, as Black and Guelt Waters, sub-affluents of the river Ayr, trace most of the Ochiltree and Auchinleck boundaries. North-westward of the village are three little lakes in a row, Meikle Creoch Loch ($3 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), Little Creoch Loch ($3 \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), and Black Loch (2×1 furl.). The surface sinking along the shallow and sluggish Nith to less than 600 feet above sea-level, is everywhere hilly, mountainous in the S. Chief elevations to the left of the Nith from its source are Prickeny Hill (1676 feet), Black Hill (1076), Carsgailoch Hill (1176), Carnivan Hill (1061), High Polquheys (1027), *Craigdully Hill (1352), CORSANCONE Hill (1547), Clocklowie Hill (1441), and *Niviston Hill (1507), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish; to the right rise Enoch Hill (1865), Benty Cowan (1560), Milray Hill (1724), Ashmark Hill (1218), Auchincally Hill (1662), Struthers Brae (1778), Wedder Hill (1961) Dalhanna Hill (1177), Blackwood Hill (898), Hare Hill or the Knipe (1950), BLACKCRAIG Hill (2229), *Blacklarg Hill (2231), *Alwhat (2063), and *Albang (2100). The rocks in the S are chiefly Silurian, in the N carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, the latter coarse-grained and yellowish white in hue, have both been worked in several quarries; and coal, partly cannel, partly splint, is mined at Afton, Bank, Knockshinnock, Lanemark, Pathhead, and South Boig. Galena has been got in considerable quantities on the Afton estate; and ironstone occurs plentifully in bands and balls. The soil of the Silurian tracts is chiefly of a gravelly nature, and that of the Carboniferous tracts is generally argillaceous. Fully 6000 acres have been reclaimed from a waste or almost unprofitable condition since 1818; and now about 9300 acres are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, whilst some 270 are under wood. An ancient tumulus on Polquhaise farm was found, on removal, to contain a sarcophagus and fragments of human bones. One baronial fortalice stood near the village, another at Blackcraig, and a third near the source of the Nith; but all have disappeared and left no vestige. In March 1882, at Craigs, near the foot of Blackcraig, in lonely Glen Afton, a shepherd found 40 gold and over 140 silver coins of James V. Mansfield House, Lochside House, Craigarroch, and Bank House are the principal mansions; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 20 of from £20 to £50. New Cumnock is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £250. The parish church, between Afton-Bridgend and New Cumnock villages, was built in 1832, and is a handsome edifice, containing 1000 sittings. There are also three Free churches—New Cumnock, Afton, and Bank; and three public schools—Bank, Dalleagles, and New Cumnock—with respective accommodation for 160, 85, and 450 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 182, 75, and 295, and grants of £127, 11s., £30, 18s. 4d., and £249, 18s. Valuation (1860) £17,496, (1882) £34,592, 13s. 6d., including £2934 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1381, (1831) 2184, (1861) 2891, (1871) 3434, (1881) 3781.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 15, 14, 1864-63.

Cumnock, Old, a parish in the E of Kyle district, Ayrshire. It contains the station and most of the town of CUMNOCK, besides a small part of LUGAR IRON-WORKS, and formed one parish with New Cumnock till 1650, when, being curtailed by the separation of New Cumnock, it changed its name from Cumnock to Old Cumnock. It is bounded N and NE by Auchinleck, E and S by New Cumnock, and W by Ochiltree. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 9 furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 14,209 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. All the Auchinleck border is traced, first, by Guelt Water, running 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles

north-westward to Glenmore Water; next, by Glenmore Water, running $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles west-north-westward to form Lugar Water; lastly, by the LUGAR itself, winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-by-southward; and a number of burns flow northward through the interior to these three streams. In the NW, near Pennyfadzeoch, where the Lugar quits the parish, the surface sinks to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 693 near Whitehill, 1198 at Hogh Mount, 764 near Shield, 1081 at Avisyard Hill, 1034 at Airds Hill, and 1352 at Craigdollyear Hill in the SE. The scenery, tame in places, in most presents a pleasing, finely cultivated aspect, and along the Lugar is often highly picturesque. The rocks are chiefly carboniferous. Limestone and sandstone, both of excellent quality, are worked; and bituminous and anthracitic coal is mined. The soil by the Lugar is frequently a fine alluvium, and elsewhere is mostly of a clayey nature, incumbent on strong till; but on the higher lands is mossy. About 2000 acres are moorland, 500 or so are planted, and the rest are all under the plough. The chief antiquities are ruins of Ferringzean Castle within the policies of Dumfries House, traces of Boreland Castle on the S side of the parish, vestiges of a small pre-Reformation chapel on the farm of Chapelhouse, and graves or memorials of several martyrs of the Solemn League and Covenant. Hugh Logan, 'the Laird of Logan' and celebrated wit of Ayrshire, resided on Logan estate; and James Taylor, the associate of Miller of Dalswinton in the invention of steam-navigation, superintended the mines on that of Dumfries House about the close of the 18th century. Mansions, all separately noticed, are Dumfries House, Garrallan, Glaisnock, and Logan; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 21 of from £50 to £100, and 28 of from £20 to £50. Old Cumnock is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £315, or £365 with voluntary supplement from heritors. Garrallan public, Old Cumnock public, and Old Cumnock Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 100, 600, and 216 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 93, 574, and 140 children, and grants of £75, 3s., £471, 9s., and £128, 3s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £14,424, (1882) £27,225, 12s. 9d., including £4899 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1991, (1831) 2763, (1861) 3721, (1871) 4041, (1881) 4860.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 14, 15, 1863-64.

Cumrue, Loch. See KIRKMICHAEL, Dumfriesshire.

Cumston. See COMPSTONE.

Cunningar, an artificial mound in Midcaldar parish, Edinburghshire, between Midcaldar village and the river Almond. On it witches are said to have been burned in bygone days.

Cunninghame, a poor-law combination and territorial district in Ayrshire. The combination includes only part of the district, yet extends southward into Kyle, comprising the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, Dundonald, Dunlop, Galston, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Loudon, Stevenston, Stewarton, and Symington. The poorhouse contains accommodation for 279 inmates. Pop. (1871) 102,015, (1881) 106,014.—The territorial district is the northern one of the three districts into which Ayrshire is divided. It comprises the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, part of Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudon, Stevenston, and Stewarton; and contains the towns and villages of Ardrossan, Salcoats, Beith, Dalry, Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, Gengarnock, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Crosshouse, Kilwinning, Largs, Fairlie, Newmilns, Darvel, Stevenston, and Stewarton. It is bounded N and NE by Renfrewshire, E by Lanarkshire, S by the river Irvine, which separates it from Kyle, SW and W by the Firth of Clyde. Its greatest length from NW to SE is $29\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and its greatest breadth in the opposite direction $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles. The surface is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale, and rises, in the NW, into considerable heights, but cannot be said to have any mountains. The chief streams, besides the Irvine, are

the Rye, the Caaf, the Garnock, the Dusk, the Lugton, the Annick, the Fenwick, and the Craufurdland or Kilmarnock. The only considerable sheet of fresh water is Kilbirnie Loch. Trap rocks constitute most of the hills, but carboniferous rocks prevail elsewhere, and are rich in sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal. Extensive iron-works are at Dalry and Glengarnock, and very productive coal mines are in various places. The dairy husbandry rose to high perfection in Dunlop, Beith, and Stewarton in the latter part of last century, and it has ever since maintained a high character throughout most of the district. The ancient family of De Morville, the constables of Scotland, were in the 12th and 13th centuries proprietors of almost all the land, and they are supposed to have had their residence at either Glengarnock or Southannan. Many other families subsequently became proprietors; and not a few of them, particularly those of Eglinton, Glencairn, and Loudon, took a leading part in the affairs of the kingdom during its most agitated times. The district appears to have been at one time under the control of the corporation of Irvine, and, for a long period prior to the abolition of feudal jurisdictions, it formed a bailiwick under the Earls of Eglinton. Valuation (1882) £434,248, including £38,512 for railways. Pop. (1831) 63,453, (1861) 95,593, (1881) 105,231. See AYRSHIRE and *Cunninghame*, *Topographised by Timothy Pont, A.M.*, 1604-8, with *Continuations and illustrative Notices by the late James Dobie of Crummock* (1876).

Cunninghamhead, a mansion in Dreghorn parish, Ayrshire, near Cunninghamhead station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 4 miles WNW of Kilmarnock. Its owner, Richard Kerr, Esq. (b. 1845; suc. 1853), holds 560 acres in the shire, valued at £1440 per annum.

Cunninghar. See TILlicouLTRY.

Cunning or Cunnan, a holm of about 50 acres at the right side of the mouth of the river Doon, in Ayrshire. It formerly lay on the left side of the river, but came to be on the right side in consequence of the river altering its course; and, though now in Kyle district, it belongs to the Carrick parish of Maybole.

Cunningsburgh. See CONNINGSBURGH and DUNROSSNESS.

Cunnoquhie, an estate, with a handsome modern mansion, in Monimail parish, Fife, 1 mile NE of Monimail church, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles W by N of Cupar. Its owner, Mrs W. Pitcairn, holds 561 acres in the shire, valued at £937 per annum.

Cunzierton, a hill (1100 feet) in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Jedburgh. It is crowned with a large, double-trenched, ancient Caledonian camp; and is engirt, at about 150 feet from the summit, with a defensive mound.

Cupar, the north-western of the four divisions of Fife, consisting chiefly of the upper and middle basin of the Eden, and of the parts of the seaboard of the Firth of Tay from the boundary with Perthshire to a point a few hundred yards W of the original Tay Bridge, and nearly opposite Dundee. It comprises the parishes of Abdie, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Ceres, Collessie, Creich, Cults, Cupar, Dairsie, Dunbog, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Kilmany, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, and Strathmiglo, with parts of Abernethy and Arngask. Its length north-eastward is about $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its breadth is about 10 miles. See FIFE.

Cupar or Cupar-Fife, a town and a parish of central Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the political capital of the shire, and a seat of considerable trade, the town stands 100 feet above sea-level, amid undulating and richly-wooded environs, mainly on the left bank of the Eden. By road it is $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles S of Dundee, 10 W by S of St Andrews, and 30 NNE of Edinburgh; whilst by the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Ladybank Junction, $25\frac{3}{4}$ ESE of Perth, 44 ENE of Stirling, $13\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Thornton Junction, 29 NE of Dunfermline, $33\frac{3}{4}$ NNE of Edinburgh, $11\frac{3}{4}$ SSW of Tayport, and $16\frac{1}{4}$ S of Dundee *via* the new Tay Bridge. It had a royal charter from

David II. in 1363, but prior to that appears to have been a royal burgh, and has made some figure in history. A castle which stood on the eminence now called School Hill, but which has utterly disappeared, was the seat of the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, who first are heard of in the reign of David I. (1124-53). Almost a hundred years earlier, according to Leighton's *Fife Illustrated*, 'when the castle of Cupar was the residence of Macduff, the lord or Maormore of Fife, it was the scene of that horrid tragedy, the murder of his wife and children by Macbeth, of which Shakespeare has made such a beautiful use in his play of *Macbeth*.' But Skene has shown that the whole well-known tale of Macduff, 'Thane of Fife'—a title unknown to history—appears first in the Chronicle of Fordun and his interpolator Bower, *i.e.*, belongs to the 14th and 15th centuries (*Celtic Scotland*, iii. 303-306, 1880). The court of the Stewartry of Fife was held at this castle till the forfeiture of Albany, Earl of Fife, in 1425, when it was transferred to Falkland. The proverbial expression, 'He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar,' alludes to the times when Cupar was the seat of the ancient courts of justice for Fife, and signifies much the same as 'A wilful man must have his own way.' Theatrical representations, called Mysteries or Moralities, professing to serve purposes such as now are served by at once the pulpit and the press, were exhibited on the northern slopes of the School Hill, then called the Playfield, for many ages till the Reformation—among them Sir David Lindsay's *Satyre of the Thrie Estaitis* (1535), that scathing attack on the priests, which has been termed 'by far the greatest interlude in English literature.' Whether Sir David was born in Monimail at the Mount or in East Lothian is a moot question, but there is no doubt that the Mount was his property and frequent residence, and that he sat for Cupar in the parliaments of 1542 and 1543. Many of the kings and princes of Scotland, including nearly all the Jameses, Mary of Guise, Queen Mary, and Charles II., visited the town, and were entertained by its magistrates, Charles getting 'some desert to his foure houres in the Tolbooth, and a musicke song or two from Mr Andro Andersone, scholemaster ther for the tyme,' 6 July 1650. John Knox, in 1560, preached here to the Lords of the Congregation; and a noted conference was held in the previous year, on Tarvit Hill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile to the S, between the Congregation and Mary of Guise, the Queen Regent. The Rev. William Scot, who wrote the *Apologetical Narration of the State of the Kirk of Scotland*, was minister of Cupar from 1595 till 1642, and at his own expense erected the spire of the parish church, which still exists. A handsome mural tombstone to his memory is still to be seen in the churchyard, though its Latin inscription is quite illegible. In the churchyard, too, is a plain upright stone inscribed:—'Here lies interred the heads of Laur. Hay and Andrew Pitulloch, who suffered martyrdom at Edinburgh, July 13th, 1681, for adhering to the Word of God and Scotland's covenanted work of reformation; and also one of the hands of David Hackston of Rathillet, who was most cruelly murdered at Edinburgh, July 30th, 1680, for the same cause.' Which Hackston was one of the twelve murderers of Archbishop Sharp on MAGUS MUIR in 1679. At Cupar, in 1718, the Archbishop's descendant, Sir James Sharp, Lord George Murray, and Sir David Threipland of Fingask were arraigned for their share in the '15, but the proceedings against them proved abortive. John, Lord Campbell (1781-1861), Chancellor of England, was born in a house still standing in the Crossgate, his father being parish minister; and the Life of him by his daughter, published in 1880, contains much of interest relating to Cupar. Another native was the portrait and landscape painter, Charles Lees, R.S.A. (1800-80).

Old Cupar lay all on the left or N side of the Eden, and had six gates or ports at thoroughfares which mostly retain their ancient names. The West Port stood at the W end of Bonnygate; the Lady Port towards the northern extremity of Lady Wynd; the East Port almost opposite the Town Hall; the Bridge Port at

a point where the Eden now is crossed by the South Bridge leading to the North British station; the Mill Port at Millgate; and the Kirkgate Port at the W end of Kirkgate. The present town comprises three principal streets, several lanes and alleys, some suburbs on the N and E and W, and a considerable suburb on the S side of the Eden; containing many new houses, it presents a well-built, cleanly, thriving appearance. It has been lighted with gas since 1830; and in December 1876 a new water-supply was introduced from two storing ponds at Clatto and Skelpie, about $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of the town.



Seal of Cupar.

The Town Hall stands at the junction of St Catherine Street and Crossgate, and is a plain, neat structure, surmounted by a cupola and belfry. The County Buildings, in St Catherine Street, were enlarged in 1836 and again in 1872, present a neat though plain façade, and contain the county hall, the sheriff court - room, and offices for the public

clerks. In the county hall are a fine portrait of John, Earl of Hoptoun, by Sir Henry Raeburn; a very valuable portrait of Lord Kellie in his official robes, by Sir David Wilkie; portraits of George II., George III., and Queen Charlotte, by Ramsay, son of the 'Gentle Shepherd'; besides a copy of a good portrait of Lord Elgin, Viceroy of India, and marble busts of his lordship and of the late J. H. E. Wemyss of Wemyss and Torrie, M.P. The old county prison, on the S side of the Eden, now serves as the Fife Artillery Militia storehouse. The new prison occupies a conspicuous site a little to the NE of the town, and built, at a cost of over £3000, on a greatly improved plan, is now under Government management, and has accommodation for 33 male and 13 female prisoners. Opposite the Town Hall stood an ancient cross, which, comprising an octagonal base and a round pillar surmounted by a unicorn, was taken down in 1817. Its pillar was presented, at his own request, to Colonel Wemyss of Wemyss Hall, and by him was re-erected on the lower northern slopes of Tarvit Hill (to the S of the town), at the very spot on which, it is believed, the treaty between Mary of Guise and the Lords of the Congregation was subscribed. The Corn Exchange, built in 1862 at a cost of £4000, is an edifice in the Gothic style, with a spire 136 feet high; it contains 46 stalls for market business, and was designed to serve also as a music and lecture hall, but has not good acoustic qualities. The railway station stands on the S side of the Eden, and is handsome and commodious; near it, on the Kirkcaldy road, is a statue by Mr Howie of Edinburgh, of the Disruption worthy, David Maitland Makgill Crichton, Esq. of Rankeilour (1801-51). One piece of ground for a public park was gifted to the town in 1871 by Provost Hood, another, adjoining, in 1872, by Provost Nicholson. The Lady Burn, intervening, was then arched over, and the two gifts, with the original cart-haugh, now form a continuous park, comprising some 15 acres of green meadow, and forming one of the most valuable amenities of the burgh.

The original parish church stood 3 furlongs NW of the town, but within the old walls, on a rising ground near Springfield House; became a ruin in the early part of the 15th century; and was completely obliterated in 1759. Its successor, in Kirkgate Street, built in 1415, is said to have been a beautiful Gothic structure of polished sandstone, measuring 133 feet in length by 54 in width; but it, too, fell into decay, and was taken down in 1785. The present church, then erected, partly on the same site, is a plain unattrac-

tive building, containing 1300 sittings. The church of 1415 had a tower, to which the spire already mentioned was added by Mr Scot in the beginning of the 17th century; and this tower and spire are separated from the present church by an intervening vestry or session-house, into which part of one of the aisles of the former church was converted. The ancient church of St Michael, on the S side of the Eden, crowned a small conical eminence, St Michael's Hill, now mostly covered with the plantation that shelters the NE entrance to Tarvit House, the seat of James Home Rigg, Esq. of Downfield. The present church of St Michael stands in the town, was erected in 1857 at a cost of £1800, and, altered and improved in 1871, contains 810 sittings. With a legacy of £7500, bequeathed by the late Sir David Baxter of Kilmarnock, a fine new Free church, mixed Gothic in style, with tower and spire 135 feet high, was built (1876-77) on the N side of the Bonnygate. Other places of worship are Bonnygate U.P. church (1866; a handsome structure), Boston U.P. church (1850), a Baptist chapel, a Roman Catholic chapel (1879; the upper flat of a dwelling-house), and St James's Episcopal church. The last stands on or very near the site of St Mary's Dominican friary, which, founded by one of the Earls of Fife, was by James V. annexed to St Andrews, and the last remnant of which, a part of its church, consisting of fine sandstone masonry, was removed at the forming of St Catherine Street, now containing the Episcopal church. This, as rebuilt about 1870, is a neat Gothic structure of white freestone, with nave and one side aisle, and with a new organ, erected in 1876, that far surpasses any other in the county. Two burgh schools, dating back to the reign of Charles I., were in 1823 superseded by an academy, which in turn gave place, in 1831, to a Madras academy, founded and endowed by the late Dr Andrew Bell. New buildings were then erected, but the old ones also were retained; and the whole may be described as sufficiently good and commodious, though the playground is somewhat small, extended about 1865, but since curtailed by the erection of additional class-rooms and sheds for shelter of the pupils. In the middle of the original playground there stood till about 1860 an old one-story building, occupied as a sewing school at one end, and at the other as a class-room for pupils whose fees were provided by the parochial board or other local charity. This was superseded by the erection in Kirkgate of a modern suite of class-rooms, which in 1881 were greatly enlarged, mostly out of accumulations of an annual sum of £40 bequeathed by the late Alexander Bogie of Balass and Newmill 'for the education of poor children' in Cupar parish. This Kirkgate school and the academy are both under the management of Dr Bell's trustees (the lord-lieutenant of the county and Cupar parish ministers, provost, and dean of the guildry), in whom is vested the estate of Egmore in Galloway, which in 1881 yielded £746 towards the expenses of the institution. The upper school of the Madras Academy gives instruction in English, classical and modern languages, mathematics, drawing, etc., to 200 pupils; whilst its lower school and South Side or Kirkgate school, with respective accommodation for 288 and 450 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 296 and 211, and grants of £246, 9s. and £153, 6s. The Baxter Institute, at West Port, for the education of young ladies, was built and endowed in 1871 by the late Sir David Baxter. The Duncan Institute (1870), in Crossgate, founded for the working classes of Cupar, Dairsie, and Kilconquhar by the late Miss Duncan of Edengrove, is a handsome edifice in the Scotch baronial style, with a spire 114 feet high; and contains 2 reading-rooms, a library, a recreation room, a lecture hall, a museum, and a billiard room. A handsome and commodious Parish Sabbath School Hall, lately erected at a cost of over £2000, contains a memorial window to its founder, the late John Pitcairn, Esq. of Pitullo. Other institutions are a local association of the Educational Institute of Scotland, 2 amateur musical associations, a young men's Christian

association, an Established Church young men's mutual improvement society, a floral and horticultural society, chess, curling, golf, cricket, bowling, and athletic games' clubs, 4 masonic lodges, a property investment company, 2 friendly societies, a temperance society, and Good Templars' and Foresters' lodges.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, offices of the Royal, National, Commercial, Clydesdale, and British Linen Co.'s banks, a national security savings' bank, 23 insurance agencies, 5 hotels, and 3 weekly newspapers—the Thursday *Liberal Fife Herald* (1822), the Thursday *Conservative Fife-shire Journal* (1833), and the Saturday *Fife News* (1870). A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday; a horse and cattle market on the first, and an auction mart for cattle on the first and third, Tuesdays of every month; fairs and feeing markets on the first Tuesday of August and either on 11th November or the following Tuesday. Large trade is done in the selling and grinding of corn; and other industries are brewing, malting, dyeing, tanning, flax-spinning, and the weaving of all kinds of linens; whilst much business accrues from the town's position and character as the political capital of the county. It was distinguished, too, at one time for the production of beautiful specimens of typography and the publication of many useful books, Cupar being then the seat of publication for St Andrews University. The earliest extant charter constituting Cupar a royal burgh is David II.'s of 1363. The burgh is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 12 councillors, who also act as police commissioners; and it unites with ST ANDREWS, CRAIL, KILRENNY, the Anstruthers, and Pittenweem in sending a member to parliament. A guildry exists apart from the dean of guild court, a shadowy relic of the old times of monopoly, that lingers on chiefly or solely because its president is *ex officio* a trustee of the Madras academy. Five incorporated trades—hammermen, wrights, weavers, tailors, and fleshers—also prolong a formal existence from the past. The municipal constituency numbered 725 and the parliamentary 733 in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £20,830, 10s. 4d. (£15,178 in 1871), whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £193. Pop. of parliamentary burgh (1851) 5605, (1861) 5029, (1871) 5105, (1881) 5010. Houses (1881) 1118.

The parish, containing also the villages of Brighton, Springfield, and Gladney, comprises the ancient parish of St Michael-Tarvit, annexed in 1618. It is bounded N by Kilmany and Dairsie, E by Dairsie and Kemback, S by Ceres and Cults, W by Monimail, and NW by Moonzie. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 3½ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; and its area is 5737 acres, of which 1½ are water. The river EDEN winds 4¾ miles north-eastward and east-north-eastward along the Ceres border and through the interior; it originally traced all the boundary between Cupar proper and St Michael-Tarvit, but, in consequence of an artificial straightening of its course at the town, has now a small portion of St Michael's on its N bank. Lady Burn, coming in from Monimail, and receiving an affluent from the confines of Dairsie, drains most of the northern district, and falls into the Eden at the E end of the town. The surface is beautifully diversified by undulations or rising-grounds, and makes a rich display of culture and wood. In the extreme E the Howe of Fife or Stratheden declines to less than 80 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 313 feet at Hawklaw and 400 at Kilmarron Hill on the left, and to 600 at Tarvit Hill on the right, side of the Eden. A ridgy mound of fresh-water gravel, commencing at the School Hill, the site of the ancient castle of Cupar, strikes northward up the flank of Lady Burn, and runs in a serpentine direction till it culminates in a sort of peak—the Mote or Moat Hill, traditionally said to have been the meeting-place of councils of war and courts of justice under the 'Thanes of Fife.' Sandstone conglomerate prevails along the

Lady Burn, and elsewhere white sandstone of excellent building quality; whilst trap rocks, chiefly greenstone and clinkstone, form most of the rising-grounds. The sandstone is worked in four quarries, the greenstone in two. The soil, in the N and the E, is chiefly a friable loam on a gravelly subsoil; in the S and the W, is more inclined to sand; but, almost everywhere, has been highly improved, and produces the finest crops. The mansions are Kilmarron, Tarvit, Springfield, Wemyss Hall, Dalgairn (formerly Dalzell Lodge), Hilton, Cairnie, Pitbladdo, Prestonhall, Foxton, Ferrybank, Belmore, Bellfield, Bonville, Blalowan, and Westfield, and most of them are separately noticed. Six proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 28 of between £100 and £500, 43 of from £50 to £100, and 93 of from £20 to £50. Cupar is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife; and it includes the greater part of the *quoad sacra* parish of SPRINGFIELD. The charge is collegiate, the two ministers officiating alternately in the parish church and St Michael's, and the living of the first charge being worth £448, of the second £411. An ancient chapel stood on the lands of Kilmarron. Brighton public school, with accommodation for 67 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 37, and a grant of £26, 4s. Valuation (1866) £25,280, 6s. 5d., (1882) £36,480, 8s. 4d., plus £1680 for railway. Pop. (1801) 4463, (1831) 6473, (1861) 6750, (1871) 7102, (1881) 7404.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 40, 1868-67.

The presbytery of Cupar comprehends the *quoad civilia* parishes of Abdie, Auchtermuchty, Balmerino, Ceres, Collessie, Creich, Cults, Cupar, Dairsie, Dunbog, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Kilmany, Logie, Monimail, Moonzie, Newburgh, and Strathmiglo, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Freuchie, Ladybank, and Springfield. Pop. (1871) 30,679, (1881) 26,693, of whom 7507 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Cupar, with churches at Newburgh, Auchtermuchty, Ceres, Collessie, Cupar, Dairsie, Falkland, Flisk, Kettle, Logie, Monimail, and Strathmiglo, which together had 2307 communicants in 1881.—Lastly the United Presbyterian Synod has a presbytery of Cupar, with 2 churches in Auchtermuchty, 2 in Ceres, 2 in Cupar, and 6 in respectively Freuchie, Kettle, Lathones, Pitlessie, Rathillet, and St Andrews, the 12 having 2746 members in 1880.

Cupar-Angus. See COUPAR-ANGUS.

Cupar-Grange. See COUPAR-GRANGE.

Cuparmuir, a village in Cupar parish, Fife, 1½ mile W of Cupar town. It consists of a few scattered cottages, with a tile-work and a sandstone quarry.

Cupinshay. See COPENSHAY.

Cur, a stream of Strachur parish, Cowal, Argyllshire, formed by two head-streams at an altitude of 380 feet, and running 6¾ miles south-westward and south-eastward to the head of Loch Eck. Its course, for the first 2 miles, is rough and rapid, and forms several fine cascades; but lower down becomes smoother, and makes a number of beautiful turns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Curate's Steps, a small pass at the side of the river Ayr, near Sorn Castle, in Sorn parish, Ayrshire. It got its name from a tradition that an obnoxious Episcopalian minister fled by it from his enraged flock, in the times of forced Episcopacy prior to 1688.

Curate's Well, a copious intermittent spring on the glebe of Dunsyre, in Dunsyre parish, Lanarkshire. It issues from two circular patches of soft sand, engirt with very hard clay and gravel; and at intervals of five or ten minutes it bubbles up as if emitting air.

Curgarff. See CORGARFF.

Curgie, a small bay in Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, on the W side of Luce bay, 3 miles N of the Mull of Galloway.

Curlee or Caerlee. See INNERLEITHEN.

Curling Hall, an estate, with a mansion, in Largs parish, Ayrshire, near the shore, a little S of the town. It includes part of the battlefield of LARGS, and contains a memorial of the battle, in the form of a sculptured stone, with an inscribed copper plate affixed to it by Dr John Cairnie in 1823.

Curr, a hill (1849 feet) in Morebattle parish, Roxburghshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Morebattle village, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the English Border.

Curreath, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, 3 miles ENE of Troon.

Currie, a village and a parish of W central Edinburghshire. The village, a pleasant little place, stands on the steep left bank of the Water of Leith, here spanned by a 14th century bridge, 6 miles SW of Edinburgh, having one station (Curriehill) on the main line of the Caledonian, and another (Currie) on its Balerno loop; at it is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments. Pop. (1861) 345, (1871) 329, (1881) 255.

The parish containing also the villages of BALERNO and Hermiston, is bounded N by Corstorphine, E by Corstorphine and Colinton, SE by Penicuik and the Listonshiel section of Kirkliston, SW by Midcalder, W by Kirknewton, and NW by Batho. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,236 acres, of which $132\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The Water of LEITH, coming in from the uplands of Midcalder, winds $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-north-eastward along the Kirknewton border, next 6 miles east-north-eastward across the middle of the parish, receiving by the way Dean, Cock, and BAVELAW Burns, and other still smaller tributaries. Near the Colinton and Penicuik boundaries lie Clubbiedean, Harelaw, and Threipmuir reservoirs, supplying the EDINBURGH waterworks; and the Union Canal runs $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles through the northern interior in the vicinity of Hermiston. The surface, in the N forming part of the Corstorphine plain, has a general southerly rise to the Pentland Hills from less than 200 feet above sea-level to 800 on Warlaw Hill, 1250 near Craigenterry, and 800 at East Rig. The rocks belong mainly to the Calciferous Limestone series, traversed at Ravelrig by a mass of diorite; whilst just to the SE of Threipmuir reservoir is one of three separate localities among the Pentlands, where rocks of Upper Silurian age are so surrounded and covered unconformably by the Lower Old Red sandstone, that their relations to the Lower Silurian series can nowhere be ascertained. Excellent sandstone abounds along the left bank of the Water of Leith, especially in the neighbourhood of Balerno, and has been largely quarried; limestone of inferior quality has been worked on the Malleny estate; and a German, one Joachim Godel, proposed in 1683 to open a copper-mine near East Mill, but the scheme would seem to have fallen to the ground. The soil of the uplands is moorish; but that of the low tracts is rich and highly cultivated, the rental of one or two farms here having increased 700 per cent. within the last 150 years. Dairy-farming and sheep-farming are also carried on; and within the parish are 2 large paper-mills and 2 snuff manufactories. Sibbald and other antiquaries identified Currie with 'Coria,' the chief seat of the Damnonii in the 2d century, A.D., which Skene, however, places at Carstairs; among its antiquities are a supposed Roman station on Ravelrig Hill and the ruins of Lennox Tower and Curriehill Castle. Illustrious natives or residents were Sir Thomas Craig (1538-1608), author of *Jus Feudale*; the Lord Clerk Register, Sir John Skene of Curriehill (1549-1612), legal antiquary; his son, Lord President Sir James Skene (1580-1633); Sir Archibald Johnston, Lord Wariston (1610-63), lawyer and statesman; Jas. Anderson, LL.D. (1739-1808), writer on agriculture; General Thomas Scott of Malleny (1745-1841); John Marshall, Lord Curriehill (1794-1868); and his son and namesake

(1827-81), also an eminent judge. The principal mansions are Baberton, Curriehill, Hermiston, Lennox Lea, Lymphoy, Malleny, Ravelrig, and Riccarton; and 13 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 25 of from £20 to £50. Currie is in the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £395. The parish church, at the village, successor to one that down to the reign of Charles I. appears to have been subordinate to the collegiate church of Corstorphine, was built about 1785, and contains 800 sittings. A Free church for Currie and Colinton stands at Juniper Green; at Balerno are a U.P. church and St Mungo's Episcopal chapel; and two public schools, Balerno and Currie, and Balerno Episcopal school, with respective accommodation for 176, 200, and 126 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 103, 122, and 57, and grants of £82, 5s. 6d., £95, 18s., and £39, 4s. Valuation (1860) £18,692, (1882) £32,217, including £8443 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 1112, (1831) 1883, (1861) 2248, (1871) 2360, (1881) 2390.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Currie, an estate, with a mansion, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire. The mansion, standing on a head-stream of Gore Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Gorebridge, consists partly of a former inn, partly of excellent additions, and reposes among sheltering wood under the shadow of Borthwick Castle. Its owner, Stuart Brown, Esq. (b. 1818), holds 904 acres in the shire, valued at £866 per annum. A previous mansion, demolished about 1809, stood on a rising-ground overlooking the old church and valley of Borthwick.

Curriehill, an estate, with a mansion, in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, 1 mile SW of Curriehill station on the Caledonian, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Edinburgh. A castle, a little W of the mansion, figured as a place of strength in the time of Queen Mary, being held by the Queen's opponents. See CURRIE.

Cushieville. See COSHIEVILLE.

Cushnie, an ancient parish in Alford district, Aberdeenshire, annexed in 1798 to Leochel, and now forming the western section of that parish. Cushnie or Sockaugh Hill, at the meeting-point with Towie, Logie-Coldstone, and Tarland, 7 miles SW of Alford village, has an altitude of 2032 feet above sea-level, and commands a very extensive view. Cushnie Burn, rising on the north-western shoulder of the hill, runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along Cushnie Glen and the Howe of Cushnie to a confluence with Leochel Water at Brighton of Ininteer. Cushnie barony, originally called Cusenin (Gael. *ch'oisinn*, 'corner'), belonged, in the 12th century, to a family of its own name; went by marriage, in the early part of the 14th century, to the Leslies, ancestors of the Earls of Rothes; and passed, in 1628, to the Lumsdens. The old House of Cushnie, built in 1707, has long been uninhabited; but near it a small neat mansion was erected by the late proprietor, the Rev. Hy. T. Lumsden (died 1867), whose widow holds 3000 acres in the shire, valued at £2588 per annum. His uncle, Matthew Lumsden, LL.D. (1788-1856), was an eminent orientalist.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874. See LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE.

Cuthill or **Cuttle**, a suburb of Prestonpans town, Haddingtonshire. Separated from the W end of that town by a rill, it is a dingy unpleasant place; and formerly had a salt work, a magnesia manufactory, and an extensive pottery.

Cuttlehill, a mansion in Aberdour parish, Fife, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E by S of Crossgates station.

D

DAAN, a burn of Edderton parish, Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams, and running 2½ miles north-north-eastward to the inner Dornoch Firth, at Ardmore Point, 1¼ mile W by N of Meikle Ferry.

Daer Water, the principal head-stream of the Clyde, rising in the extreme S of the parish of Crawford and of the shire of Lanark, at 2000 feet above sea-level, on the NE slope of Gana Hill (2190 feet), within ¼ mile of the Dumfriesshire border and of a sub-affluent of the Annan. Thence it runs 10½ miles northward to a confluence with Powtrail Water, at a point 2¾ miles S of Elvanfoot; and their united waters thenceforward bear the name of the river Clyde. Traversing a dreary region of bleak mountains and moorish uplands, and joined by sixteen little affluents, it has a rapid, noisy, and frolicsome current; enjoys high repute as a trouting stream; and gives the title of Baron (cre. 1646) to the Earl of Selkirk.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Daharick, a moor in Midmar parish, Aberdeenshire, said to have been the scene of a battle between Wallace and Comyn.

Daiglen, a burn in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, rising at an altitude of 1750 feet, and running 1½ mile south-eastward to form with Gannel Burn the Burn of Tillicoultry.

Dailly, a village and a parish in Carrick district, Ayrshire. The village of New Dailly stands on the left bank of Girvan Water, 7 furlongs SSE of Dailly station, on the Ayr and Girvan railway, this being 5½ miles ENE of Girvan, and 7¾ SSW of Maybole, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Greatly improved and enlarged since 1825, it is substantially built and regularly aligned; at it are a principal inn, the parish and Free churches, a public school, and a working men's club. Pop. (1841) 591, (1861) 650, (1871) 554, (1881) 696.

The parish, called anciently *Dalmaolkeran* ('dale of St Keiran'), had its church till 1691 at Old Dailly, 3½ miles to the WSW; in 1653 it was shorn of a large tract to form Barr parish, but acquired a small annexation from Kirkoswald. It includes AILSA CRAIG; yet itself at no point touches the sea, being bounded NW and N by Kirkoswald, NE by Kirkmichael, E by Kirkmichael and Straiton, S by Barr, SW and W by Girvan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7¾ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 6 miles; and its area is 13,078½ acres, of which 82½ are water. GIRVAN Water, followed pretty closely by the railway, winds 9½ miles west-south-westward through the north-western interior or along the northern and western borders; and several burns run to it from the interior. In the SW, where it passes off into Girvan, the surface sinks to close upon 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-eastward to 500 feet at High Craighead, 329 near Kilgrammie, 700 at Quarrel Hill, and 850 at Kirk Hill; south-eastward and eastward to 908 at Green Hill, 1059 at Hadyard Hill, 981 at Peat Rig, 1049 at Barony Hill, 1007 at Cairn Hill, and 1385 at Garleffin Fell. The rocks belong partly to the Calciferous Sandstone series, partly to the Carboniferous Limestone; and coal is worked at Bargany and Dalquharran, limestone at Craighead, while sandstone also is plentiful. The tract along Girvan Water is a pleasant vale, fertile, richly wooded, and well cultivated; the soil is here partly alluvial, and elsewhere ranges from argillaceous or light and dry, incumbent on gravel, to thin, wet, and spongy on the hills, which, naturally heathy or mossy, have been in places reclaimed, and almost everywhere afford good pasturage. Baronial fortalices stood at Old Kilkerran, Dalquharran, Brunston, and Penkill; a chapel of St Macarius* stood at *Machrykill*, another of Our Lady in *Ladyglen*, and a third at *Altichapel*; whilst

* In *Procs. Ayr and Wigton Archæol. Soc.* (1882) is a notice of the sole relic of this chapel—a stone supposed to have been a baptismal font of high antiquity.

on the western shoulder of Hadyard Hill, which commands a magnificent view, is a doubly-entrenched camp, possibly formed in the days of Robert Bruce, and measuring 300 feet by 195. Natives of Dailly were the poet, Hew Ainslie (1792-1878); Thos. Thomson (1768-1852), lawyer and antiquary; and his painter brother, the Rev. Jn. Thomson of Duddingston (1778-1840); and Prof. Alex. Hill, D.D. (1785-1867), was minister from 1816 to 1840. Mansions, all separately noticed, are Bargany, Dalquharran Castle, Kilkerran, Killochan Castle, and Penkill Castle; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Dailly is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £397. In 1881 it was all but resolved to rebuild the parish church (1766; 600 sittings), but for the present things are at a standstill. Four schools—Dailly public, Kilgrammie public, Old Dailly public, and Wallace-town Works—with respective accommodation for 227, 109, 75, and 90 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 168, 55, 39, and 89, and grants of £135, 14s., £27, 13s., £40, 14s., and £61, 4s. Valuation (1882) £16,288, 18s. 10d., plus £2618 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1756, (1831) 2074, (1861) 2050, (1871) 1932, (1881) 2204.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 8, 1863.

Dairsie, a parish in the NE of Fife, containing at its eastern border the village of Dairsiemuir or Osnaburgh, 5 furlongs NNW of Dairsie station, this being 3¼ miles SSW of Leuchars Junction, and 3 ENE of Cupar, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments. Bounded NW by Kilmarnock and Logie, N and E by Leuchars, SE by Kemback, SW and W by Cupar, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 2½ miles, a varying breadth from N to S of 5 furlongs and 2½ miles, and an area of 2560½ acres, of which 5½ are water. The EDEN winds 2½ miles north-eastward along all the Kemback border; and where, close to Dairsie station, it quits this parish, the surface declines to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward and north-westward to 505 feet on Foodie Hill, and 554 on CRAIGFOODIE, which, presenting to the SW a precipitous and quasi-columnar front, commands a very extensive view. Sandstone abounds in the S; and trap-rock is quarried in two places. The soil, in most parts fertile, in many is rich and deep; and little or nothing is waste. Dairsie Castle, a ruin on a rising-ground near the Eden, was the meeting-place of a parliament in 1335, and was occupied by John Spottiswood, Archbishop of St Andrews, when writing his *History of the Church and State of Scotland*. Craigfoodie is the chief mansion; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £1000 and upwards, 2 of between £500 and £1000, 1 of from £100 to £500, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Dairsie is in the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife; the living is worth £400. The parish church containing 313 sittings, was 'built and adorned after the decent English fashion' by Archbishop Spottiswood in 1621. A squat, four-bayed oblong, with octagonal bell-turret and dwarf-spire, it 'only shows,' says Hill Burton, 'that the hand of the builder had lost its cunning, and that neither the prelate nor his biographer had an eye for mediæval art; it is a piece of cold mimicry, like the work of the cabinetmaker rather than of the architect,' etc. (*Hist. Scot.*, vii. 102, ed. 1876). There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 135 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 112, and a grant of £90, 9s. Valuation (1882) £6573, 3s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 550, (1831) 605, (1861) 633, (1871) 687, (1881) 693.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65. See vol. i. of Billings' *Antiquities* (1845).

Dairsiemuir. See DAIRSIE.

Dalarossie (Gael. *dail-a-rois*, 'field of the point'), an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, now annexed to Moy. More populous than Moy, it lies along the Findhorn river, and on its left bank, 3¾ miles SW of Findhorn

DALAVICH

bridge and 20½ SE of Inverness, has a church (1790; 450 sittings) and a public school.

Dalavich, an ancient parish and a registration district in Lorn, Argyllshire. The parish, now annexed to Kilchrenan, lies along the loch and river of Avich, onward to Loch Awe, on whose western shore, 14 miles WNW of Inverary, stand its church and its public school. Pop. of district (1871) 217, (1881) 225. See KILCHRENAN.

Dalbarber, a village on the E border of Fowlis-Wester parish, Perthshire, 2 miles WSW of Methven village.

Dalbeattie, a thriving police burgh in Urr parish, SE Kirkcudbrightshire, standing, 80 feet above sea-level, on Dalbeattie Burn, 7 furlongs from its influx to Urr Water, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 5½ miles ESE of Castle-Douglas, 15½ NE by E of Kirkcudbright, 14½ SW of Dumfries, 108½ SSW of Edinburgh, and 106¼ S by E of Glasgow. Founded as a mere village in 1780, this 'Granite City of the South' owes its quick recent extension to the neighbouring quarries of Craignair in BUITTLE, to the opening of the railway in 1860, and to its situation near the URR, which, for large vessels, is navigable as high as Dub o' Hass, 5 miles to the S, and for small craft up to quite close to the town. It consists of a main street with others diverging, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Union Bank, 11 insurance agencies, 4 hotels, a gas company, a town-hall with illuminated clock, a mechanics' institute (1877), a literary association, bowling and quoiting greens, masonic, oddfellows', and foresters' lodges, etc. There are extensive bone, paper, bobbin, saw, and flour mills, dye-works, an iron-forge, and concrete works; but Dalbeattie's chief industrial establishments are the great steam granite-polishing works of Messrs Newall and Messrs Shearer, Field, & Co., which employ several hundreds of workmen as quarriers, hewers, and polishers; have furnished granite for the Liverpool docks, the Thames Embankment, lighthouses in Ceylon, and the paving of many large cities at home and abroad; and, besides other monuments, supplied that at Hughenden to Viscountess and Viscount Beaconsfield. Hiring fairs are held on the second Tuesday of April and October. Dalbeattie forms a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries, its minister's stipend being £300. A new parish church, Early English in style, with 900 sittings and a spire 130 feet high, was built in 1880 at a cost of £5000; and, at a cost of nearly £2000, a new Free church, Romanesque in style, was built in 1881. Other places of worship are a U.P. church (1818; 350 sittings), an Evangelical Union church, St Peter's Roman Catholic church (1814; 300 sittings), and Christ Church Episcopal (1875), another Early English edifice, with tower unfinished. A public, a female public, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 500, 65, and 154 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 384, 57, and 80, and grants of £327, 11s. 2d., £47, 2s., and £65, 11s. Under the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, the burgh is governed by a senior and two junior magistrates and six other police commissioners. Its municipal constituency numbered 750 in 1882, when the annual value of real property amounted to £9712. Pop. of burgh (1841) 1430, (1861) 1736, (1871) 2937, (1881) 3862; of *quoad sacra* parish (1881) 4132.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Dalblair. See GLENMUIR.

Dalcairnie Linn. See BERBETH.

Dalcapon. See DUNKELD AND DOWALLY.

Dalchally, a glen in Glenisla parish, Forfarshire, traversed by Cally Water to the river Isla at a point 6 miles N of Glenisla church.

Dalchonzie, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, 2½ miles W of Comrie village.

Dalchosnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Fortingall parish, NW Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tummel, 1¼ mile ESE of Kinloch Rannoch. Its owner, General Alastair M'Ian M'Donald, of DUN ALASTAIR

DALGETY

(b. 1830; suc. 1866), chief of the M'Donalds of Keppoch, holds 14,000 acres in the shire, valued at £2676 per annum.

Dalchreichard, a hamlet, with a public school, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Moriston, 1 mile W of Torgyle Bridge.

Dalcross, a ruined castle in the united parish of Croy and Dalcross, NE Inverness-shire, 2 miles SE of Dalcross station on the Highland railway, this being 6¾ miles NE of Inverness. Built by the eighth Lord Lovat in 1621, it afterwards passed to the M'Intoshes, whose nineteenth chief, Lachlan, lay here in state from 9 Dec. 1703 till 18 Jan. 1704, when 2000 of the Clan Chattan followed his remains—scanty enough, one would fancy—to their last resting-place in Petty church. Here, too, the Royal troops were put in array immediately before the battle of Culloden. Dalcross stands high (362 feet above sea-level), and commands a continuous view from Mealfourvie to the Ord of Caithness; it consists of two square, lofty, corbie-gabled blocks, joined to each other at right angles. See CROY.

Dalcruiue or **Dalcrue**, a place in Methven parish, Perthshire, 2 miles NE of Methven village, on the right bank of the Almond, which here is crossed by a fine bridge, erected in 1836-37, with one semicircular arch of 80 feet span.

Daldawn or **Dildawn**, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 3 miles SW of Castle-Douglas.

Dalduff, an ancient baronial fortalice in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, now represented by only ruinous walls, 3 miles SE of Maybole town.

Dale, a village of Shetland, 3½ miles from its post-town, Lerwick.

Dalgain. See SORN.

Dalgarnock, an ancient parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, annexed to Closeburn in 1697. It nearly surrounded the original parish of Closeburn; and its beautiful churchyard, 1¼ mile S of Thornhill, contains the grave and tombstone of the persecuted Covenanter James Harkness. Here stood a village, a burgh of barony, where a famous market-tryst was held, that seems to have been continued after most or all of the houses had disappeared, and is alluded to in Burns's lines:

'But a' the next week, as I fretted wi' care,
I gaed to the tryst o' Dalgarnock;
And wha but my fine fickle lover was there!
I glow'r'd as I'd seen a warlock, a warlock;
I glow'r'd as I'd seen a warlock.'

Dalgarven, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Garnock, contiguous to the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 2 miles N by W of Kilwinning town.

Dalgenross. See DALGINROSS.

Dalgety or **Delgaty**, an estate, with a mansion, in Turriff parish, N Aberdeenshire, 2 miles ENE of Turriff town. For three centuries and a half the property of the Hays of Erroll, it was sold in 1762 to Peter Garden, Esq. of Troup, and by his son resold in 1798 to James, second Earl of Fife, whose nephew, Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff (1778-1851), long made it his residence. Finally it was purchased by a younger brother of the present Governor of Madras, Ainslie Douglas Ainslie, Esq., who, born in 1838, changed in 1866 his name Grant-Duff to that of Ainslie, and who holds 2822 acres in the shire, valued at £1768 per annum. The oldest part of Dalgety Castle, with walls more than 7 feet thick, is older perhaps than its earliest extant date (1579); and, added to at various periods down to the present century, the whole is now a stately square, winged pile, its battlements—66 feet from the ground—commanding a beautiful view. The grounds are finely wooded, and contain a lake (2½ × ¾ furl.).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Dalgety, a coast parish of SW Fife, containing the villages of St Davids, Fordel, and Mossgreen, with part of CROSSGATES, and traversed down to the coast at St Davids

by the Fordel mineral railway; whilst its church stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of the post-town Aberdeen, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Burntisland. It is bounded W and N by Dunfermline, NE by Aberdeen, and SE by the Firth of Forth, here from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $3710\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which $357\frac{3}{4}$ are foreshore and $12\frac{3}{4}$ water. The coast-line is fully $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, if one follows the bends of Barnhill, Braefoot, Dalgety, and Donibristle Bays, the largest of which, Dalgety Bay, measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs across the entrance, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ thence to its inmost recess. From the shore, which in places is beautifully wooded right down to the water's edge, the surface here and there rises steeply to 100 feet and more above sea-level, thence gently ascending throughout the interior, till close to the northern border, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Crossgates, it attains 426 feet. A darkly-wooded glen, cleaving the grounds of Fordel, is traversed by a brook which makes a fine waterfall of 50 feet; and a beautiful little loch is at Otterston, which still boasts some magnificent trees. Among them are a beech and an ash, 90 and 80 feet high, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ in girth at 5 feet from the ground; but a gale of January 1882 laid low two venerable walnut-trees, the largest of which girthed $15\frac{3}{4}$ feet at 16 from the ground. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, and include great abundance of sandstone, limestone, and coal; the last, of very superior quality, is mined at Fordel. The arable soil is loam, partly light and dry, more generally deep and strong. A village of Dalgety stood at the head of Dalgety Bay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of the present church; but the ivy-clad ruins of St Bridget's kirk, dating from the 12th century, are all that now mark its site. First Pointed in style, these retain a piscina and a number of quaint old epitaphs; whilst Chancellor Seton, first Earl of Dunfermline (1555-1622), is buried in a vault to the W. Almost the last to preach within their walls was Edward Irving. Other antiquities are Fordel Castle and a fragment of Couston Castle, at the E end of Otterston Loch, the retreat this of Charles I.'s persecuted chaplain, the Rev. Robert Blair (1583-1666), whose grave is at Aberdeen; or Seton's favourite residence, Dalgety House, not so much as a stone remains. The chief mansions are DONIBRISTLE HOUSE, FORDEL HOUSE, COCKAIRNIE, and Otterston (1589), the two last both the property of Captain Moubray, R.N. (b. 1818; suc. 1848), whose ancestor, a cadet of the Barnbogle Moubays, settled here in 1511, and who owns 500 acres in the shire, valued at £794 per annum. In all, 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Giving off its northern portion to the *quoad sacra* parish of Moss-green, Dalgety is in the presbytery of Dunfermline and synod of Fife; the living is worth £358. The present church, built in 1830, is a good Gothic structure, containing 500 sittings; and 2 public schools, Hillend and Mossgreen, with respective accommodation for 116 and 220 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 102 and 168, and grants of £80, 11s. and £147. Valuation (1882) £7695, 15s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 890, (1831) 1300, (1861) 1569, (1871) 1310, (1881) 1321.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 32, 40, 1857-67. See pp. 25-54 of J. C. R. Buckner's *Rambles Round Aberdeen* (Edinb. 1881).

Dalginross (Gael. *dail-chinn-rois*, 'field at the head of the point'), a village in Comrie parish, Perthshire, on the peninsula between the Water of Ruchill and the river Earn, 3 furlongs S of Comrie town. Dalginross Plain, to the S of the village, contained two Roman camps, one of them occupying an area of 16 acres, supposed by some antiquaries to have been the 'Victoria' of the ninth Legion. See BLAIRINROAR.

Dalguise, a village, with a Society's school, in Little Dunkeld parish, central Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, with a station on the Highland railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dunkeld, under which it has a post and telegraph office. The railway crosses the Tay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of the station, on a latticed iron-girder viaduct 360 feet in span, resting on one stone pier, and terminat-

ing at each end in handsome towers and wings of masonry 71 feet long, and there it begins to open on the beautiful Vale of Athole. Dalguise House, near the village, is a plain edifice, but is rich in interesting relics—the Lamont harp, Queen Mary's harp, Prince Charlie's sword, two ancient targets, portraits, etc. The estate was given by William the Lyon to Dunkeld church, and in 1543 was transferred by Bishop Crichton to John, second son of Steuart of Arntullie, whose descendant, Chs. H. D. Steuart, Esq., eleventh Laird of Dalguise (suc. 1882), holds 1750 acres in Perthshire, valued at £1036 per annum.

Dalhalvaig. See REAY.

Dalhonzie. See DALCHONZIE.

Dalhousie Castle, a noble mansion in Cockpen parish, Midlothian, on the left bank of the river South Esk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Dalkeith, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Bonnyrigg, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Dalhousie station on the Waverley route of the North British, this being 9 miles SE of Edinburgh. In the first half of the 12th century Simon de Ramsay received a grant of lands in Midlothian from David I.; in 1296 and 1304 William de Ramsay swore fealty to Edward I. of England for the lands of 'Dalwolvie.' His son, Sir Alexander, was one of the great Scotch leaders in the War of Independence, the capturer of Roxburgh, who for reward was starved to death in the Castle of Hermitage (1342); in 1400 his namesake and fourth descendant successfully defended Dalhousie against Henry IV. of England. This Sir Alexander was slain at Homildon (1402), as was another at Flodden (1513). In 1618 George Ramsay, eleventh in descent from the first Sir Alexander, was raised to the peerage as Lord Ramsay of Melrose, a title changed in the following year to that of Lord Ramsay of Dalhousie; and in 1633 his son and successor, William, was created Earl of Dalhousie and Baron Ramsay of Kerington. During his time we find Oliver Cromwell dating his letters from Dalhousie Castle, 8 and 9 Oct. 1648. The fifth, sixth, seventh, and ninth Earls were all of them soldiers, George, the ninth (1770-1838), for service done in the Peninsula being raised in 1815 to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie. His third son and successor, the Indian administrator, James Andrew Broun-Ramsay (1812-60), was born and died at Dalhousie, at Dalhousie received a call from the Queen and Prince Albert on 4 Sept. 1842, was Governor-General of India from 1847 to 1855, and in 1849 was created Marquis of Dalhousie, of Dalhousie Castle and the Punjab. This title died with him, but those of Earl of Dalhousie and Baron Ramsay devolved on his cousin, Fox Maule, second Lord Panmure (1801-74), whose cousin and successor Admiral George Ramsay (1806-80) became a peer of the United Kingdom in 1875 as Baron Ramsay of Glenmark. His son, the present and thirteenth Earl, John William Ramsay, Commander R.N., K.T. (b. 1847), is eighteenth in descent from the first Sir Alexander, and holds 1419 acres in Midlothian and 136,602 in Forfarshire, valued respectively at £3452 and £55,602 per annum. (See BRECHIN and PANMURE.) Dating from the 12th century, Dalhousie is described by the Queen as 'a real old Scottish castle, of reddish stone;' but by the ninth Earl it was so altered and enlarged that it is hard to say how much is old and how much modern. Anyhow it is a stately castellated pile, with lofty tower and a fine collection of family portraits; on 10 Oct. 1867 it narrowly escaped entire destruction by fire, with the loss of the third story and attics of the central portion. The park is finely wooded, and the garden of singular beauty. Less than a half mile to the NW flows Dalhousie Burn, which, rising near Newbigging, runs 5 miles north-eastward along the boundary of Carrington with Lasswade and Cockpen, and through the interior of the latter parish, till near Dalhousie station it joins the South Esk. A pretty streamlet, with steep but wooded banks, it makes a descent from about 700 to less than 200 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857. See Peter Mitchell's *Parish of Cockpen in the Olden Times* (Dalkeith, 1881).

Dalintober, a suburban village in Campbeltown parish,

Argyllshire, on the N side of the head of Campbeltown Loch. Lying within the parliamentary boundaries of Campbeltown burgh, it is a thriving place, with a substantial small pier.

Daljarroch, an estate, with a mansion, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Stinchar, near Pinmore station, and 4 miles ENE of Colmonell village. Comprising 1927 acres, it was sold in 1875 for £48,000. There is a post office of Daljarroch.

Dalkairnie Linn. See BERBETH.

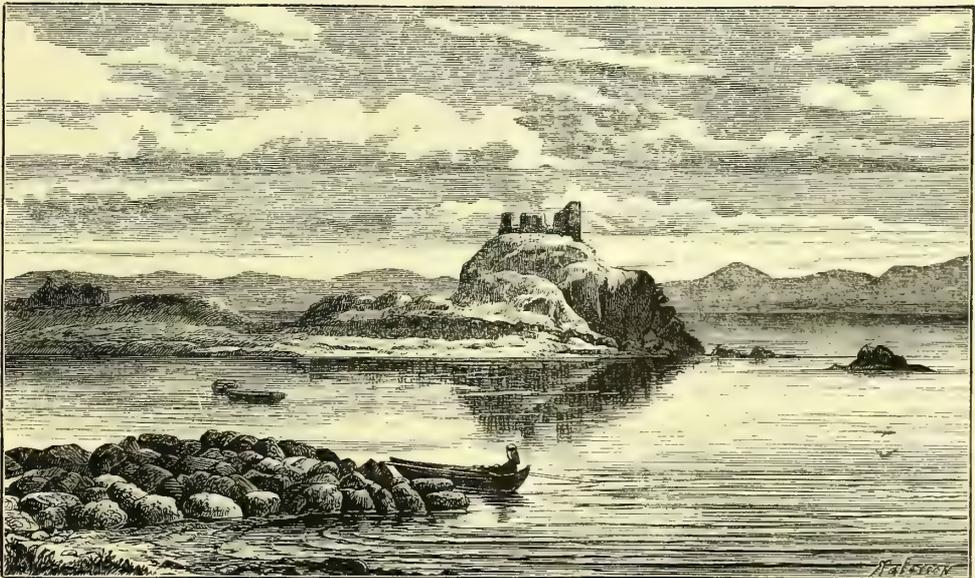
Dalkeith, a town and a parish in the E of Edinburghshire. The town stands, 182 feet above sea-level, on a peninsula from 3 to 5 furlongs wide between the North and South Esks, and by road is 4½ miles S by W of Musselburgh and 6 SE of Edinburgh, whilst, as terminus of a branch line 3¾ furlongs long, it is 8¾ miles SE of Edinburgh. It is also accessible from Eskbank station, 5 furlongs to the SW, on the main Waverley route of the North British, this being 8¾ miles SE of Edinburgh and 90¼ N by W of Carlisle. A low and flat-backed ridge, the peninsula slopes more steeply to the North than the South Esk; of the town's fair surroundings this picture is given in David Moir's *Mansie Wauch*:—'Pleasant Dalkeith! with its bonny river, its gardens full of gooseberry bushes and pear-trees, its grass parks spotted with sheep, and its grand green woods.' The High Street widens north-eastward from 30 to 85 feet, and terminates at a gateway leading up to Dalkeith Palace, the principal seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, which palace, as centring round it all the chief episodes in Dalkeith's history, must here be treated of before Dalkeith itself.

The Anglo-Norman knight, William de Graham, a witness to the foundation charter of Holyrood Abbey (1128), received from David I. the manor of Dalkeith; his seventh descendant, John de Graham, dying without issue about the middle of the 14th century, left two sisters, his heiresses, of whom one, Marjory, conveyed Dalkeith by marriage to the Douglases. 'In my youth,' says Froissart, 'I, the author of this book, travelled all through Scotland, and was full fifteen days resident with William, Earl of Douglas, at his castle of Dalkeith. Earl James was then very young, but a promising youth,' etc. Doughty Earl James it was who, capturing Hotspur's trophy, cried out that he would set it high on the tower of his castle of Dalkeith—a taunt that led to the battle of Otterburn (1388). In 1452 the town was plundered and burned by the brother of the murdered sixth Earl of Douglas, but the castle held out gallantly under Patrick Cockburn, its governor; in 1458 James II. conferred on James Douglas of Dalkeith the title of Earl of Morton; and at the second Earl's castle James IV. first met his affianced Queen, the Princess Margaret of England, 3 Aug. 1503, when, 'having greeted her with knightly courtesy, and passed the day in her company, he returned to his bed at Edinburgh, very well content of so fair meeting.' In 1543, Cardinal Beaton was committed prisoner to Dalkeith Castle, which in 1547 had to yield to the English victors of Pinkie after a valiant defence. James, fourth Earl of Morton, the cruel and grasping Regent, built at Dalkeith about 1575 a magnificent palace, richly adorned with tapestries and pictures, and fitter for king than subject—the 'Lion's Den' the country people called it. Hither on Sunday, June 11, 1581, just nine days after the Lion's head had fallen beneath the Maiden's axe, James VI. returned from the parish kirk with two pipers playing before him and with the Duke of Lennox, Morton's accuser and successor. The Modern Solomon revisited Dalkeith in 1617, when Archibald Symson, the parish minister, addressed to him a congratulatory poem, *Philomela Dalkethensis*; and in 1633 Charles I. was here magnificently entertained. In the winter of 1637-38, following close on the Liturgy tumults, the Privy Council adjourned from Linlithgow to Dalkeith Palace, whither twelve out of the sixteen 'Tables,' or commissioners, representing the supplicants of every estate, came to present their menacing protestation; and in the spring of 1639 these Tables made themselves

masters of the palace. Within it, besides military stores, were found the regalia—crown, sceptre, and sword—which, with all reverence, were brought back by the nobles to Edinburgh Castle. Francis Scott, second Earl of Buccleuch, purchased Dalkeith from the ninth Earl of Morton in 1642. Dying in 1651, he left two daughters, Mary (1648-61) and Anne (1651-1732), who, successively Countesses of Buccleuch in their own right, married, at the early ages of 11 and 12, Walter Scott of Highchester and the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth, both of them lads of only 14 years. The Countess Mary's custodier was the celebrated General Monk, who as such had a five years' lease of Dalkeith (1654-59), and lived there quietly, busying himself with gardening, but ever regarded jealously by Cromwell. Her mother, who for third husband had taken the Earl of Wemyss, is described by Baillie as a witty, active woman, through whom Monk acted on the Scottish nobles, and through whom the Scottish nobles acted in turn on Monk; and that 'sly fellow' is said to have planned the Restoration in rooms, still extant, overhanging the Esk. Monmouth himself must often have been here; in 1663 he and his child spouse were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Earl and Countess of Dalkeith. The Duchess of the *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, she, after Monmouth's execution (1685), lived chiefly at Newark Castle in princely style, more rarely at Dalkeith Palace, which, as it stands to-day, was mainly built by her. Her grandson and successor, Francis, second Duke of Buccleuch (1695-1751), in whose time Prince Charles Edward passed two nights at Dalkeith (1 and 2 Nov. 1745), married the eldest daughter of James, second Duke of Queensberry; and their grandson Henry, third Duke (1746-1812), inherited the dukedom of Queensberry in 1810. With a younger brother, assassinated at Paris in 1766, he had made the grand tour under the tutelage of Adam Smith; and he did much to improve his tenantry and vast estates. To him Scott owed his appointment (1799) as sheriff-depute of Selkirkshire; and his son and successor, Charles William Henry (1772-1819), is also remembered as a kindly friend to both Sir Walter and the Ettrick Shepherd. His son, Walter-Francis (1806-84), twice entertained royalty in the persons of George IV. (15-29 Aug. 1822) and Queen Victoria and Prince Albert (1-6 and 13-15 Sept. 1842). His son, Wm.-Hy.-Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, present and sixth Duke (b. 1831), is the fourth largest landowner in Scotland, holding 432,338 acres, valued at £187,156 per annum, viz., 3536 in Midlothian (£28,408, including £1479 for minerals and £10,601 for Granton harbour), 253,514 in Dumfriesshire (£97,530), 104,461 in Roxburghshire (£39,458), 60,428 in Selkirkshire (£19,828), 9091 in Lanarkshire (£1544), and 1308 in Fife, Kirkcudbright, and Peebles shires (£388). See BOWHILL, DRUMLANRIG CASTLE, and BRANXHOLM. Dalkeith Palace, crowning a steep, rocky knoll above the North Esk's right bank, was mainly rebuilt by the Duchess of Monmouth in the early years of the 18th century. Her architect, Sir John Vanbrugh, better known for his plays than his buildings, chose as a model Loo Palace in the Netherlands; the result is a heavy-looking Grecian pile of reddish stone, with recessed centre and projecting wings. The interior, however, is rich in treasures of art—six family portraits by Gainsborough and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wilkie's portrait of George IV., three landscapes by Claude, and other paintings by Holbein, Rembrandt, Annibal Caracci, Van Dyck, etc., with the furniture given to Monmouth by Charles II. The park, extending into Newton and Inveresk parishes, and ringed by a high stone wall, has a total area of 1035 acres, 130 of which are occupied by a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. One kingly oak is 93 feet high, and girths 18½ feet at 1 foot from the ground; whilst an ash and three beeches, with respective girth of 13¾, 17, 16¾, and 14½ feet, are 95, 110, 103, and 95 feet high. Landscape gardening has done much to enhance the beauties due to an undulating surface and to the windings of the rivers Esk, which unite 7 furlongs below the palace; and the formality in the general disposition of the grounds



Dalcross Castle, Nairnshire. From a photograph.



Dunyveg Castle, Islay, Argyleshire. From an original drawing.



and in the planting, that offended both Gilpin and Stoddart, is ever softening with the lapse of years. See William Fraser, *The Scotts of Buccleuch* (Edinb. 1878).

Apart from castle and palace, Dalkeith has nothing more notable in its history than Mr Gladstone's electoral address of 20 March 1880. Connected with it by birth, education, or residence were the poet, John Rolland (fl. 1575); David Calderwood (1575-1650), ecclesiastical historian; Archibald Pitcairne (1652-1713), poet and physician; the judge, William Calderwood, Lord Polton (1661-1733); John Love (1695-1750), Buchanan's vindicator, and rector of the grammar school from 1739 till his death; Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Longborough and first Earl of Rosslyn (1733-1805), Lord High Chancellor of England; the historian, Principal William Robertson, D.D. (1721-93); Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville (1742-1811); John Kay, the caricaturist (1742-1826), for six years 'prentice to a Dalkeith barber; Ralph Wardlaw, D.D. (1779-1853), an eminent divine; Robert Mushet (1782-1828), of the Royal Mint; and Norman Macleod, D.D. (1812-72), who was minister from 1843 to 1851.

Nor, apart from its church, has the town much to show in the way of antiquities—a few old sculptured stones let into modern buildings, 'Cromwell's orderly house' in Chapelwell Close, and a fragment of a piscina in an old house near the palace gate. The market-cross has long since disappeared, but hiring fairs are held on the last Thursday of February, the first Thursday of April, and the second Thursday of October; horse and cattle fairs on the Thursday of May after Rutherglen and the third Tuesday of October, and corn markets on every Thursday in the year.* The Corn Exchange, built in 1855 at a cost of £3800 from designs by the late D. Cousin of Edinburgh, is a large hall, 172 by 50 feet, and 45 feet high, with open-timbered roof and a gable-front to the High Street, adorned by a panel bearing the Duke's arms. The Town-hall, a plain old building, stands also in the High Street; the Foresters' hall, in Buccleuch Street, measuring 80 by 45 feet, seats 800 persons, and was erected in 1877 at a cost of £4700; and the Combination pothouse, for eleven parishes, at Galloshall, accommodates 121 inmates, and was built at a cost of £4058 in 1849, being the first of such houses in Scotland. Dalkeith has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial (1810), the National (1825), the Royal (1836), and the Clydesdale Banks (1858), a National Security Savings' bank (1839), 20 insurance agencies, 6 chief inns, gas-works (1827), a working men's club and institute (1867), a scientific association (1835), a science school (1870), an agricultural society (1836), Liberal and Conservative clubs (1879), a masonic hall, a town mission (1846), a Royal Infirmary auxiliary society (1841), a total abstinence society (1837), bowling, cricket, and curling clubs, two papers—the Thursday *Dalkeith Advertiser* and the Saturday *Dalkeith Herald*, etc. The streets are fairly well paved, but the drainage is very defective, as also was the water supply, till in 1878 an arrangement was made with the Edinburgh Water Company to bring in a fresh supply from the Moorfoot Hills, under their recent Extension Act, the works being carried out in 1879 at a cost of £6000. Ironfounding, brushmaking, and market-gardening are the leading industries.

The old or East Parish church is of unknown date; but Pope Sixtus' bull of 1475 refers to the collegiate establishment of St Nicholas of Dalkeith, consisting of a provost, 5 canons, and 5 prebends, as having been 'founded and endowed from ancient times.' Second Pointed in style, it consists of an aisled nave (78 × 53 feet), a choir (44 × 27) with trigonal apse, N and S transepts, and a western clock-tower and octagonal spire 85 feet high. The choir, however, which, with its canopied niches, is much more highly decorated than the rest of

the fabric, has long been roofless, cut off from the nave by an unsightly wall; and forty years since nave and transepts were 'choked with galleries, rising tier above tier behind and around the pulpit—a curious example of Scotch vandalism. There was, however, something of the picturesque in the confused cramming of these "lofts" into every nook and corner, in the quaint shields, devices, and texts emblazoned in front of the seats allotted to different guilds. The weavers reminded the congregation of how life was passing "swiftly as the weaver's shuttle," and the hammermen of how the Word of God smote the rocky heart in pieces' (*Life of Norman Macleod*, 1876). Now, as restored by the late David Bryce, R. S. A., in 1852, the church contains 760 sittings, and presents a goodly appearance, but for the lack of the choir, in which are two recumbent effigies, probably of James, first Earl of Morton, and his dame, as also the graves of the young Countess Mary and her sister, the Duchess of Monmouth. The West Church, on a commanding site above the North Esk, was erected in 1840 at the cost of the Duke of Buccleuch, and is a cruciform Early English structure, with 950 sittings, and a spire 167 feet high. King's Park U.P. church, also Early English in style, with 700 sittings and a spire of 140 feet, was built in 1869-70 at a cost of £3300; and Buccleuch Street U.P. church, a Lombardo-Venetian edifice, in 1879, at a cost of £8767. Other places of worship are Back Street U.P. church (436 sittings), a Free church, a Congregational church (300 sittings), Wesleyan, Baptist, and Evangelical Union chapels, St David's Roman Catholic church (1854; 500 sittings), and St Mary's Episcopal church (1845; 250 sittings). The last, situated just within the gateway of the ducal park, is a beautiful Early English building, comprising a nave with open roof, a chancel elaborately groined in stone, and a S vestry. Back Street public school, the new Burgh public school, and the Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 225, 500, and 282 children, had (1884) an average attendance of 159, 809, and 172, and grants of £120, 9s., £226, and £144, 6s.

Under the successive holders of castle and palace, Dalkeith was for centuries a burgh of barony; on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, in 1747, the Duke claimed £4000 for the regality, and was allowed £3400. In terms of Acts passed between 1759 and 1825 twelve trustees were appointed, of whom the baron-bailie was always one; but in 1878 the General Police Act was adopted after repeated rejection, and the town is now governed by a chief magistrate, 2 other magistrates, and 9 commissioners. Valuation (1885) £27,000. Pop. (1841) 4831, (1851) 5086, (1861) 5396, (1871) 6386, (1881) 6931.

The parish, containing also the village of Lugton and the greater part of Whitehill village, is bounded NW by Newton, NE by Inveresk, E by Cranston, SE and S by Newbattle, and SW by Lasswade. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 1½ mile; and its area is 2345½ acres, of which 1½ are water. The North Esk winds 2½ miles, mostly through the interior, but partly along the Lasswade and Newton borders, till, near the northern extremity of the parish, it is joined by the South Esk, which, entering from Newbattle, has a northerly course here of 2 miles. As the river Esk, their united waters flow on 1 furlong north-eastward along the Newton boundary; and, at the point where they pass into Inveresk, the surface declines to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising gently south-south-westward and south-eastward to 182 feet at Dalkeith High Street, 300 at Longside, and 400 near Easter Cowden. The rocks belong to the coal-measures of the Carboniferous formation, and coal is largely worked, whilst an extensive bed of brick and tile clay occurs at Newfarm and near Galloshall. The soil is generally a good deep loam, with subsoil of clay and gravel; and the rent of the land is high, particularly that occupied by gardens. The Duke of Buccleuch holds about seven-eighths of the entire parish, 2 other proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 31 of between £100 and £500, 52 of from £50 to £100, and 113 of from £20 to

* The weekly corn market was changed from Sunday (on which it had been held 'past memory of man') to Thursday by an Act of the Scottish Parliament of 1881, which also appointed the yearly October fair.

£50. Part of Restalrig deanery till 1592, and now the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, Dalkeith is divided ecclesiastically into East and West parishes, the former a living worth £506. Two schools under the landward board, Dalkeith public and Whitehill colliery, with respective accommodation for 163 and 121 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 137 and 98, and grants of £128, 9s. 6d. and £36, 10s. Valuation (1860) £23,847; (1882) £34,868, plus £2154 for railways and waterworks. Pop. (1801) 3906, (1821) 5169, (1841) 5830, (1861) 7114, (1871) 7667, (1881) 7707.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

The presbytery of Dalkeith, established in 1581, comprises the ancient parishes of Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Cranston, Crichton, Dalkeith, Fala and Soutra, Glencorse, Heriot, Inveresk, Lasswade, Newbattle, Newton, Ormiston, Penicuik, and Temple; and the *quoad sacra* parishes of West Dalkeith, North Esk, Rosewell, Roslin, and Stobhill; and the chapelry of New Craighall. Pop. (1871) 45,099, (1881) 50,932, of whom 8990 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dalkeith, comprising the churches of Carlops, Cockenzie, Cockpen, Dalkeith, Gorebridge, Loanhead, Musselburgh, Ormiston, Penicuik, Roslin, and Temple, which together had 2688 members in 1881.

Dallachy. See BELLIE.

Dallas, a village and a parish of central Elginshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Lossie, 11 miles SW of Elgin, and 8½ SE of Forres, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Kellas village, 3½ miles to the ENE, is bounded N by Elgin, E by Birnie, SE by Rothes and Knockando, W by Edinkillie, and NW by Rafford. Rudely triangular in outline, it has an utmost length of 10¼ miles from its north-eastern angle, near Lennocside, to Carn Kitty, at its south-western apex; an utmost breadth from E to W of 7½ miles; and an area of 22,024½ acres, of which 122 are water. The LOSSIE, issuing from Loch Trevie, near the south-western corner of the parish, winds 15½ miles north-north-eastward and east-north-eastward through the interior, descending in this course from 1300 to 300 feet above sea-level; near Lennocside, at the north-eastern corner, it is joined by Lennoc Burn, flowing 4 miles northward along all the Birnie border, and forming a waterfall, the Ess of GLENLATTERACH; whilst Black Burn, another of the Lossie's affluents, runs 3¾ miles north-eastward along all the boundary with Rafford, thence passing off into Elgin. Lochs Dallas (3¼ × 1¼ furl.) and Trevie (1 × ½ furl.) lie right upon the Edinkillie border; Loch COULATT (1½ × 1 furl.) falls just within Knockando; and fifteen lochlets, tinier still, are dotted over the south-western interior. From NE to SW the chief elevations to the right of the Lossie are Mill Buie (1100 feet), Cairn Uish (1197), Meikle Hill (932), Cas na Smorrach (1146), and Carn Kitty (1711); to the left rise wooded Mulundy Hill (768), another Mill Buie (1216), and Carnache (1179). These hills are variously arable, planted, and heathy; the straths are well cultivated, and exhibit much natural beauty. Granite is the prevailing rock, but sandstone and grey slate have both been quarried; the soil is generally light loam on a gravelly bottom along the Lossie, a vegetable mould incumbent on till in parts of the uplands, and moor or moss along the southern border. Tor Castle, ½ mile N by E of the village, was built in 1400 by Sir Thomas Cumming of ALTRE, and, long the Cummings' stronghold, consists now only of ruined outworks and a moat. The property is mostly divided among three. Dallas is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £188. The present church, near the village, was built in 1794, and contains 250 sittings; its ancient, heather-thatched predecessor was dedicated to St Michael; and a stone shaft, 12 feet high, in the kirkyard, surmounted by a fleur-de-lis, is the old market-cross. A Free church stands ¾ mile NE of the village; and two public schools, Dallas and Kellas female, with respective accommodation for 140 and 60 children, had (1880) an average

attendance of 85 and 27, and grants of £81, 9s. 6d. and £18. Valuation (1881) £5542, 12s. Pop. (1801) 818, (1841) 1179, (1861) 1102, (1871) 1060, (1881) 915.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Dallintober. See DALINTOBER.

Dalmahoy (Gael. *dail-ma-thruath*, 'field to the north'), a mansion in Ratho parish, Edinburghshire, 1½ mile S by E of Ratho village, and 2½ miles W by N of Curriehill station. Built partly in the early years of last century, partly at subsequent periods, it has grounds of great beauty, commanding fine distant views, and open to strangers. The estate, having belonged from 1296 and earlier to the family of Dalmahoy, passed in the middle of the 17th century to the Dalrymples, from whom it was purchased about 1750 by the seventeenth Earl of Morton; and Dalmahoy is now the chief seat of Sholto-G.-W. Douglas, twenty-first Earl of Morton since 1458 (b. 1844; suc. 1884), who holds 8944 acres in the shire, valued at £9041 per annum. (See also ABERDOUR and CONA.) Dalmahoy Crags, overlooking the Caledonian railway 1¼ mile SSW of Dalmahoy House, rise to an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, stoop precipitously to the W, and constitute a grand feature in the general landscape of the Western Lothians. Dalmahoy has an Episcopal chapel, St Mary's.

Dalmally, a village in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, on the left bank of the Orchy, near the north-eastern extremity of Loch Awe, with a station on the Callander and Oban railway, 24½ miles E of Oban, 62¼ WNW of Stirling, and 16 by road NNE of Inverary. Nestling among trees, and at the same time commanding magnificent views of the basin and mountain screens of Loch Awe, it is a favourite resort of anglers, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an hotel, a Free church, a public school, and a fair on the Friday of October after Kilmichael; whilst on an islet in the Orchy here stands Glenorchy parish church (1811; 570 sittings), an octagonal Gothic structure with a spire.

Dalmary. See GARTMORE.

Dalmelling. See DALMULLEN.

Dalmellington, a small town and a parish on the S border of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The town stands, 600 feet above sea-level, in a recess sheltered by hills, at the terminus of a branch (1856) of the Glasgow and South-Western, ¾ mile NE of the Bogton Loch expansion of the river Doon, and 9 miles SE of Hollybush, 15 SE of Ayr, 51 SSW of Glasgow, and 72 SW of Edinburgh. Dating from the 11th century, and a burgh of barony, it was long little else than a stagnating village, but in recent times has become a centre of traffic in connection with new neighbouring iron-works; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, 4 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, gas-works, a reading-room and library, and a public school, erected in 1875 at a cost of £3000, whilst fairs are held here on the last Thursday of February and the day after Moniaive, *i.e.*, on the second or third Saturday of August. The parish church, built in 1846, is a handsome edifice in the Saxon style, with a lofty tower and 640 sittings; and other places of worship are a Free church (400 sittings), an Evangelical Union chapel, and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Rosary (1860; 170 sittings). Pop. (1861) 1299, (1871) 1514, (1881) 1453.

The parish, containing also the mining villages of Benquhat, Burnfoothill, Craigmark, Lethanhill, and Waterside, is bounded N by Coylton and Ochiltree, E by New Cumnock, SE by Carsphairn in Kirkcudbrightshire, SW by Loch Doon and Straiton. Its greatest length, from NW to SE, is 9½ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between 1½ and 4½ miles; and its area is 17,926½ acres, of which 144 are water. Loch DOON, with utmost length and width of 5½ miles and 6½ furlongs, lies just within Straiton, 680 feet above the level of the sea; and, issuing from it, the river Doon winds 10¼ miles north-westward along all the rest of the Straiton border, near the town expanding into BOGTON Loch (6 × 2¼ furl.), and receiving Muck Water and other burns from the interior. On the

DALMELLINGTON

Kirkcudbrightshire border, 4 miles SSE of the town, is Loch Muck ($5 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.). Below Dalharco, where the Doon quits Dalmellington, the surface sinks to 500 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward and south-eastward to 1103 feet near Hillend, 986 on Green Hill, 1426 on Benquhat, 925 on Craigmark Hill, 1521 on BENBEOCH, 1333 on Benbain, 1107 on Knockskae, 1621 on BENBRACK, 1760 on WINDY STANDARD, 1484 on Campbell's Hill, and 1071 on Muckle Eriff Hill. A plain or very gentle slope lies along the Doon over a length of about 3 miles in the vicinity of the town, and, measuring 1 mile in extreme width at the middle, has nearly the figure of a crescent, narrowed to a point at both extremities. The surface everywhere beyond that plain rises into continuous eminences or mountain ridges, of which that nearest the Doon almost blocks its course at the NW angle of the parish, and extends away eastward as a flank to the plain, till it terminates abruptly, to the NE of the town, in a splendid basaltic colonnade 300 feet high and 600 feet long. Two other ridges run south-eastward and southward, and to the N are adjoined by a ridge extending into New Cunnock. The hills, in general, have easy acclivities, and in only three places, over short distances, are precipitous; yet they form mountain passes of picturesque character, in one or two instances of high grandeur. Two of the ridges, on the way from the town to Kirkcudbrightshire, approach each other so nearly for upwards of a mile, as to leave between them barely sufficient space for the public road and the bed of a mountain-brook; two others which flank the Doon at its egress from mountain-cradled Loch Doon, are rocky perpendicular elevations, and stand so close to each other for about a mile, as to seem cleft asunder by some powerful agency from above, or torn apart by some convulsive stroke from below. The gorge between these heights, a narrow, lofty-faced pass, bears the name of the Ness Glen, and opens at its north-western extremity into the crescent-shaped plain. The springs of the parish are pure, limpid, and perennial, and issue, for the most part, from beds of sand and gravel. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Silurian, partly carboniferous. Sandstone, limestone, coal, and ironstone abound. The coal belongs to the most southerly part of the Ayrshire coalfield, is of excellent quality, has been worked in numerous pits, and affords a supply not only to the immediate neighbourhood, but to places in Galloway 30 miles distant. The ironstone also is of good quality, and has been extensively worked since 1847. Iron-works were erected in that year at the villages of Waterside and Craigmark, and had five out of eight furnaces in blast in 1879. The soil, along the river side, is chiefly a deep loam; on the north-western acclivities, is a wet argillaceous loam, resting on sandstone; on the hills of the NE and E is moss; and on those of the S is partly peat but chiefly light dry earth, incumbent on Silurian rock. About 1310 acres are regularly or occasionally in tillage, 750 under wood, and 275 in a state of commonage, whilst about 1150, now pastoral or waste, are capable of reclamation for the plough; and 150 at a spot $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the town are morass, resting on a spongy bed, and embosoming some oaks of considerable size. An ancient moat, surrounded with a deep dry fosse, and supposed to have been a seat of feudal justice courts, rises on the SE of the town; and within the town itself an edifice lately stood, which, known by the name of Castle House, is said to have borne date 1003 (?), and supposed to have been constructed with materials from a previous strong castle beyond the moat. Another ancient structure, believed to have been a place of considerable strength, and traditionally associated with a shadowy King Alpin, surmounted a cliff in a deep glen, and was protected on three sides by mural precipices, on the fourth side by a fosse. The Roman road from Ayr to Galloway passed through the parish, and was not entirely obliterated till 1830. Three very large cairns, one of them more than 300 feet in circumference, were formerly on the hills. Dalmellington figured largely in the Stuart persecution of the Covenanters, and is rich in traditions respecting their

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sufferings. Mr M'Adam of Craiggengillan and Berbeth is much the largest proprietor; but 3 others hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 25 of from £20 to £50. Dalmellington is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £212. Dalmellington, Benquhat, Craigmark, Lethanhill, and Waterside schools, with respective accommodation for 300, 203, 222, 292, and 585 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 137, 149, 181, 216, and 328, and grants of £135, 8s. 6d., £123, 14s. 6d., £151, 13s. 6d., £150, 10s., and £292, 13s. Valuation (1882) £18,082, plus £2987 for railway. Pop. (1801) 787, (1841) 1099, (1851) 2910, (1861) 4194, (1871) 6165, (1881) 6384, of whom 772 belonged to Benquhat, 525 to Burnfoothill, 383 to Craigmark, 1165 to Lethanhill, and 1473 to Waterside.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 14, 8, 1863.

Dalmenoch, a small bay in Inch parish, Wigtownshire, on the E side of Loch Ryan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Stranraer. It has excellent anchorage.

Dalmeny, a village and a coast parish of NE Linlithgowshire. The village stands 3 furlongs N by E of Dalmeny station on the Queensferry branch of the North British, this being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of South Queensferry and $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Edinburgh, under which there is a post office of Dalmeny; a pretty little place, it commands from its rising-ground a fine view over the neighbouring Firth.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of Craigie, includes the island of INCHGARVIE, but since 1636 has excluded the royal burgh of South QUEENSFERRY, which it surrounds on all the landward sides. It is bounded N by the Firth of Forth (here from 9 furlongs to $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles broad), E by Cramond, S by Corstorphine in Midlothian and by Kirkliston, and W by Abercorn. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from N to S, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 miles; and its area is $6797\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $16\frac{3}{4}$ are water, and 656 belong to the detached ALDCATHIE portion. The river ALMOND winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, roughly tracing all the Midlothian border; and Dolphington Burn runs to the Firth through the interior, whose surface nowhere much exceeds 200 feet above sea-level. It is, however, charmingly diversified by the three rocky and well-wooded ridges of Dundas, Mons, and Craigie, and falls rather rapidly northward to the Firth, where the shore-line, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, is backed by a steepish bank. The rocks belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series, with patches of basalt intruding at South Queensferry, Dundas Castle, Craigiehall, and Hound Point, and a larger one of diorite over much of Dalmeny Park. The soil of Aldcathie and of the higher grounds is generally a shallow clay, on a cold bottom; but that of the slopes and low grounds is a fertile loam, whereon thrive first-rate crops of wheat, potatoes, and turnips, as also the luxuriant and picturesque plantations of the Earl of Rosebery. Noteworthy are two ash-trees at Craigiehall, which, 80 and 90 feet high, girth $10\frac{1}{2}$ and 16 feet at 1 foot from the ground. Employment, other than that of agriculture and those connected with South Queensferry, is furnished by recently-established oilworks. John Durie, a learned divine and would-be uniter of divided churches, was minister from 1648 to 1656; and William Wilkie, D.D. (1721-72), eccentric author of the forgotten *Epigoniad*, was born at Echline farm. In 1662 Sir Archibald Primrose, Bart., lord-clerk-register of Scotland and a lord of session, late lord-justice-general, purchased from the fourth Earl of Haddington the barony of BARNOUGLE and Dalmeny; his third son, Archibald, was, in 1700, created Baron Primrose and Dalmeny and Viscount Rosebery, in 1703 Earl of Rosebery; and his fifth descendant, Archibald Philip Primrose (b. 1847; suc. 1868), holds 24,220 acres in Mid and West Lothian, valued at £24,844 per annum (£2616 for minerals). See ROSEBERY and MALLENY. On 3 Sept. 1842, a very wet day, the Queen and Prince Albert drove over to lunch at Dalmeny. The park is described in her Journal as 'beautiful, with trees growing down to the sea. It commands a very fine view of the Firth,

the Isle of May, the Bass Rock, and of Edinburgh. The grounds are very extensive, being hill and dale and wood. The house is quite modern; Lord Rosebery built it, and it is very pretty and comfortable.' On 16 Aug. 1877 Her Majesty again visited Dalmeny Park. Other mansions, both separately noticed, are Dundas Castle and Craigiehall. Dalmeny is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £434. The church, at the village, contains 350 sittings, and, consisting of nave and chancel, is the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture to be found in Scotland. Without, the chief feature is 'the main entrance door in a porch projecting to the S, the archway of which is supported on two plain pillars with Norman capitals. There are over this door the remains of a line, concentric with the arch, of sculptured figures and animals, many of which are fabulous, and bear a considerable resemblance to those which appear on the ancient sculptured stones. . . . The interior has a fine massive simple effect. The small chancel, lower than the rest of the church, is in the form of an apse, consisting of a semicircle with the arc outwards, under a groined arch, the ribs of which are deeply moulded and ornamented with tooth-work.' So wrote Dr John Hill Burton in Billings' *Antiquities* (1845); and at Dalmeny that able antiquary and historian was fitly buried, 13 Aug. 1881. Two public schools, under a common school-board, Dalmeny and South Queensferry, with respective accommodation for 160 and 275 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 102 and 149, and grants of £82, 7s. and £101, 10s. Valuation (1860) £11,404, (1882) £17,251, 8s. 9d. Pop. of parish (1801) 765, (1831) 1291, (1861) 1274, (1871) 1492, (1881) 1643, of whom 612 were in South Queensferry parliamentary burgh; of registration district (1871) 916, (1881) 1031.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Dalmigavie, an estate, with a mansion, in Moy and Dalarossie parish, NE Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the upper Findhorn, 19 miles SSW of Tomatin. Its owner, Alex. Mackintosh, Esq. (b. 1851; suc. 1882), holds 7000 acres in the shire, valued at £489 per annum.

Dalmönach. See BONHILL.

Dalmore, an estate, with a mansion, in Stair parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the river Ayr, 3 miles S of Tarbolton.

Dalmore, a seaport village in Rosskeen parish, Ross-shire, on the Cromarty Firth, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Ainess station, and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Invergordon. From Belleport pier, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E, considerable quantities of timber are shipped for the N of England; and there are also a distillery, a flour-mill, and a steam saw-mill.

Dalmuir, a burn and a village in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The burn rises among the Kilpatrick Hills in Cochno and other head-streams, collecting which in the north-eastern vicinity of Duntocher it thence runs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Clyde. The village stands on the burn, 3 furlongs above its mouth, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Kilpatrick village, with a station on the Dumbarton section of the North British, 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW by W of Glasgow, under which it has a post office. Near it are chemical works and the huge CLYDEBANK shipbuilding yard and engineering works, which cover 30 acres, and employ 2000 men.

Dalmullin or **Dalmelling**, a place in St Quivox parish, Ayrshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of Ayr. A Gilbertine priory was founded here in 1230 by Walter, Lord High Steward of Scotland; but in 1238 it became a cell of Paisley Abbey.

Dalmuyot. See DUNMYAT.

Dalnacardoch, a shooting-lodge (erst a stage-coach hostelry) in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, on the great Highland road from Perth to Inverness, and on the left bank of the Garry, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Struan station. Here Prince Charles Edward passed the night of 29 Aug. 1745; and here on 9 Oct. 1861 the Queen and Prince Consort, travelling incognito, had 'a shabby pair of horses put in, with a shabby driver driving from the box.'

Dalnaspidal (Gael. *dail-an-spideal*, 'field of the hospice'), a station on the Highland railway in Blair

Athole parish, Perthshire, within 5 furlongs of the foot of Loch Garry, and 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Blair Athole village. Near it is a shooting-lodge of the Duke of Athole; and, named after an ancient hospitium or small inn, it lies amid a wild, bleak, alpine tract, where numerous standing stones and cairns mark the graves of persons who fell in battle or perished in the snow. A party of Cromwell's troops, encamping here, were attacked and worsted by the men of Athole and some of the Camerons of Lochiel; and here, on the night of 16 March 1746, Lord George Murray divided the force with which he proposed to take Blair Castle.

Dalnavent, an estate, with a mansion, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Kincaig station.

Dalnass, a shooting-lodge in Ardoch parish, Argyllshire, on the right bank of the Etive, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the head of Loch Etive, and 18 NE of Taynult. The Etive here makes a very fine waterfall.

Dalnotter House, a mansion in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, adjacent to the Clyde, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Old Kilpatrick village.

Dalpersie or **Terpersie**, a small old castellated mansion (now a farmhouse) in Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile NW of Tullynessle church.

Dalquharran Castle, a fine mansion in Dailly parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of Girvan Water, 5 furlongs E of Dailly station, this being 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Maybole. Built about 1790, it was the seat of the Right Hon. Thos. Fran. Kennedy (1788-1879), who sat for the Ayr burghs from 1818 till 1834, and whose son and successor, Fran. Thos. Romilly Kennedy, Esq. (b. 1842), holds 4142 acres in the shire, valued at £5941 per annum, including £900 for minerals.

Dalquhurn. See RENTON.

Dalree. See DALRY.

Dalroech, a *quoad sacra* parish in Cardross parish, Dumbartonshire, with a station on the Vale of Leven railway, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Dumbarton. Constituted in 1873, it includes the Dumbarton suburb of West Bridgend, and is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Stipend £120. The church, in West Bridgend, was erected in 1871, and is a handsome edifice. Pop. (1881) 3634.

Dalrigh. See DALRY.

Dalruadhain. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Dalry, a town and a parish in Cunninghame district, Ayrshire. The town stands on a rising-ground between Rye and Caaf Waters, and at the right side of the river Garnock, 3 furlongs W by N of Dalry Junction on the main line of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, this being 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Paisley, 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Glasgow, 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Edinburgh, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Kilmarnock, 9 NE of Ardrossan, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Irvine, and 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Ayr. A tract of country around it was anciently under special royal jurisdiction, and bore the name of the King's District or Valley (Gael. *dail-righ*); and a field on which its first houses were built was called the King's Field (Gael. *croftanrigh*), a name that it still retains in the slightly modified form of *Croftangry*. The parish church, St Margaret's, dependent once upon Kilwinning Abbey, and originally occupying a different site, was rebuilt on that field about the year 1608, and gave origin to the town. The site is eligible enough for a seat of traffic and industry, and commands an extensive southward and north-eastward view; but, owing to great freshets in the Garnock, the Rye, and the Caaf, it sometimes has almost the aspect of an island. The town was long no more than a petty hamlet, in 1700 comprising but six dwelling-houses, and about the beginning of this century numbering barely 800 inhabitants; afterwards it rose somewhat speedily to the dimensions of a smallish town, with a population of about 2000 in 1835. Some nine years later it started into sudden importance as a seat of business for the great neighbouring iron-works of BLAIR and GLENGARNOCK; and then assumed, along with its environs, an appearance so different from what it had borne before, that a visitor acquainted with it only in its former con-

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dition would hardly have known it for the same place. Now consisting of fifteen streets, it contains great numbers of well-built modern houses and not a few excellent shops, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the British Linen Co., Clydesdale, and Union banks, 16 insurance agencies, 4 hotels, gas-works, town buildings, with library and reading-room, 2 Good Templars' halls, assembly rooms, 3 woollen factories, a worsted mill, an oil and stearine factory, etc. Thursday is market-day, and a fair is held on 31 July and 1 August. A gravitation water supply, capable of affording 130,000 gallons per diem, was introduced in 1876 at a cost of £9000; and in the centre of the town is a handsome granite fountain. The parish church was rebuilt in 1771, and again in 1871-73, the present being a cruciform Gothic edifice, with over 1100 sittings, stained windows of Munich glass, and a tower and spire 159 feet high. Other places of worship are the West Established church, a Free church, a U.P. church (508 sittings), and St Palladius' Roman Catholic church (1851; 500 sittings). Besides a public school at BURNSIDE and Kersland Barony school at DEN, the 3 public schools of Blairmains, Townend, and West End (enlarged at a cost of £3000), and Dalry female industrial Church of Scotland school, with respective accommodation for 100, 296, 625, and 192 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 293, 476, and 166, and grants of £32, 13s., £263, 8s., £449, 6s., and £130, 3s. Pop. (1851) 2706, (1861) 4232, (1871) 4133, (1881) 4021.

The parish contains also the villages of Blair Works, Burnside, Den, Drakemyre, and Riddens, with part of Glengarnock. Very irregular in outline, it is bounded N by Kilbirnie, NE by Beith, SE by Kilwinning, S by Kilwinning and Ardrossan, W by West Kilbride, and NW by Largs. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 9 miles; its breadth, from ENE to WSW, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 19,361 acres, of which 77 are water. The river GARNOCK, coming in from Kilbirnie, flows $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-by-westward through the interior and along the Kilbirnie and Kilwinning borders; it is followed throughout this course by the Glasgow and South-Western railway, and receives on the right hand RYE and CAAF Waters, and Bombo Burn and Dusk Water on the left. The surface, sinking in the extreme S to 85 feet above sea-level, thence rises north-eastward to 239 feet at Muirhead, 334 at Bowertrapping, and 357 near East Middlebank—north-north-westward and northward to 302 near Linn House, 869 at Gill Hill, 1099 at BAIDLAND Hill, 1216 at Cock Law, 1261 at Green Hill, 652 at CARWINNING Hill, and 1378 at Rough Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Largs. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Limestone has long been largely worked; and coal is mined of excellent quality, partly in seams from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet thick. Ironstone, of very rich quality, began to be worked about 1845, when two farms which had been sold to the Glengarnock Iron Company for £18,000 were shortly afterwards resold to the Blair Iron Company for £35,000. Agates have been found in the bed of the Rye. The soil along the Garnock is deep alluvial loam, and to the E of it is chiefly thin, cold, retentive clay. In some parts to the W of the Garnock, it is an adhesive clay; along the base of the hills, has generally a light dry character, incumbent on either limestone or trap; and elsewhere is often reclaimed moss. Antiquities, other than those of Blair and Carwinning, are cairns and a moat near the town—the Courthill Mound, which, excavated in the winter of 1872, was found to contain large deposits of human bones and ashes. The Blairs have been lairds of Blair for wellnigh seven centuries; one of the line, Sir Bryce, was foully murdered at Ayr by the English in 1296. Another of Dalry's worthies was Sir Robert Cunningham, physician to Charles II.; and Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill (1530-1603), who gallantly took DUMBARTON Castle in 1571, spent the close of his life at Kersland. The chief mansions are BLAIR, Giffen, KIRKLAND, LINN, Maulside, Ryefield, Swindridgemuir, Swinlees,

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and Waterside; and 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 43 of between £100 and £500, 32 of from £50 to £100, and 88 of from £20 to £50. Dalry is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £533. West and Kersland Barony churches are chapels of ease. Valuation (1860) £70,893; (1882) £44,227; plus £6798 for railways. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1246, (1841) 4791, (1851) 8865, (1861) 11,156, (1871) 10,885, (1881) 10,215.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dalry, a village and a parish of N Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Ken, near the southern extremity of the parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of New Galloway, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ NW by N of Parton station, with which it communicates twice a day by omnibus. Called variously Dalry, Claughan of Dalry, and St John's Town of Dalry, it offers a picturesque assemblage of houses, irregularly scattered over a considerable space of ground, with gardens, hedges, and rows of trees; at it are a post and telegraph office, a branch of the Union Bank, a good hotel, and a public hall (1858). Pop. (1861) 639, (1871) 637, (1881) 585.

The parish was anciently one with Kells, Balmaclellan, and Carsphairn, comprising the entire district of Glengkens, and had several chapels, all subordinate to a mother church. It is bounded NW by New Cumnock, in Ayrshire; N by Sanquhar and NE by Penpont, in Dumfriesshire; E by Tynron and Glencairn, also in Dumfriesshire; SE by Balmaclellan; SW by Kells; and W by Kells and Carsphairn. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $34,729\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 194 are water. In the extreme N, close to the meeting-point of Kirkcudbright, Ayr, and Dumfries shires, the Water of KEN rises at 1870 feet above sea-level, and thence winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward and south-south-eastward, mainly along the Carsphairn and Kells borders; it is joined by Carroch Burn, BLACK WATER, EARLSTON Burn, and other streams from the interior, and by GARPEL Burn, which runs south-westward along the boundary with Balmaclellan. That with Glencairn is traced for $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles by CASTLEFERN Burn; and in the interior are these four lakes, with utmost length and breadth and altitude,—LOCHINVAR ($4\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 770 feet), Knocksting ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 980 feet), Regland ($1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 900 feet), and Knockman ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 875 feet). At the southern extremity, where the Ken quits the parish, the surface sinks to 165 feet above sea-level, thence rising northward and north-eastward to 559 feet near Kirkland, 825 near Gordonston, 700 at Ardoch Hill, 1062 at Corse Hill, 1127 at Stroan Hill, 1262 at Wether Hill, 950 at Mackilston Hill, 1127 at Glenshimeroch Hill, 1154 at Lochlee Hill, 1188 at England Hill, 1300 near Cornharrow, 1376 at Manwhill, 1900 at *Benbrack, 1750 at Coranbac Hill, 1900 at *Ewe Hill, 2063 at *Alwhat, and 2100 at Lorg Hill, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Granite and trap are the prevailing rocks; but blue slate occurs, and has been quarried. The southern district consists in great measure of rich arable land and fertile holms, interspersed with wood; the northern is all an assemblage of swelling hills and heathy mountains. A pavement, found at Chapelyards, on Bogue farm, in 1868, is thought to mark the site of a religious house; and besides several moats, cairns, and hill-forts, there are remains of a stronghold on an islet in Lochinvar, a trench—the 'Whigole'—near the top of a hill on Altrye farm, the Gordons' old tower of Earlston, and, at the village, a large stone, known as St John's Chair. David Landsborough, D.D. (1782-1854), poet and naturalist, was a native; so, too, was John Gordon Barbour (1775-1843), author of several works, and a friend of Hogg and 'Christopher North.' He is buried in the churchyard, where also rest three martyred Covenanters. The old church was associated with a Tam-o'-Shanter-like legend, and in it Grierson of Lag stabled his troopers' horses; whilst at this vil-

lage originated the great Covenanters' rising, that ended at Rullion Green. Three proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Dalry is in the presbytery of Kirkcudbright and synod of Galloway; the living is worth £337. The present parish church was built in 1832 at a cost of £1400, and contains 700 sittings. At the village is also a U.P. church (1826; 200 sittings); and Glenkens Free church stands at Bogue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E. Three public schools—Corseglass, Dalry, and Stroanfreggan—with respective accommodation for 37, 125, and 32 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 12, 105, and 10, and grants of £27, 2s., £78, 11s. 8d., and £25, 9s. Valuation (1860) £7792, (1882) £13,275, 13s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 832, (1831) 1246, (1861) 1149, (1871) 1074, (1881) 988.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dalry. See EDINBURGH.

Dalry, Dalrigh, or Dalree, a place in the W of Killin parish, W Perthshire, near Strathfillan Free church, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Tyndrum station. It was the scene in 1306 of a sharp skirmish between Robert Bruce and Macdougall of Lorn, when the famous Brooch of Lorn, graphically described in Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, and said to be still in possession of the Macdougalls of Dunolly, was torn from Bruce.

Dalrymple, a village and a parish on the SW border of Kyle district, Ayrshire. The village, a pleasant little place, stands on the right bank of the Doon, 9 furlongs SE of Dalrymple station on the Ayr and Girvan section of the Glasgow and South-Western, this being $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Ayr, under which it has a post office. Near it is a pinn mill, supplying the Paisley Anchor Thread Co. Pop. (1861) 261, (1871) 309, (1881) 300.

The parish, containing also SKELDON MILLS, is bounded NW by Ayr, NE and E by Coyilton, SE by Dalmellington, S by Straiton and Kirkmichael, and W by Maybole. Its utmost length, from WNW to ESE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 7960 acres, of which $127\frac{1}{4}$ are water. The 'bonny DOON,' running amidst alternations of bold and wooded banks and fertile haughs, winds $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-north-westward along all the Kirkmichael and Maybole boundary; and Loch MARTNAHAM, with utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, lies on the Coyilton border 290 feet above sea-level, and sends off a rivulet south-westward to the Doon. In the interior are Lochs Snipe ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Kerse (3×1 furl.). Where the Doon quits the parish, near Macmannieston, the surface sinks to 120 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 305 near Balsarroch, 379 near Merkland, 417 near Benston, 533 at Laurieston, 545 at Knockshinnoch, 1112 at Bow Hill, and 1406 at Kilmear Hill—little rounded eminences that command extensive and varied views over land and firth to Arran, Ben Lomond, and the Grampians. The rocks are partly eruptive, but chiefly Devonian and carboniferous; and limestone and ironstone are worked. The soil on a few of the eminences is barren clay, on most is argillaceous loam, and on the lands along the streams and lochs is a sandy or gravelly loam. Some 1900 acres are hill pasture or meadow, about 500 are under wood, and all the rest of the land is arable. The chief antiquities are remains of three Caledonian forts and traces of the Roman road to Ayr. Dalrymple barony, belonging in the 13th century to a family of its own name, from which are descended the Earls of STAIR, passed in 1371-77 to John Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the Marquis of Ailsa and Earl of CASSILLIS, who is at present chief proprietor. Mansions are Skeldon and Hollybush; and 4 proprietors besides the Marquis hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Dalrymple is in the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £394. The church, near the village, was built in 1849. There is also a Free church (1863); and Dalrymple public school and the Dalmellington Iron-works school at Kerse, with respective accommodation for 150 and 165 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 129 and 135, and grants

of £107, 9s. and £101, 13s. Valuation (1882) £11,742, 11s. 8d., plus £4451 for railways. Pop. (1801) 514, (1831) 964, (1861) 1325, (1871) 1412, (1881) 1362.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dalsersf, a Clydesdale village and parish in the Middle Ward of Lanarkshire. The village, standing on the left bank of the Clyde, 1 mile E of Ayr-Road station, 3 miles ESE of Larkhall, and 7 SE of Hamilton, was formerly a place of some size and importance, but has long been going steadily into decay, and now consists of only a few low-roofed cottages, situated among gardens.

The parish, which also contains the villages of MILLHEUGH and Rosebank, and most of the town of LARKHALL, formed anciently the chapelry of Machan under Cadzow or Hamilton, itself being known as Machanshire; and, having passed from the Comyns to the royal Bruces, and from them again to an ancestor of the Duke of Hamilton, was afterwards divided among junior branches of the Hamilton family, and, probably about the era of the Reformation, was constituted a parish, taking name from Dalsersf village. It is bounded NW by Hamilton, NE by Cambusnethan and Carluke, SE by Lesmahagow, and SW by Stonehouse. Kite-shaped in outline, it has an utmost length from N by W to S by E of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $7035\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $79\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The CLYDE winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-westward along all the Carluke and Cambusnethan border; CANDER WATER $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-north-westward to the Avon along the Stonehouse border; and AVON WATER itself $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, also north-north-westward along the Stonehouse and Hamilton border. Where the Clyde quits the parish, opposite Lower Carbarn, the surface sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 345 feet beyond Larkhall, 477 at Strutherhill, 576 at Canderdikehead, and 623 at Cander Moss, in the southern corner of the parish, whose interior forms a sort of plateau between the Clyde and the Avon. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation. Coal abounds, and is extensively mined at Ashgill, Broomhill, Canderside, Cornsillock, Skellyton, etc.; ironstone is known to be plentiful; and sandstone, of quality to furnish excellent building blocks, is largely quarried. The soil, along the Clyde, is rich alluvium; on the banks rising steeply from the Clyde, is of various quality; and, on the higher grounds, is mostly strong heavy clay. All the land, except a small patch or two of moss, is either regularly or occasionally cultivated. The tract adjacent to the Clyde lies almost in the heart of the luxuriant range of the Clydesdale orchards, and was famed for its fruit from very early times; but, owing to frequent failure of crops and increasing importation of fruit from England, Ireland, and foreign countries, has ceased to be exclusively devoted to orchard purposes. The dairy, on the other hand, for butter, cheese, and fattened calves, has much attention paid to it. The Rev. John Macmillan, founder of the Reformed Presbyterians in 1743, lived for some time near Millheugh, and lies in Dalsersf churchyard; and the Rev. James Hog, one of the twelve vicars of the famous *Marrow of Modern Divinity* (1721), was parish minister. The principal mansions are BROOMHILL, Dalsersf House, and Millburn House; and much of the property is divided between the Hamiltons of Raploch and the Hamiltons of Dalsersf, the latter holding 3200 acres in the shire, valued at £4700 per annum. Three other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 11 of between £100 and £500, 19 of from £50 to £100, and 36 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of LARKHALL and Dalsersf, the latter being worth £373. The church, at the village, was built in 1655, and contains 500 sittings. Two public schools, Dalsersf and Shawsburn, with respective accommodation for 202 and 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 198 and 189, and grants of £191, 3s. and £168, 3s. Valuation (1860) £19,313, (1882) £34,594, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1660, (1831) 2680, (1861) 4876, (1871) 7341, (1881) 9376, of whom 2674 were in Dalsersf *quoad sacra* parish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

DALSHOLM

Dalsholm or **Dawsholm**, a village in New Kilpatrick parish, SE Dumbartonshire, on the right bank of the Kelvin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Glasgow. It has a paper-mill and beautiful environs; and near it is an ancient artificial mound, the Courthill, supposed to have been a seat of feudal courts of justice.

Dalskaith, an estate, with a mansion, in Troqueer parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 3 miles SW of Dumfries.

Dalswinton, a small village, with a public school, in Kirkmahoe parish, Dumfriesshire, 2 miles SE by E of Auldgrith station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office. Dalswinton House, 1 mile SSE, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the Nith's right bank, is an elegant and commodious mansion, erected by Mr Patrick Miller (1731-1815), Burns's landlord, on the site of an ancient castle of the Comyns. This self-made genius launched on an isleted loch (2×1 furl.) one of the earliest steamboats, with the most perfect success, 14 Oct. 1788. 'He spent,' says Carlyle, 'his life and his estate in that adventure, and is not now to be heard of in those parts, having had to sell Dalswinton and die quasi-bankrupt, and, I should think, broken-hearted' (*Reminiscences*, i. 129, 130). The estate, held formerly by Comyns, Stewarts, and Maxwells, is now the property of William Macalpine-Leny, Esq. (b. 1839; suc. 1867), who holds 5724 acres in the shire, valued at £4282 per annum.

Dalton, a village and a parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. The village stands on Dalton Burn, 6 miles SSW of Lockerbie, under which it has a post office.

The parish, comprising the ancient parishes of Meikle and Little Dalton, and annexed to Mouswald from 1609 till 1633, is bounded N by Lochmaben, NE by Dryfesdale and St Mungo, SE by Cummertrees, S by Ruthwell, and W by Mouswald. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of 6941 acres, of which 55 are water. The river ANNAN winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward along all the Dryfesdale and St Mungo border, and its tributary, Dalton Burn, twists and turns $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE, ENE, and N, through the interior; whilst Pow Water, rising in the S, passes off direct to the Solway Firth through Ruthwell and Cummertrees. The surface, nowhere lower than 150 feet above sea-level, is flat or but gently undulated over all the S and E of the parish, but in the NW attains 604 feet at Butterwhat, 720 at ALMAGILL, and 800 at Holmains. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly Devonian, and largely Silurian. The soil, in most of the low tracts, is light alluvial loam; in most of the higher ground is sand and gravel; and in some parts is a cold clay on a till bottom, with a few patches of reclaimed bog. About 600 acres are pastoral or waste, 500 or so are under wood, and all the rest of the land is arable. Wm. Beattie, M.D. (1793-1875), biographer of the poet Campbell, was a native. DORMONT and RAMMERSCALES are the chief mansions; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 5 of less, than £500. Dalton is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £283. The parish church, built in 1704, contains 300 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 85 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 60, and a grant of £51, 17s. Valuation (1882) £7077, 6s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 691, (1831) 730, (1861) 679, (1871) 577, (1881) 579.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Dalton. See LIGHTBURN.

Daltonhook, a place on the SW border of Dryfesdale parish, Dumfriesshire. It has lime-works and vestiges of an ancient strong tower.

Dalvaddy, a hamlet in Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire, 3 miles W of Campbeltown town. Coal of an inferior quality is mined adjacent to it, and is conveyed by a canal to Campbeltown.

Dalveen, a wild pass (1200 feet) over the Lowther Mountains, from the head-streams of Powtrail Water in Crawford parish, Lanarkshire, to those of Carron Water in Durisdeer, Dumfriesshire.

Dalvey, a place in Cromdale parish, S Elginshire, on the right bank of the Spey, 6 miles NE of Grantown.

DALZIEL

Dalvey House, a handsome modern mansion in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, crowning a knoll, on the left bank of the Muckle Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Forres. Its owner, Norman Macleod, Esq. (b. 1857; suc. 1876), holds 1328 acres in the shire, valued at £1357 per annum.

Dalwhat Water, a stream of Glencairn parish, W Dumfriesshire, rising at an altitude of 1680 feet within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the Kirkcudbrightshire border, and running 10 miles east-south-eastward, till, $\frac{3}{8}$ mile below Moniaive, it unites with Craigdarroch and Castlefern Waters to form CAIRN Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dalwhinnie, a station on the Highland railway in Kingussie parish, Inverness-shire, on the Truim's left bank, 1 mile NE of the head of Loch Ericht, 13 miles SSW of Kingussie, and $58\frac{3}{4}$ NW of Perth. Here are a post and telegraph office and the Loch Ericht Hotel, successor to an inn, which, built by Government, was an important stage in the old coaching days, from its vicinity to the Pass of DRUMMOCHTER. At Dalwhinnie, Cope held a council of war on 27 Aug. 1745, and two days later Prince Charles Edward was joined by Dr Cameron, bringing Cluny Macpherson; at Dalwhinnie inn, too, the Queen and Prince Consort, during their 'Third Great Expedition' *incognito*, passed the night of 8 Oct. 1861, supping off two miserable starved Highland chickens, with only tea, and without any potatoes, and on the morrow receiving a visit from the present Cluny Macpherson (pp. 165, 166, of the *Queen's Journal*, ed. 1877).

Dalwick. See DAWICK.

Dalyell Lodge. See CUPAR.

Dalziel, a central parish of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, containing the village of CRAIGNEUK, and, at its western border, the greater part of the police burgh of MOTHERWELL, this being $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Hamilton, $12\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Glasgow, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ SSE of Coatbridge. Bounded NW and N by Bothwell, NE by Shotts, SE by Cambusnethan, and SW by Hamilton, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, an utmost breadth from NE to SW of $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of 3035 acres, of which $45\frac{3}{8}$ are water. South CALDER Water traces all the Shotts and most of the Bothwell boundary as it meanders westward to the CLYDE, which itself flows north-westward for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and again for $3\frac{3}{8}$ furlongs, along the Hamilton border. Sinking beside the Clyde to less than 100 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises eastward to 259 feet near North Motherwell, 308 near Windmillhill Street, and 322 near Middle Johnston, and forms in the centre and towards the SE a flattish ridge or low plateau. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, abound in coal, ironstone, and sandstone flag, whose working, conjointly with the establishment of iron and steel works at Motherwell, has led to the abnormal growth of population. The soil on the low grounds along the Clyde is fertile alluvial loam, and elsewhere is mostly a heavy yellow clay. About 50 acres are disposed in orchards, and woods or plantations cover 400 more. The Roman Watling Street ran through this parish from ESE to WNW; and a bartizaned summer-house in the grounds of Dalzell House, commanding a brilliant view, was built in 1736 on the site of a Roman camp. This Dalzell House, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Clyde's right bank, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ SSE of Motherwell, was built in 1649 by Hamilton of Boggs, two years after his purchase of the estate from the Earl of Carnwath, whose ancestors, the Dalzells, had held it from time immemorial. Described by Hamilton of Wishaw as 'a great and substantial house,' it adjoins a much older peel-tower, 50 feet high, with walls 8 feet in thickness; its owner, John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, Esq. (b. 1829; suc. 1834), possesses 2460 acres in the shire, valued at £14,959 per annum, including £10,779 for minerals. Six other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 16 of between £100 and £500, 20 of from £50 to £100, and 26 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Hamilton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Dalziel and South Dalziel, the latter a *quoad sacra*

parish constituted in 1880, its church the old parish church (1789; enlarged 1860; 658 sittings) in Windmill-hill Street. Dalziel itself (a living worth £210) has now its church in Merry Street, MOTHERWELL, under which and Craigneuk other places of worship are noticed. Five schools—Craigneuk, Dalziel, Muir Street, Motherwell Iron-works, and Motherwell Roman Catholic—with respective accommodation for 666, 448, 400, 425, and 238 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 350, 433, 271, 473, and 317, and grants of £293, 18s., £340, 11s., £150, 12s., £402, 18s. 6d., and £233, 14s. Another Roman Catholic school, at Craigneuk, was opened in 1880. Valuation (1860) £21,956, (1880) £61,325, (1882) £55,942. Pop. (1801) 611, (1831) 1180, (1861) 5438, (1871) 9175, (1881) 13,864.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 31, 1865-67.

Damff. See DAMPH.

Damhead, a village in Arngask parish, at the meeting-point of the counties of Kinross, Fife, and Perth, in a vale of the Ochil Hills, 3 miles NNW of Mawcarse station, and 4½ N by E of Milnathort. It has a post office under Kinross.

Damph or **Loch an Daimh**, a lake of Lochbroom parish, in the Coigach district of Cromartyshire, 10 miles E of Ullapool. Hill-girt, and fringed with birch woods along its south-eastern shore, it lies at an altitude of 672 feet above sea-level, is 1¾ mile long from SW to NE, and has an utmost width of 1½ furlong. It sends off a streamlet to the Oyckell, and its waters are well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 101, 1882.

Damph, a lake in Applecross parish, W Ross-shire, 3 miles E of Shildaig. Lying among high mountains, it measures 3½ miles in length by ½ mile in width; abounds in trout; and sends off the Balgay to Upper Loch Torridon.

Dams, a village in Kettle parish, Fife, 1½ mile S of Kettle village.

Damsay, an island of Firth parish, Orkney, in Firth Bay, 4 miles WNW of Kirkwall. Measuring scarcely a mile in circumference, it is so beautiful as to have been sometimes styled the Tempe of the Orkneys; it anciently had a strong castle and a famous church, which have entirely disappeared; and it now is used for the pasturing of a few hundreds of sheep.

Damsburn, a hamlet in Logie parish, Clackmannanshire, 1½ mile W of Alva.

Damside, an estate, with a mansion, in Auchterarder parish, Perthshire, 1½ mile NE of the town. Its owner, Mrs Macduff-Duncan (suc. 1872), holds 353 acres in the shire, valued at £491 per annum.

Damyat. See DUNMYAT.

Dandaleith, a beautiful haugh in Rothes parish, Elginshire, on the left bank of the Spey, with a station on the Morayshire railway, 2½ miles SSE of Rothes village, and ¾ mile NW of Craigellachie Junction.

Dane's Dyke. See CRAIL.

Daneshalt or **Dunshelt**, a village in Auchtermuchty parish, Fife, 1¼ mile SE of Auchtermuchty town, under which it has a post office. It is said to have got its name from the Danes' first halting here in their flight from Falkland Moor; and at it are gas-works, a linen factory, farina works, and a public school, which, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 56, and a grant of £41, 15s. Pop. (1861) 567, (1871) 483, (1881) 414.

Danevale Park, a mansion in Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the left bank of the Dee, 2½ miles NW of Castle-Douglas. Its owner, Wm. Renny, Esq. (b. 1849; suc. 1879), holds 610 acres in the shire, valued at £1036 per annum.

Dankeith, an estate, with a mansion, in Symington parish, Ayrshire, 4¾ miles SE of Kilmarnock.

Danna, an inhabited island in North Knapdale parish, Argyllshire.

Danskine, an inn in Garvald parish, Haddingtonshire, 5½ miles SE by S of Haddington.

Dara, a rivulet in the NW of Aberdeenshire. It rises on the southern confines of Aberdour parish, and, bearing for some distance the name of Idoch Water, runs

10 miles south-westward, past Newbyth and Cumines-town, till, making a bend near the middle of Turriff parish, it thence runs 3 miles north-westward to the Deveron, a little below Turriff town.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Dara Den. See DURA DEN.

Dardar, a ravine in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, traversed by an impetuous brook to the Moray Firth. A cascade of three successive leaps occurs in the brook's course, and in times of freshet makes a somewhat grand and striking appearance.

Dargavel, an estate, with a mansion, in Erskine parish, Renfrewshire. The mansion, 1 mile SSW of Bishopston station, was built partly in 1574, partly at a recent period; and is in the French style of Queen Mary's reign; its owner, William Hall-Maxwell, Esq. (b. 1847; suc. 1866), holds 803 acres in the shire, valued at £1621 per annum.

Dargie, a village in Liff and Benvie parishes, Forfarshire, near Mylnefield, and 4 miles W of Dundee.

Dark Mile. See ARCHAIG.

Darleith, an estate, with a mansion, in the SW of Bonhill parish, Dumbartonshire, 3 miles N by W of Cardross. Its owner, Archibald Buchanan Yuille, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1879), holds 1292 acres in the shire, valued at £845 per annum.

Darlington. See STEWARTON.

Darnead Linn. See CAMBUSNETHAN.

Darnaway Castle, a noble mansion in Dyke and Moy parish, Elginshire, in the valley of the Findhorn, 1¼ mile W of that river's left bank, and 2½ miles SSE of Brodie station, this being 3½ miles W by S of Forres, under which there is a post office of Darnaway. Crowning a gentle eminence, and overtopping a vast extent of forest, it commands a magnificent view, and was built about 1810, being a large, oblong, castellated pile of very imposing appearance—a seat of the Earl of Moray, who owns 21,669 acres in Elginshire, valued at £9420 per annum. Of the castle founded here by Randolph, Earl of Moray, early in the 14th century, nothing is left but the banqueting hall, which, forming a back wing to the modern mansion, measures 89 feet in length by 35 in width, and has an arched oaken roof, somewhat similar to that of the Parliament House in Edinburgh. It contains a portrait of the 'Bonny Earl of Moray' who was murdered at Donibristle; and in it Queen Mary held her court in 1564. The park is finely wooded, upwards of ten millions of trees having been planted towards the close of last century, to fill up gaps in Darnaway Forest, which extends into Edinkillie. See MORAY, DYKE, DONIBRISTLE, DOUNE, and CASTLE-STUART.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Darnconner. See DERNOCONNER.

Dargaber, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, near Quarter Road station, and 3 miles S of Hamilton town.

Darnhall, a seat of Lord Elibank in Eddlestone parish, Peeblesshire, on a rising-ground, ½ mile WNW of Eddlestone station. Originally a Border tower, from 1412 the seat of the Murrays of Haltoun or Blackbarony, it was greatly added to in the first half of the 17th century, and now is a massive square chateau-like edifice, with beautiful grounds and a fine old limetree avenue. Montolieu-Fox Oliphant-Murray, tenth Baron Elibank since 1643 (b. 1840; suc. 1871), holds 2660 acres in the shire, valued at £2297 per annum. See ELIBANK, BALLENCRIEFF, and PITHEAVLES.

Darnick, a village in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of the Tweed, 7 furlongs W of Melrose town, under which it has a post office. Darnick Tower, the chief of three peels that once stood clustered here, and the finest specimen extant of its kind, was founded by the Heitons about 1425, but, razed and cast down by the English in 1545, appears to have been repaired or rebuilt in 1569—the date of the crest (a bull's head) above the entrance door. A massive square tower, battlemented and corbie-gabled, with side stair-turret, it still is habitable, and still is held by a descendant of its founder, Andrew Heiton, Esq., F.S.A.

DARNLEY

(b. 1827; suc. 1870), whose cousin and predecessor converted it into a kind of Border antiquarian museum. Scott coveted it sorely, to make an armoury of it, and from it was jestingly dubbed, by his familiar friends, the Duke of Darnick. Pop. of village (1841) 280, (1871), 435, (1881) 371. See James Wade's *History of Melrose Abbey* (Edinb. 1861).

Darnley, an ancient barony in Eastwood parish, Renfrewshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Barrhead. It belonged for ages to a branch of the house of Stewart, and in 1460 gave the title of Baron to Sir John Stewart, who in 1488 became Earl of Lennox, and whose fourth descendant was Henry Lord Darnley (1546-67), the husband of Queen Mary. It still gives title of Earl (cre. 1675) to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, but by the first of his line was sold in the beginning of the 18th century to the Duke of Montrose; and, passing again by sale in 1757 to Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, belongs now to Stirling-Maxwell of Pollok and Keir. It gives a prefix name to several seats of manufacture and other localities within its limits.

Darnow, a hamlet, with a public school, in Kirkcowan parish, Wigtownshire, 4 miles NW of Kirkcowan village.

Darnwick. See DARNICK.

Darra, a hill in the S of Turriff parish, Aberdeenshire.

Darrach, a conspicuous hill in the W of Denny parish, Stirlingshire, an eastward abutment of the Kilsyth Hills that culminates, at an altitude of 1170 feet above sea-level, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles W of Denny town.

Daruel. See GLENDARUEL.

Darvel or **Derval**, a village chiefly in Loudon parish, and partly in Galston parish, Ayrshire, on the river Irvine, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile E of Newmilns station, this being $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Kilmarnock. Regularly built and fairly prosperous, it mainly depends on handloom weaving and the manufacture of muslins; and has a post office under Kilmarnock, a branch of the Union Bank, gas-works, a Free church, a U.P. church (1884), a working men's institute, and a subscription library. The working men's institute was erected in 1872 at the instance of Miss Brown of Lanfine, and contains an amusement room, a reading-room, and a committee room, capable of transmutation into a hall accommodating 500 persons. The lands of Darvel belonged anciently to the Knights Templars, and were independent of tenure, not even holding of the Crown. Pop. (1841) 1362, (1861) 1544, (1871) 1729, (1881) 1718.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dava, a station on the Highland railway, at the mutual border of Cromdale and Edinkillie parishes, Elginshire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Grantown, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Here, too, is a public school. See CROMDALE.

Davarr or **Devar**, a small island in the mouth of Campbeltown Loch, Campbeltown parish, Argyllshire. Rising 300 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 5 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and serves as a natural breakwater to Campbeltown harbour, protecting it from wind and wave. To the S side of the loch's mouth it is joined by a sand-bar $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, bare at low water; and its north-eastern point is crowned with a lighthouse, that shows a bright white light every half minute, visible at the distance of 17 nautical miles.

Daven, a triangular loch on the mutual border of Logie-Coldstone and Glenmuick parishes, Aberdeenshire, within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of Loch Kinord, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Dinnet station. Lying 480 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 6 and $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, contains pike and perch, and sends off Dinnet Burn running $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE to the Dee at Mill of Dinnet. Close to it are to be seen the remains of a native town, which Skene identifies with 'Devana,' a name preserved in that of the loch itself. See ABERDEEN, p. 17.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Davids, St., a seaport village in Dalgety parish, Fife, on the NE horn of Inverkeithing Bay, at the terminus of the Fordel mineral railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Inverkeithing. It has a good harbour, and exports immense quantities of coal.

DAVIOT AND DUNLICHITY

Davids, St., a village in Madderty parish, Perthshire, on the estate of Craig of Madderty, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of Madderty station. Founded by the late Lady Baird Preston of Fern Tower, it superseded a decayed old burgh of barony, and is a beautiful place, with a handsome endowed schoolhouse.

Davidson's Mains or **Muttonhole**, a well-built village in Cramond parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Craighleith station, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Edinburgh. It has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a station of the Edinburghshire police, the Free church of Cramond, and a public school. Pop. (1841) 470, (1861) 599, (1871) 736, (1881) 740.

Davington, a hamlet, with a public school and a Free church, in Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, near the right bank of the White Esk, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Langholm.

Daviot, a hamlet and a parish in Garioch district, central Aberdeenshire. The hamlet stands 5 miles NNW of Inverurie, this being $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Aberdeen, under which Daviot has a post office.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Fyvie, E by Old Meldrum, SE by Bourtie, SW and W by Chapel of Garioch, and NW by Rayne. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its land area is 4454 acres. Lochter Burn traces all the Bourtie border; and, where it quits this parish, the surface sinks to 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising with gentle undulations to 401 feet near Lumphart, 415 at the church, 513 near Wicketslap, 529 near Loanhead, and 434 at Knowhead. The prevailing rock is trap in the central higher grounds, coarse gneiss in the S and E. The soil, on the lower grounds, is generally peat humus on bluish clay; on the slopes, is commonly a rich loam or a strong clay; on the higher grounds, is gravelly and thin. About 3700 acres are in tillage, 180 under wood, 100 moss, and 150 either waste or very slightly reclaimed. Three stone circles and two pre-Reformation chapels stand or have stood within the parish. Glack, with its lofty tower, is a conspicuous object; and other mansions, also separately noticed, are Mounie and Fingask—4 proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 4 of less, than £100. Daviot is in the presbytery of Garioch and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £153. The church, built in 1798, contains 400 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 101, and a grant of £92, 17s. Valuation (1881) £5532, 7s. Pop. (1801) 644, (1831) 691, (1861) 614, (1871) 597, (1881) 515.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 86, 1874-76.

Daviot and Dunlichity, a united parish of NE Inverness-shire mainly, but partly also of Nairnshire, 388 acres at its north-eastern extremity belonging to the main body, and 12,600 towards the S forming a detached portion, of that county. The parishes of Daviot and Dunlichity were united in 1618, but still are so far distinct as each to have its church, that of Daviot standing near the Nairn's left bank, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE of Inverness, under which there is a post office of Daviot, whilst that of Dunlichity stands 1 mile ENE of the foot of Loch Dundelchack and $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles SW by S of Daviot church. The united parish, then, is bounded N and NE by Croy-Dalcross, SE and S by Moy-Dalarossie, SW by Boleskine-Abertariff, and NW by Dores, the Farraline section of Boleskine, Inverness, and the Leys section of Croy. Its utmost length is $22\frac{3}{8}$ miles from NE by N to SW by S; and its breadth varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The river NAIRN, rising towards the S of the parish, winds $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward and north-north-eastward, chiefly through the interior, but for the last $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles along the Croy and Dalcross border; during this course it descends from 2480 to close on 300 feet above sea-level. The southern Nairnshire section is drained to Loch Ness by the FARIGAIT, formed by two head-streams near Dunmaglass Lodge, and running 2 miles north-north-westward till it passes into Dores.

Besides twenty-six tiny lakelets—eighteen of them dotted over Drummoissie Muir—there are, in the interior, Lochs COIRE ($5 \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ furl.; altitude, 865 feet) and CLACHAN ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 653 feet), and, on the Dores border, Lochs BUNACHTON ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile; 701 feet), DUNDELCHACK ($3\frac{3}{4}$ miles \times 1 mile; 702 feet), and Ruthven ($9 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 700 feet). The surface sinks, as we have said, to close on 300 feet along the Nairn, and thence south-south-westward the chief elevations to the right or E of its course are *Beinn na Buchanich (1312 feet), *Beinn a' Bheurlaich (1575), Meall na Fuar-ghlaic (1552), *Carn nan Uisgean (2017), Beinn Bhreac (1797), *Carn Glac an Eich (2066), Carn Mor (1222), *Carn na Saobhaidh (2321), Carn Doire na h-Achlais (2066), and *Carn Ghriogair (2637); to the left or W of the Nairn are Drummoissie Muir (874), *Creag a' Chlachain (1000), Creag Dhubb (1450), Stac na Cathaig (1463), Garbh-bheinn Bheag (1711), Beinn Bhuidhe (2329), *Carn Odhar (2618), Beinn Dubh-choire (2261), *Meall Donn (1560), Beinn Bhuraich (2560), and *Carn na Saobhaidhe (2658), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Gneiss, granite, Old Red sandstone conglomerate, and black and blue bituminous shale are the chief rocks. Numerous low sand-hills, seemingly formed by flux and reflux of some great body of water, are on both sides of the Nairn, extending from Daviot Bridge, 2 miles higher up. Marl, to a depth of from 5 to 6 feet, formed an extensive bed in Tordarroch Moss, at a depth of from 5 to 7 feet below the surface; and was largely and effectively used for improving the lighter arable lands. The soil, in some places, is light and sandy; in others, wet and spongy, on a clay bottom; in others, a black mossy humus; and in many, a compound of two or more of these. Daviot Castle, near Daviot House, was built in the beginning of the 15th century by David, Earl of Crawford; a square three-story structure, surmounted by round turrets at the angles, and girt by a wall enclosing an extensive area, and by a fosse with a drawbridge, it seems to have been a place of great strength, but is now represented by only fragmentary ruins. Dun-Davio Hill, in the vicinity of the church, appears to have been used, in times of danger, as a signal station. Remains of ancient Caledonian stone circles are at Daviot, Gask, Farr, and Tordarroch; and several ancient tumuli on the hills have been found to contain funeral relics. Daviot House and Farr House both stand on the left bank of the Nairn. The former, 7 furlongs NNE of Daviot church, is a commodious modern mansion; the latter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW, is partly old, partly modern. Other estates are Brin, FLICHTY, and DUNMAGLASS; and in all 8 proprietors hold an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £100. This parish is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £356. Daviot church (500 sittings) was rebuilt in 1826, Dunlichty (300) in 1758; and service is performed in them alternately. A Free church stands $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSW of Daviot church; and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles further SSW is St Paul's Episcopal church of Strathnairn, which, originally erected in 1817, was rebuilt in 1869 at a cost of £900, and contains 200 sittings. The five schools of Daviot, Dunmaglass, Farr, Nairnside, and Strathnairn, the three first public and the last Episcopalian, with respective accommodation for 83, 50, 90, 90, and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 34, 19, 37, 58, and 48, and grants of £41, 12s., £32, 18s. 6d., £41, 7s., £48, 15s., and £49, 10s. Valuation of Inverness-shire portion (1880) £10,358, 8s. 1d.; of Nairnshire portion (1882) £1465, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1818, (1831) 1738, (1861) 1741, (1871) 1598, (1881) 1252.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 73, 74, 83, 1876-81.

Davo, a romantic wooded ravine in Garvock parish, Kincardineshire. It contains a quarry of excellent building red sandstone.

Davoch. See HALF-DAVACH.

Dawan. See DAVEN.

Dawick House, a modern castellated mansion, standing amid finely-wooded grounds, in the NE corner of Drummelzier parish, Peeblesshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs S of the Tweed's right bank, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Stobo station,

this being $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Peebles. Held by the Veitches from the 13th to the close of the 17th century, the estate then passed to the lawyer, James Naesmyth (d. 1706), who was known as the 'Deil o' Dawick.' His grandson and namesake, the second baronet (suc. 1720; d. 1779), was the eminent botanist, Linnaeus' pupil, who planted in 1735 the Dawick avenue of silver firs, and to whom Scotland owes the introduction of the larch in 1725. His great-grandson, the present Sir James Naesmyth of Posso, fifth Bart. since 1706 (b. 1827; suc. 1876), owns 15,485 acres in the shire, valued at £3557 per annum. On a knoll, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong S by W of the house, still stands the old church of Dawick parish (suppressed 1742), which serves now as the family mausoleum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Dawsholm. See DALSHOLM.

Dead Burn, a burn in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, running 3 miles south-south-westward to Lyne Water, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Linton.

Dead Loch. See YARROW.

Deadman's Gill, a burn in the E of Mouswald parish, Dumfriesshire, whose bank is traditionally alleged to have been a place of execution.

Deadmen's Holm, a piece of alluvial flat in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, opposite the mouth of Bloody Burn. It and the burn are alleged to have got their name from being the scene of some ancient massacre or tragedy.

Deadriggs. See CROSSHALL, Berwickshire.

Dead Water. See CASTLETON, Roxburghshire.

Dean, the ancient seat of the Boyds, Earls of Kilmarnock from 1661 to 1746, in Kilmarnock parish, Ayrshire, on a gentle rising-ground above the right bank of Kilmarnock Water, 1 mile NNE of Kilmarnock town. Dating from some very early period unknown to record, it was destroyed by accidental fire in 1735, and is now a massive picturesque ruin.

Deanburnhaugh, a hamlet in Robertson parish, partly in Roxburghshire, partly in Selkirkshire, on Borthwick Water, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Hawick, under which it has a post office.

Deanston, a manufacturing village in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the swift Teith's right bank, 1 mile W of Doune. It presents an appearance greatly superior to that of most seats of manufacture, consisting chiefly of extensive cotton-mills founded in 1785, and of dwelling-houses for the workpeople, but including Deanston House; and has a post office under Stirling, a large school, a circulating library, and a savings' bank. James Smith (1789-1850), as manager of its mills from 1807, made great displays of genius, and stands on the roll of fame, among the Wattses and the Arkwrights as a mechanic, among the Youngs and the Sinclairs as the inventor of thorough drainage, and among the Howards and the Clarksons as a philanthropist. Pop. (1841) 982, (1861) 727, (1871) 627, (1881) 700.

Deanston, Ayrshire. See STEWARTON.

Dean Water, a small, deep, sluggish river of W Forfarshire, issuing from FORFAR Loch (171 feet), and running $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward, through or along the borders of Kinnettles, Kirriemuir, Glamis, Airlie, Eassie, and Meigle in Perthshire, till it falls into the Isla 1 mile N of Meigle village, after a total descent of barely 50 feet. It abounds in pike, perch, and prime trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 56, 1868-70.

Deasthack, a burn in Kiltarity parish, Invernessshire, running to the Beauly at Fasnacoll.

Dechmont, a hill-summit on the SW border of Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Glasgow. The highest point of the hill-range that terminates north-westward in Carmunnock, it has an altitude of 602 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view, whose beauties form the theme of a descriptive poem by John Struthers. The Beltane fires long blazed from its summit; and on its slopes were formerly many Caledonian cairns and suchlike structures, now almost totally obliterated.

Dechmont House, a mansion in Livingstone parish, Linlithgowshire, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Uphall station. Its owner, Mrs Meldrum, holds 1200 acres in the shire

valued at £1860 per annum. A little to the NE are Dechmont village and Dechmont Hill (686 feet), which commands a very extensive prospect.

Dee, a river chiefly of S Aberdeenshire, but partly also of Kincardineshire. It rises from the very bosom of the Cairngorm Mountains, in the SW corner of Aberdeenshire, close to the boundary with Banff, Inverness, and Perth shires; and runs first south-south-eastward, but generally east-by-northward along the Braemar and Deeside districts of Aberdeenshire, across a wing of Kincardineshire, and along the boundary between Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire, to the sea at Aberdeen. Its length, if one follows its windings, is $87\frac{3}{8}$ miles, viz., $2\frac{3}{8}$ from the source of Garchary Burn to its confluence with Larig Burn, $11\frac{1}{4}$ thence to the Linn of Dee, $6\frac{3}{4}$ thence to the Clunie's influx near Castleton, 9 thence to Balmoral, $9\frac{1}{2}$ thence to Ballater Bridge, $13\frac{1}{4}$ thence to Aboyne Bridge, $15\frac{1}{4}$ thence to Banchory Bridge, $17\frac{3}{4}$ thence to the old Bridge of Dee, and $1\frac{3}{8}$ thence to its mouth in the North Sea. Its drainage area is estimated at 700 square miles; and from 4060 feet above sea-level at the Garchary's source it descends to 1976 at the Larig's confluence, 1640 at the Geusachan's influx, 1214 at the Linn of Dee, 1066 near Castleton, 872 near Balmoral, 663 at Ballater, 397 at Aboyne, 296 at the Bridge of Potarch, 102 at Drumoak ferry, and 72 at Peterculter. Its velocity, above Castleton, is fitful and various, ranging from cascade to current, from torrent to pool; but, below Castleton, averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, with a mean depth of 4 feet, and is so regular as nowhere to furnish water-power to a mill. Its tributaries partake of its own character, being mountain-torrents in the upper part of the basin, and, in the lower, gently gliding streams; or, in some instances, are impetuous first, next slow. Its waters are remarkable for both perennial flow and limpid purity; continue, a long way down its course, to be almost wholly unaffected by any such circumstances as pollute most other rivers; and, even in its lower reaches where the drainage of farms and villages runs into them, are comparatively well protected from defilement by skilful methods of land drainage.

The Dee has been almost universally identified with the *Deva* of Ptolemy, but the Latin editions prior to 1525 all read *Leva*, and Skene observes that 'the distance both from the Firth of Tay and from Kinnaids Head corresponds more closely with the mouth of the North Esk than with that of the river Dee.' By Celtic scholars *Dee* itself has been variously interpreted by 'dark' or 'smooth' or 'double water,' the last signification referring to the river's two-fold source, in the Larig and Garchary Burns. The Garchary, issuing from Well Dee (4060 feet) between Cairntoul and Braeriach, hurries $2\frac{3}{8}$ miles east-south-eastward to a confluence with the Larig, which, itself rising from the Wells of Dee (2700 feet) between Braeriach and Ben Macdhui, runs $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward, and midway is joined by a half subterranean torrent rushing 1 mile westward from its source (4200 feet) upon Ben Macdhui. And which, then, is the veritable head-stream? Dr Hill Burton elects in favour of the Larig, as less desperately flighty, more voluminous, and more in the line of the glen, than the Garchary; but, on the whole, the latter carries the day, by its longer descent and very much higher birth. The scenery of the meeting of the two streams is terrible, wilder even than that of Glen Sannox, Glencoe, or Coruisk; and serves to explain how the influence of alpine landscape has darkened the imagination of the Highlanders, and given aspects of gloom and superstition to their traditions. Hogg, speaking of Ben Macdhui, exaggerates nothing, but fails to give due force and fulness to his picture, when he says—

'Beyond the grizzly cliffs that guard
The infant rills of Highland Dee,
Where hunter's horn was never heard,
Nor bugle of the forest-bee,
'Mid wastes that dorn and dreary lie,
One mountain rears its mighty form,
Disturbs the moon in passing by,
And smiles above the thunderstorm.'

A barren and desolate region, of which, as a boy, Hill Burton was told by Donald that it was 'a fery fulgar place, not fit for a young shentleman to go to at all;' and of which, some forty years later, Hill Burton wrote that, 'if we compare this defile to another of the grandest mountain-passes in Scotland—to Glencoe—we find a marked difference between them. The scene of the great tragedy, grand and impressive as it is, has no such narrow walled defiles. The mountains are high, but they are of the sugar-loaf shape—abrupt but never one mass of precipice from top to bottom. Cairntoul resembles those hills, though it is considerably more precipitous; but Braeriach is as much unlike them as a tower is distinct from a dome.' Through this narrow glen, then, that begins to widen below the Geusachan's influx, the united waters of Garchary and Larig flow, as the Dee, over a broken rocky bed in alternate sweeps, rapids, and cascades, till, at a place $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles above Castleton of Braemar, it forms a remarkable series of small falls—the Linn of Dee. The Linn is a natural sluice of rock, with rugged sides, and jagged, shelving bottom, 300 yards long, and at one point barely 4 feet wide—an easy jump. Through it the river shoots in small cascades; and it is spanned by a handsome white granite bridge, opened in 1857 by Queen Victoria. The river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the Linn, begins to touch some marks of cultivation; but it soon afterwards enters Mar Forest, through which it flows to some distance beyond Castleton, receiving in it the Lui and the Quoich from the N, and the Ey and the Clunie from the S. It next traverses Invercauld Forest; proceeds thence past Balmoral and Abergeldie; receives two small tributaries, from respectively the N and the S, in the vicinity of Balmoral; passes on to Ballater; and receives, in the neighbourhood of that village, the Gairn or Gairden from the N, and the Muick from the S. Its scenery between the Linn and Ballater is noticed in our articles on BRAEMAR and BALMORAL, and its scenery around Ballater and for some miles further on is described as follows by William Howitt: 'The hills are lofty, grey, and freckled; they are, in fact, bare and tempest-tinted granite, having an air of majestic desolation. Some rise peaked and splintered, and their sides covered with *débris*, yet, as it were, bristled with black and sharp-looking pine forests. Some of the hills run along the side of the Dee, covered with these woods, exactly as the steep Black Forest hills in the neighbourhood of Wildbad.' Meadow, cornfield, and garden, however, begin to show themselves as one approaches Ballater, ever more and more as the river rolls on towards the sea.

The Dee, from a point about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Ballater, flows through a gradually widening valley, still narrow, but with less and less of its former Highland character; and it forces its way through a comminuted compound of granite, gneiss, porphyry, greenstone, and hornblende *débris*, and receives on both banks numerous small tributaries. It enters Kincardineshire at a point $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles SE of Kincardine O'Neil, and, traversing that county over a run of $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles, receives in it, on the right bank, the tribute of the Feugh. Retouching Aberdeenshire at the SW corner of Drumoak parish, it thence runs $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the boundary between the two counties to the sea at Aberdeen; and, from the point of its entering Kincardineshire onward to its mouth, offers alternations of tame hill scenery and beautiful lowland landscape. From source to mouth it traverses or bounds the parishes of Crathie, Glenmuick, Aboyne, Birse, Kincardine O'Neil, Strachan, Banchory-Ternan, Durris, Drumoak, Peterculter, Maryculter, Banchory-Devenick, Nigg, and Old Machar; and in our articles on these fourteen parishes full details are given as to the villages, mansions, and other features of its course.

The Dee was once the most finely wooded and the best fishing river in Scotland; and, though much damaged by entail, manufactories, and stake-nets, it still, for wood and fish, has scarce a rival among British rivers. Salmon contrive to force their way, up all its currents and obstructions, to points above the Linn,

and, though not now caught in any such quantity as in bygone days, are still taken in great numbers. About 20,000 salmon and 40,000 grilse are caught in an average season; but these numbers include those taken by stake-nets and on the beach adjacent to the river's mouth. The best catch of the 1881 season was got about the middle of July, when some 600 fish were landed in a single day from the Pot and Fords. The finest reach of the river for rod-fishing extends from Banchory to Ballater. Clean-run salmon have often been taken by the rod so early as the 1st of February, in the waters above Ballater, at a distance of 50 miles from the sea; but they rarely ascend the Linn till after the middle of May. As a rule they run small, 7 to 10 lbs. on an average. The connections of the river with the water-supply and commerce of Aberdeen, as also the diversion of its channel, are noticed in our article on that city.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 66, 76, 67, 77, 1870-74. See chaps. xxiii.-xxv. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873); James Brown's *New Deeside Guide* (Ab., 1843); and Dr John Hill Burton's *Cairngorm Mountains* (Edinb. 1864).

Dee, a river of W Kirkcudbrightshire, issuing from Loch Dee, a lonely lake that lies among the heathery heights of Minnigaff—Lamachan Hill (2349 feet), Curleywee (2212), Craiglee (1741), and Cairngarroch (1800). Itself 750 feet above sea-level, Loch Dee is 7 furlongs long and from 1½ to 4 furlongs wide; its waters are still well stocked with trout, which have, however, been sadly thinned by pike, and which average 1 lb. in weight, though seven or eight years since a monster of 12 lbs. was taken here. Leaving this mountain lake, the Dee, or Black Water of Dee, winds 18¾ miles east-south-eastward till, after traversing STROAN Loch, it is joined, just opposite to Parton station, by the Water of KEN, a stream of much larger volume than its own. For the next 5 miles, on to Glenlochar Lodge, their united waters assume the aspect of a long narrow lake—called, indeed, sometime a second Loch Dee—that widens here to half a mile, and there contracts to barely a hundred yards. From Glenlochar, on past the islets of Threave Castle and Lodge, our river sweeps, through a rocky channel, 11¾ miles southward and south-south-westward to Kirkcudbright town, thence 3 miles southward through a broadening estuary to its mouth in Kirkcudbright Bay. It thus has a total course of 38¾ miles, during which it traverses or bounds the parishes of Minnigaff, Kells, Girthon, Balmaghie, Parton, Crossmichael, Kelton, Tongueland, Kirkcudbright, Twynholm, and Borgue, and during which it receives Cooran Lane, the Ken, and Tarf Water, with a number of lesser tributaries. It is navigable to Tongueland, or about 7 miles from the Solway; and it sometimes rises in freshets to 8 feet above its ordinary level. Its waters, particularly before their confluence with the Ken, are so mossy and dark-hued as to render its name of Dee or 'dark stream,' and specially its duplicate name of Black Dee, entirely appropriate. Its salmon, too, are of a darker colour and much fatter than those of most rivers in the S of Scotland, and are held in high estimation; its waters contain also sea-trout, river-trout, pike, perch, and large quantities of pearl-mussels.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 9, 5, 1863-54.

Dee, Bridge of, a south-western suburb of Aberdeen, on the river Dee, 2 miles from the centre of the city. It has a post office under Aberdeen.

Dee, Bridge of, a village on the SE border of Balmaghie parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, on the right bank of the Dee, with a station on the Kirkcudbright railway, 3 miles SW of Castle-Douglas. It has a Christian Knowledge Society's school.

Deechoid or Death Choimhead, a hill (1255 feet) in Muckkairn parish, Argyllshire, 5½ miles E by S of Oban.

Deer, a place in Morton parish, Dumfriesshire, near Morton Castle, and 2½ miles N by W of Thornhill. It has remains of an entrenched strong fortification, supposed to have been a Roman castellum.

Deer, an ancient parish and a presbytery, partly in Banffshire, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire. The ancient

parish was divided, about the year 1694, into the present parishes of New Deer and Old Deer. The presbytery, meeting at Maud, is in the synod of Aberdeen, and comprises the old parishes of Aberdour, Crimond, New Deer, Old Deer, St Fergus, Fraserburgh, Longside, Lomay, Peterhead, Pitsligo, Rathen, Strichen, and Tyrie; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardallie, Blackhill, Boddam, Fraserburgh West Church, Inverallochy, Kininmouth, New Pitsligo, Peterhead East Church, and Savoeh; and the chapelries of New Maud, Techmuiry, and Peterhead Robertson Memorial Mission Church. Pop. (1871) 49,199, (1881) 54,420, of whom 14,052 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Deer, with 2 churches at Peterhead, and 11 at respectively Aberdour, Clola, Fraserburgh, Longside, New Deer, New Pitsligo, Old Deer, Pitsligo, Rathen, Strichen, and St Fergus, which together had 2832 communicants in 1881.

Deer or South Ugie Water. See UGIE.

Deer-Dike, a substantial earthen fence along the mutual boundary of Garvock and Laurencekirk parishes, Kincardineshire. Probably part of an enclosure round a deer-forest, comprising most or all of Garvock parish, it continued till last century to be tolerably entire, and still has left distinct traces.

Deer-Law, a hill (2065 feet) on the mutual border of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, and Lyne parish, Peeblesshire, 2 miles NW of St Mary's Loch.

Deerness, a parish of Orkney, comprising a peninsula in the extreme E of Pomona and the islands of Copenhay, Cornholm, and Horse. Its kirk town stands on the E coast of the peninsula, 12 miles ESE of Kirkwall, under which it has a post office. Extending from Moul Head south-westward to the isthmus that connects it with St Andrews parish, and measuring 5 miles in length by 3 in extreme breadth, the said peninsula is bounded W and NW by Deer Sound, E by the North Sea, and SE by Newark Bay; the islands lie from 1½ mile to 3 miles to the E. From the shores, which are haunted by myriads of sea-birds, the surface of the peninsula rises to a somewhat tabular summit. The soil consists mostly of loam, resting on red clay, and is highly susceptible of improvements, such as draining and a liberal application of shell sand, of which there is an inexhaustible supply. From 50 to 60 boats are employed in the herring fishery; kelp is manufactured; and very strong ropes, fitted for various economic purposes of the farmer, are made from the shoots of *Empe-trum nigrum*, from the roots of *Arundo arenaria*, and from the herbage of *Holcus lanatus*. Several tumuli are on the higher grounds; and remains of a large Pict's house, called Dingy's Howe or Duncan's Height, stand near the end of the isthmus. The parish is united *quoad civilia* to ST ANDREWS, from which, however, it was separated *quoad sacra* in 1845; Deerness itself being a living in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney, with stipend of £120, a manse, and 3 acres of glebe. The church was originally a parliamentary one. There is also a Free church; and three public schools—Deerness, St Andrews, and Tankerness—with respective accommodation for 155, 55, and 80 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 92, 50, and 44, and grants of £80, 4s., £41, and £33, 14s. Valuation of civil parish (1881) £1976, 16s. 6d. Pop. of same (1801) 660, (1831) 661, (1861) 831, (1871) 863, (1881) 867.

Deer, New, a village and a parish in Buchan district, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands towards the middle of the parish, 2½ miles WSW of Maud Junction, this being 13 miles W by N of Peterhead, 16 SSW of Fraserburgh, and 31½ N by E of Aberdeen, under which New Deer has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Anciently called Auch-reddie, it includes at its south-eastern outskirt a suburb retaining that name; and it straggles for over a mile along the ascending ridge of a steepish hill. Within recent years it has undergone great improvement, good new dwelling-houses having taken the place of low old huts; and it has branches of the North of Scotland and

DEER, NEW

Aberdeen Town and County banks, 11 insurance agencies, 2 local savings' banks, 2 hotels, a market-place, a public hall (1864), a children's library, agricultural and horticultural societies, and fairs on the third Wednesday of January, the Wednesday after 12 April, the Thursday before 26 May, the Wednesday after 19 June, the second Tuesday of August, the Wednesday after 19 October, and the Thursday after 22 November. A public school, with accommodation for 240 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 163, and a grant of £139, 17s. Pop. (1861) 475, (1871) 643, (1881) 753.

The parish, containing also part of New Maud, is bounded N by Tyrie, NE by Strichen, E by Old Deer, SE and S by Ellon, SW by Tarves and Methlick, W by Fyvie and Monquhitter, and NW by King-Edward. In outline rudely resembling a triangle with south-south-eastward apex, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of 12½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 5¾ miles, and an area of 26,765 acres. The drainage is mainly carried eastward by head-streams of South UGIE Water; but the Burns of Elrick or Nethermuir and Allathan or Asleed, flowing southward to the Ythan, trace much of the eastern and western borders. The surface, sinking to 197 feet above sea-level near Tillysnaught at the south-eastern angle of the parish, and to 196 near New Maud on the eastern boundary, thence rises gently north-north-westward and north-westward to 440 feet near Muckle Clofrickford, 540 near Barrack, 503 at the Hill of Culsh, 529 near Corsehill, 619 at the Hill of Corsegight, 487 at Whin Hill, and 630 at Bonnykelly; of which the Hill of Culsh, ¼ mile beyond the Free church, so far overlooks the surrounding country as on a clear day to command a view to Peterhead, Bennochie, the Bin of Cullen, and Ben Rinnes. The district toward the NE and the SE, to the extent of 7 or 8 miles, looks almost like one continuous cornfield, dotted with green crops, and terminated by a gentle rising-ground in the form of an amphitheatre. Granite is the prevailing rock; but limestone, of coarse quality, has been worked on the lands of Barrack. Moss covers an inconsiderable area, which yearly grows less and less, owing to planting, reclamation, or consumption as fuel. The soil, with few exceptions, is light and shallow, and over a great proportion of the land rests on an iron-bound pan from 6 inches to 2 feet thick. Remains in the mosses indicate the existence of a primeval forest; but now, except at Brucklay, Artamford, and Nethermuir, the parish is rather poorly off for trees. Fedderat Castle, 2¾ miles NNE of the village, was anciently a strong six-storied structure, surrounded partly by a morass, partly by a fosse, and approachable only by a causeway and a drawbridge; but is now an utter ruin. Ancient Caledonian standing stones, a rocking-stone, and stone circles, in various places, have nearly all been destroyed; some tumuli have yielded urns and sarcophagi. At Brucehill, 2 miles W of the village, Edward Bruce is said to have encamped, before he defeated the Comyns at AKEY BRAE (1308). BRUCKLAY Castle and NETHERMUIR House are the chief mansions; and 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 93 of less, than £100. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, New Deer gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Savoeh, Newbyth, and New Pitligo; the living is worth £380. The parish church, built at the village in 1838, in place of an earlier one of 1622, is a Third Pointed edifice, with 1500 sittings, and a tower, completed in 1865. A neat Free church stands 3 furlongs NNW of the parish church, and Artamford U.P. church ½ mile NE; the latter, rebuilt in 1876 at a cost of £1400, is Gothic in style, and contains 420 sittings. There are also another U.P. church at Whitehill (¾ miles N), a Congregational chapel, and a few Plymouth Brethren. Eight schools—Brucklay, Cairnbanno, New Deer, Knaven, Oldwhat, Whitehill, Bonnykelly, and Honeynook—with total accommodation for 1029 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 569, and grants amounting to £525, 6s. 6d. Valuation (1843)

DEER, OLD

£10,905, (1881) £23,211, 4s. 7d. Pop. of parish (1801) 2984, (1831) 3525, (1861) 4385, (1871) 4853; of registration district (1871) 4147, (1881) 4097.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Deer, Old, a village and a parish of Buchan, NE Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 134 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of South Ugie Water, 1¼ mile SW by W of Mintlaw station, this being 9¼ miles W by N of Peterhead, 3¾ E by N of Maud Junction, and 35 N by E of Aberdeen. An ancient place, it has been mostly rebuilt within the past half century, and has a post office under Mintlaw, a branch of the North of Scotland Banking Co., a savings' bank (1825), an inn, a fair (St Drostan's) on the Wednesday after 19 Dec., and two public schools, which, with respective accommodation for 167 scholars and 81 girls, had (1880) an average attendance of 119 and 58, and grants of £92, 15s. and £52, 14s.

The parish also contains the villages of Stuartfield, Clola, and Fetterangus, 1¼ mile S by W, 3½ miles SSE, and 2½ miles NNE, of Old Deer village. Its north-eastern portion forming a detached section of Banffshire, it is bounded NW and N by Strichen, NE by Lomay, E by Longside, SE by Cruden, S by Cruden and Ellon, and W by New Deer. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 9½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4 and 6½ miles; and its area is 27,439½ acres, of which 2812 belong to the Banffshire portion. South Ugie Water has here an east-south-easterly course of 6½ miles; North Ugie Water winds 7 miles east-south-eastward along all the northern and north-eastern border; and before Pitfour House is an artificial lake of 45 acres (3¾ × 1 furl.); whilst springs, either pure or chalybeate, are numerous, and some of them bear such names as Grinie's, Lady, Abbey, Chapel, and Annie's Well. The surface, everywhere undulating, presents an assemblage of low rounded hills, most of them cultivated to the very top; at Baluss Bridge, on the eastern border, it sinks to 100 feet above sea-level, and rises thence north-westward to 397 feet at Drinnies Wood, 410 at Knapperty Hill, 432 at Braeside, and 466 at White Cow Wood—westward and south-westward to 292 at Wuddyhill, 460 at Wind Hill, 551 at the Hill of Dens, 465 near Bulwark, 423 near Little Elrick, 407 near Littlemill, 420 at Slampton Hill, and 392 at Windy Hill—south-south-westward and south-south-eastward to 474 at Skelmuir Hill, 478 near Wester Craighead, and 469 at Smallburn Hill. The prevailing rocks are granite, syenite, and limestone, which have been largely worked at AKEY BRAE and other places; and blocks occur of gneiss and pure white quartz. The soil is very diversified, ranging from argillaceous to loamy, sandy, or gravelly. The woods and plantations of Aden, Pitfour, and Kimmundly cover a large extent, and those of the two first comprise some very fine hardwood trees. Woollen mills are at Millbreck and Aden, a brewery and a distillery at Effie. About 580 Columba and Drostan, his nephew, came from Iona unto ABERDOUR, and thence to the other town, which pleased Columba, because it was full of God's grace; and he asked of the Mormaer Bede to give it him, and he would not. But, his son falling sick, the Mormaer went to the clerics to ask a prayer of them, and gave them in offering from *Cloch in tiprat to Cloch pette mic Garnait*. They made the prayer and health returned. Then Columba gave Drostan that *cathair*, and blessed it, and left as his word, 'Whosoever come against it, let him not be many-yeared victorious.' Drostan weeping as they parted, said Columba, 'Let Deer* be its name henceforward.' Down to the reign of David I. (1124-53) this Columban monastery retained unimpaired its clerical element and Celtic character, according to the priceless testimony of certain Gaelic notices written during that reign on the blank pages of the *Book of Deer*, a Latin MS. of the 9th century containing St John's and parts of the other three gospels, the Apostles' Creed, and a fragment of an office for the visitation of the sick, which MS., discovered by

* *I.e.*, Gael. *der*, now *deur*, 'a tear.' *Dair*, 'an oak,' has been suggested as a more likely etymon.

Mr H. Bradshaw in 1860 in the library of Cambridge University, was ably edited for the Spalding Club by the late Dr John Stuart in 1869 (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vols. ii., iii., 1877-80). St Mary's Abbey of Deer, on the left bank of South Ugie Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WNW of the village, was founded, either in 1218 or 1219, by William Comyn, Earl of Buchan, for monks of the Cistercian order, being colonised by three brethren from Kynloss; the last of its abbots, Robert Keith, second son of the fourth Earl Marischal, obtained the erection of its lands into the temporal lordship of Altrie (1587). Early English in style, red sandstone in material, the ruins were enclosed and cleared of rubbish in 1809, when it appeared that the cruciform church must have consisted of chancel, transept, and five-bayed nave with N aisle, the whole measuring 150 by from 27 to 38½ feet, or 90 across the transept. Here has been localised the ballad of 'Sir James the Rose,' whose grave is also shown at Haddo in Crimond; on Aikey Brae the Comyns were finally routed by Edward Bruce; and by Aikey-side one of their line, an Earl of Buchan, is said, by his death, whilst hunting, to have verified Thomas the Rhymer's prediction. Vestiges remain of six stone circles; several cairns have yielded stone cists and urns; flint implements have been found in great abundance; and other antiquities are the ruinous manor-house of Clachriach and remains of the small old parish church of Fetter angus. The Stone of Deer, a syenite block standing 6 feet out of the ground at the NW corner of the old Abbey church, is figured in the *Sculptured Stones of Scotland* (1867), but was demolished about 1854. The principal mansions are PITFOUR, KINMUNDY, and Aden, the last a good modern building, 3 furlongs ENE of the village, whose owner, Jas. Geo. Ferguson Russell, Esq. (b. 1836; suc. 1875), holds 8402 acres in the shire, valued at £6989 per annum. The rest of the parish is divided among 16 proprietors, 10 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 4 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Deer and synod of Aberdeen, Old Deer gives off portions to the *g. s.* parishes of Ardallie, Kininmonth, and Savocho of Deer; the living is worth £388. The parish church, with over 1000 sittings, stands at the village, and, built in 1788, was greatly improved (1880-81) at a cost of £2811, the walls being raised, an entrance porch added, a memorial window inserted, and a clock-tower and spire, 103 feet high, erected of Aikey Brae granite, with a library room on its basement floor. At the village also is St Drostan's Episcopal church (1851; 300 sittings), Early English in style, and rich in painted glass; other places of worship are noticed under Stuartfield, Maud, and Clola. Six schools, all public but the last, which is endowed, are at Bank, Clochcan, Bulwark, Shannas, Stuartfield (girls'), and Fetterangus (do.); and these, with respective accommodation for 100, 110, 62, 110, 140, and 76 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, 107, 43, 94, 130, and 69, and grants of £50, 8s. 6d., £72, 1s., £33, 19s., £73, 9s., £100, 6s., and £61, 4s. 6d. Valuation (1843) £13,165, (1882) £30,372, 12s. 10d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3552, (1821) 3841, (1841) 4453, (1861) 5174, (1871) 5085, (1881) 4935; of registration district (1881) 4274.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Deer, Savocho of. See SAVOCHO.

Deershaw, a village in the N of Banffshire, distant 6 miles from Banff.

Deer Sound, a spacious natural harbour on the E side of the Mainland of Orkney, entering from Stronsay Firth, and separating the parish of Deerness from that of St Andrews. Lying nearly due SW and NE, and measuring 4 miles in length, by from 1 mile to 2½ miles in breadth, it has beautifully winding shores, a clean sandy bottom mixed with clay, and a depth of 6 or 7 fathoms. It is well sheltered from all winds, and affords in many parts good anchorage. Any number of vessels might here find refuge; and it was formerly frequented by whaling ships on their way to the Arctic seas, but is now very little used.

Deeside, the valley of the Aberdeenshire DEE, or,

more specially, the part of that valley downward from Braemar to the sea.

Deil's Beef-Tub. See ANNANDALE'S BEEF-STAND.

Deil's Cauldron. See DEVIL'S CAULDRON.

Deil's Causeway. See STONEHOUSE.

Deil's or Picts' Dyke, a long line of ancient fortification in Galloway and Dumfriesshire, commencing at Loch Ryan near Innermessan, the site of the ancient Rerigonium, a town of the Novantæ, and extending, by way of Minnigaff, Glencairn, Penpont, and Lochmaben, to the upper part of the Solway Firth at a point opposite the western extremity of the Roman wall of Hadrian across the N of England. It is now quite obliterated in many parts, and more or less obscure in many others, but still in some is very distinct. It appears to have been invariably 8 feet broad at the base, to have had a fosse along its N or inland side, and to have been built, in most places, of unchiselled blocks of common moorstone; in others, of stone and earth commingled; and in a few, as at Hightae Flow in Lochmaben parish, entirely of earth. It separates the fertile lands of the seaboard districts from the irreclaimable wastes and wild fastnesses of the mountains, and may be presumed to have been built by an industrious or comparatively settled people on its southern, as a defence against a warlike or comparatively roving people on its northern, side. All facts respecting it, however, even all trustworthy traditions, have been lost. Chalmers, the author of *Caledonia*, says, in a letter to Mr Joseph Train, who traced the Deil's Dyke from end to end:—'Considering all its circumstances, it is extremely difficult to assign its age, its object, or its builders. In Ireland there is nothing like the Deil's Dyke; the inference is that it was not made by Irish hands. I am disposed to think that this work is several centuries older than the arrival of the Irish Cruithne in Galloway.' And again:—'It is obviously a very ancient work, and was probably formed by the Romanised Britons after the departure of the Roman armies.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 6, 1856-64.

Deil's Dyke, a denudated trap dyke projecting from the general line of the SE coast of Big Cumbrae island in Buteshire. See CUMBRAE.

Deil's Mill. See DEVIL'S MILL.

Delfour, a place, with ancient Caledonian monuments, in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, 1½ mile WSW of Alvie church. The monuments are a central cairn, two concentric circles of standing stones around the cairn, and an obelisk, 8½ feet high, 25 feet to the W.

Delgaty Castle. See DALGETY.

Delney, a station on the Highland railway, in Kilmuir Easter parish, Ross-shire, 3½ miles NE of Invergordon.

Delnies. See NAIRN.

Deloraine, two pasture farms in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, 13 miles SW of Selkirk. The title of Earl of Deloraine in the peerage of Scotland was conferred in 1706 on Henry Scott, second surviving son of the Duke of Monmouth, and became extinct at the death of his grandson, the fourth Earl, in 1807.

Delting, a parish in the Mainland of Shetland, including the islands of Bigga, Fishholm, Brother Isle, Little Roe, and Muckle Roe, only the last of which is inhabited. It is bounded N by Yell Sound, separating it from Yell; E by Lunnasting and Nesting; S by Weesdale and Sandsting; and W by St Magnus Bay and Sulem Voe. Joined to Northmaven by a narrow neck of land, less than 100 feet broad, that separates the German from the Atlantic Ocean, it has an utmost length of 20 miles, and varies in breadth from 3 to 6 miles, being much intersected by voes or arms of the sea. The surface is, for the most part, hilly, bleak, and barren; but along the banks of the voes and in the valleys are patches of good arable land. The chief harbours are St Magnus Bay, Sulem Voe, Olnafirth Voe, Busta Voe, and Goufirth Voe. In the island of Muckle Roe there is some fine rock scenery; and the sea washes into several large caves—the haunts of numerous wild birds. There are remains of an ancient artificial harbour at Burrae, and some vestiges of a Pictish house at Brough, on Yell Sound. Fully

DELVINE

one-half of the parish belongs to the estate of the Giffords of Busta. The next largest proprietor is Major Cameron of Garth. The other properties are small. The principal residences are Busta, Garth, Udhouse, Mossbank, and Voe. There are large stores and fish-curing establishments at Voe, Brae, and Mossbank. Delving is in the presbytery of Olnafirth and synod of Shetland; the stipend is £150, with 9 merks of glebe and a good manse. There are two parish churches, distant about 10 miles from one another, viz., Scatsta, built in 1811, and Olnafirth in 1868. There are also a Free church at Brae and a U.P. church at Mossbank; and the six schools of Brae, Goufirth, Firth, Muckle Roe, Olnafirth, and Mossbank, with total accommodation for 254 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 164, and grants amounting to £201, 14s. Valuation (1882) £2361, 12s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 1449, (1831) 2070, (1861) 1975, (1871) 1862, (1881) 1654.

Delvine, an estate, with a mansion, in Caputh parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Murthly station, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Dunkeld. Its owner, Sir Alex. Muir-Mackenzie, third Bart. since 1805 (b. 1840; suc. 1855), holds 4241 acres in the shire, valued at £6420 per annum.

Demyat. See DUNMYAT.

Den, a village in Abdie parish, Fife, near the Ladybank and Perth railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Newburgh.

Den, a village of recent and rapid growth in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dalry town. At it is Kersland Barony Church of Scotland school, which, with accommodation for 281 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 167, and a grant of £116, 3s.

Denbrae, an estate, with a mansion, in St Andrews parish, Fife, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of the town.

Denburn. See ABERDEEN.

Den Fenella, a romantic ravine, traversed by a burn, in Garvock and St Cyrus parishes, Kincardineshire. It commences about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by S of Laurencekirk, and extends $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward to the sea, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Johnshaven. It took its name from Fenella or Finvela, daughter of the Earl of Angus, in the time of Kenneth III.; and here she is said to have been slain by her pursuers as she fled from Kincardine Castle, after the murder of the king at Fettercairn through her treachery (995). Its beauties of crag and chasm and wooded bank have often been celebrated in prose and verse; near its mouth is a beautiful waterfall, 65 feet in leap; and its stream is spanned by a handsome bridge and by the viaduct of the Bervie railway.

Denfand, a steep winding ravine, traversed by Pitairlie Burn, in Monikie parish, Forfarshire. It bisects a reach of hill in the central part of the parish; and, at a point where its sides are precipitous, is spanned by a massive one-arched bridge.

Denhead, a village, with a public school, in Cameron parish, Fife, 3 miles SW of St Andrews, under which it has a post office.

Denhead and Denmill, a conjoint village, with a spinning-mill, in Liff and Bervie parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles W of Lochee.

Denhead of Auchmacoy, a hamlet, with a public school, in Logie-Buchan parish, E Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by N of Ellon, under which it has a post office.

Denholm, a village in Cavers parish, Roxburghshire, on a low plateau above the right bank of the Teviot, 2 miles E of Hassendean station, and 5 NE of Hawick. With a deep wooded dell to the W, called Denholm-Dean, it forms a square round a neatly-fenced public green, and chiefly consists of well-built houses with gardens attached, having been greatly improved by the late James Douglas, Esq. of Cavers. Yet, modern as it looks, the place is old, since we read of its burning by Hertford in 1545. The low, thatched, whitewashed cottage still stands on the N side of the village, in which was born the scholar-poet John Leyden (1775-1811), and in the middle of the village green an obelisk was erected

DENNY

to his memory in 1861. Inhabited mainly by stocking weavers, quarrymen, and farm labourers, Denholm has a post office under Hawick, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, 3 inns, a stone bridge over the Teviot (1864), a Free church (1844; 364 sittings), a public school, an excellent subscription library, a horticultural society (1849), and public water-works, which, formed in 1874 at a cost of more than £700, draw their supply from a spring nearly 2 miles distant, and afford 50 gallons per day for each inhabitant. Pop. (1861) 766, (1871) 659, (1881) 645. See CAVERS.

Denino. See DUNINO.

Denmill, Forfarshire. See DENHEAD.

Denmiln Castle. See ABDIE.

Dennissness, a headland in Cross and Burness parish, Sanday island, Orkney.

Denniston. See GLASGOW.

Denniston. See DUMBARTON.

Denny, a town and a parish of SE Stirlingshire. The town stands on the right bank of the Carron, opposite DUNIPACE, with which it is connected by a bridge; by road it is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Falkirk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Cumbernauld, and $7\frac{1}{4}$ S by E of Stirling, whilst, as terminus of a branch of the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, opened in 1859, it is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Larbert Junction, $32\frac{1}{4}$ WNW of Edinburgh, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Glasgow. Only a small village down to the close of last century, it is almost entirely modern, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and Clydesdale Bank, 13 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company, a people's hall, library, and reading-room, an Oddfellows' hall, and fairs on the Wednesdays before 12 May and after 11 November. Large public schools were built in 1875 at a cost of £5000; and places of worship are the parish church (1813; 768 sittings) with a turreted steeple 75 feet high, a Free church (1843), a U.P. church (1796; reconstructed 1881), and the Roman Catholic church of St Patrick (1861). In 1876 Denny and Dunipace were formed into a police burgh, which, governed by 9 commissioners, had a municipal constituency of 580 in 1882. Pop. of Denny alone (1841) 1881, (1851) 2446, (1861) 2428, (1871) 2433, (1881) 2823; of police burgh (1876) 3595, (1881) 4081.

Besides part of BONNYBRIDGE, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the SSE, the parish contains also the villages of Denny-Loanhead, Parkfoot, Longcroft, and Haggis, which extend continuously along the Glasgow highroad, Denny-Loanhead being $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S, and Haggis $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW, of Denny town. It is bounded NW by St Ninians, NE and E by Dunipace, SE by Falkirk, SW by Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire (detached) and Kilsyth, and W by Kilsyth. From E to W its utmost length is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its width, from N to S, varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $8356\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 48 are water. The CARRON winds $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward and east-south-eastward on or close to all the boundary with St Ninians and Dunipace; BONNY BURN runs $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward and east-north-eastward along all the Dumbartonshire and Falkirk border; and three others of the Carron's affluents flow east-north-eastward through the interior. At the eastern extremity of the parish the surface declines along the Carron to 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward to 234 feet near Hillend, 400 near Banknock, 696 at conical Myot Hill, 563 near Leysbent, 460 at Cowden Hill, 965 at Tarduff Hill, and 1170 at Darrach Hill upon Denny Muir. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; and the soil is loamy along the Bonny and the lower reaches of the Carron, gravelly throughout the central district, and marshy or moorish over most of the uplands. Of the entire area, 5840 acres are in tillage, 789 pasture, 1499 waste, and only 181 under wood. Coal and ironstone are mined, and employment is further afforded by paper, chemical, and engine works at Denny town, by Carronbank Foundry (1860) and Denny iron-works (1870), by Bonnybridge Columbian stove works (1860), foundry (1860), and malleable iron-works (1877), and by Bankier

distillery. **BANKNOCK** House is the chief mansion; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 20 of between £100 and £500, 37 of from £50 to £100, and 70 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish was detached from Falkirk in 1618, and is now divided ecclesiastically among the *quoad sacra* parishes of HAGGS, Bonnybridge, and Denny, the two first formed in 1875 and 1878, and the last a living worth £393. Denny public and Roman Catholic and Lawhill and Longcroft public schools, with respective accommodation for 350, 188, 50, and 250 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 278, 115, 16, and 236, and grants of £244, 7s. 10d., £113, 11s., £27, 18s., and £206, 10s. Valuation (1860) £13,098; (1882) £24,820, 4s. 4d., including £1833 for railway. Pop. of parish (1801) 2033, (1831) 3843, (1861) 4988, (1871) 4993, (1881) 5728; of Denny registration district (1881) 4228.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Denny-Loanhead, a village in Denny parish, Stirlingshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Denny town. It has a post office under Denny, and a U.P. church, which, succeeding one of 1735, was built in 1815 at a cost of £1400, and contains 731 sittings.

Denoon, a glen, traversed by a burn, in Glamis and Eassie parishes, W Forfarshire. Rising on the north-eastern slope of Auchterhouse Hill (1399 feet), the burn winds $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward, till it falls into Dean Water, at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Glamis village. The Sidlaws at its head and along its course have altitudes of from 1200 to 600 feet above sea-level; and the tracts flanking its lower parts subside into the plain of Strathmore. Vestiges of an ancient fortification, crowning isolated Denoon Law (689 feet) within the glen, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Glamis village, comprise foundations of a circular wall 1020 feet in circumference and faint traces of interior buildings, and bear the name of Denoon Castle. The circular wall is believed to have been 30 feet broad and 27 feet high, and the entire fortification is supposed to have been designed as a place of retreat in times of danger.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 56, 1868-70.

Denovan, a village, a calico-printing establishment, and an estate in Dunipace parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands near Carron Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Denny, and has charming environs. The calico-printing establishment is on the Carron, adjacent to the village; was commenced in the year 1800; and employs a large number of persons, many of whom reside in Denny. The estate comprises about one-fourth of the parish, and belongs to Forbes of Callendar.

Denside, a hamlet, with a girls' school, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire.

Derclach, a loch in Straiton parish, S Ayrshire. Lying 870 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and sends off a rivulet 1 furlong eastward to the head of Loch FINLAS.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Derculich, an estate, with a mansion, in Dull parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Aberfeldy. Loch Derculich, 2 miles to the NNW, falls partly within a detached portion of Logierait parish, and, lying about 1200 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length of $4\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs, with a varying width of $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 furlongs. It contains some pike and abundance of fine trout, which will not, however, always rise to the fly; and it sends off Derculich Burn, running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Tay.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Dergan (Gael. *dearg-abhainn*, 'red river'), a rivulet in Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 1100 feet, and running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-westward along Glen Salloch and through the woods of BARCALDINE, to Loch Creran.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Dernconner, a large village of recent growth in Auchinleck parish, Ayrshire. At it are a Church of Scotland mission station (1874) and a public school. Pop. (1871) 928, (1881) 550.

Dernock. See DARNOCK.

Derry or Loch an Dithreibh, a lake in the S of Tongue parish, Sutherland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Tongue church. Lying 268 feet above sea-level, it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and 5 furlongs wide, sends off the Kinloch to the head of the Kyle of Tongue, and abounds in yellow trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 108, 1880.

Derry, a burn of Crathie and Braemar parish, SW Aberdeenshire, issuing from Loch ETCHACHAN (1320 feet), on the NE side of Ben Macdhui, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward and southward, till it falls into Lui Water at Derry Lodge (1386 feet), 9 miles WNW of Castleton. The ordinary ascent of Ben Macdhui is up Glen Derry, which the Queen in her Journal describes as 'very fine, with the remnants of a splendid forest, Derry Cairngorm (3788 feet) being to the right, and Derry Water running below.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 65, 1874-70.

Dervaig, a village, with public and girls' schools, in Kilninian parish, Mull island, Argyllshire, at the head of Loch Cuan, $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Tobermory.

Derval. See DARVEL.

Deskford, a village and a parish in the N of Banffshire. The village, Kirktown of Deskford, stands on the left bank of the Burn of Deskford, 4 miles S of Cullen, like which it has a post office under Fochabers.

Bounded NE and E by Fordyce, S by Grange, and NW and N by Rathven, the parish has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth of 3 miles, and an area of 8170 acres, of which 15 are water. **DESKFORD BURN**, with a north-north-easterly course here of $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles, divides the parish into two pretty equal halves; and the surface, sinking at the northern extremity to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rises southward to 353 feet at the wooded Gallows Knowe, 556 at Cotton Hill, 504 at Weston, 845 at the Hill of Clashmadin, 871 at Black Hill, and 1028 at Lurg Hill, whose summit, however, falls just within Grange. Numerous small cascades occur on the Deskford's affluents, one of them, called the Linn, being a series of leaps with total fall of 30 feet, and with surroundings of high beauty. The rocks, having undergone great geognostic disturbance, include almost vertical strata of mica slate, with fragments of quartz embedded therein, and a rich bed of fine compact limestone, which has been largely worked. The soil, in the strath, is chiefly loam resting on strong deep clay; but, toward the hills, is light, black, mossy humus, overlying clay and gravel. About one-third of the entire area is either regularly or occasionally in tillage; some 600 acres are under wood, either natural or planted; and the rest is either pasture or waste. This parish has long been the property of the Earls of Findlater and Seafield; and Deskford Tower, which, standing near the village, was demolished within this century, was the ancient family seat. Skeith Castle, once also a striking feature, has left no vestiges; and another venerable edifice, probably baronial, but possibly ecclesiastical, stood in the garden of Inalterie farmhouse, and is now represented by only a vault. A curious relic, found about 1816 in a mossy knoll adjacent to that old vault, consisted of brass somewhat in the form and of the size of a swine's head, with a wooden tongue moved by springs, and with tolerably exact representations of eyes; it is now in the museum of the Banff Scientific Institution. Deskford is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £355. A new parish church, Pointed Gothic in style, was built in 1872 at a cost of £1000, and contains 500 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a new public school, erected in 1876 at a cost of £1182, with accommodation for 162 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 111, and a grant of £97, 8s. 6d. Valuation (1882) £4441, 8s. Pop. (1801) 610, (1831) 828, (1861) 1031, (1871) 972, (1881) 849.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Deskford or Cullen Burn, a rapid, deep-channelled stream of Banffshire, rising in the S of Deskford parish, and thence winding $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward-north, north-westward, and again north-eastward till it falls into the Moray Firth at Cullen Bay.

Deskry, a rivulet of SW Aberdeenshire, rising, at an altitude of 1800 feet, on the western shoulder of Morven Hill (2862 feet), close to the meeting-point of Glenmuick, Logie-Coldstone, and Strathdon parishes. Thence it winds 10 miles north-north-eastward and west-south-westward, between Logie-Coldstone and Strathdon parishes, across the Migvie district of Tarland parish, and between that district and Towie parish, till it falls into the Don $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Castle-Neve. Its trout are small but excellent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Dess, a station in the NE of Aboyne parish, Aberdeenshire, on the Deeside railway, 3 miles NE of Aboyne station.

Deuchar, an estate, with a mansion, in Fearn parish, Forfarshire, 8 miles W by N of Brechin.

Deuchar. See YARROW.

Deugh, a stream of Carsphairn parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire, rising on the eastern slope (2000 feet) of Windy Standard, and thence curving 5 miles westward along the Ayrshire border, next 15 miles southward, east-south-eastward, and southward again through the interior, till, at the SE angle of the parish, and at a point 7 miles NNW of New Galloway, it falls into the Ken, after a descent of 1620 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 14, 8, 9, 1863-64.

Devar. See DAVARR.

Deveron or Doveran (Gael. *da-abhwin*, 'double river'), a river of Aberdeen and Banff shires, rising in two main head-streams—whence the name—among the mountains of Cabrach, the longer of the two having its source on the mutual border of Cabrach and Glenbucket parishes, 3 miles SW of the summit of the Buck of Cabrach (2368 feet). Thence it has a total course of 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ from its source to the Bridge of Gibston near Huntly, 24 thence to Eastside Bridge near Turriff, and 12 $\frac{3}{8}$ thence to its mouth; and during this course it descends from 1847 feet above sea-level at its source to 414 near Huntly and 114 near Turriff. It partly winds along in serpentine folds, but, on the whole, goes north-eastward to the influx of the Bogie below Huntly, northward thence to Rothiemay, eastward or east-north-eastward thence to the vicinity of Turriff, and northward thence to the Moray Firth. Its connections with respectively Aberdeenshire and Banffshire are so fitful, leading it now into the one county, now into the other, now along the boundary between the two, as to render it more a puzzler than an expounder in political topography; yet, in one long sweep, from above Glass church to the vicinity of Rothiemay church, it runs entirely within Aberdeenshire; and over another long sweep, from a point 4 miles WSW of Turriff to its mouth at the Moray Firth, it roughly traces the boundary line between the shires. The parishes immediately watered by it, whether through their interior or along their confines, are Cabrach, Glass, Huntly, Cairnie, Fordyce, Rothiemay, Marnoch, Inverkeithny, Turriff, Forglan, Alvah, King-Edward, Banff, and Gamrie. The river, in the upper part of its course, is a mountain stream, careering along a series of glens, always rapid, sometimes impetuous, and occasionally subject to tremendous freshets. All the bridges on it above Huntly were swept away by the great flood of Aug. 1829, when at Huntly it rose 22 feet above its ordinary level. But its march, in the middle and lower parts of its course, is tranquil and beautiful, through fertile plains, amid brilliant embellishments of wood and mansion, with several stretches of close scenery as exquisitely fine, in both nature and art, as almost any in Great Britain. The fertility of its banks, like that of the banks of the Don, is celebrated in both proverb and song. Its chief tributary, besides the Blackwater and Bogie, is the Isla, which joins it a little above Rothiemay. The Deveron, thence to the sea, is about two-thirds the size of the Don. Well stocked with salmon and trout, it is mostly preserved, except about Huntly; and it has bag-net fisheries on either side of its mouth, extending into the sea. A shifting bar here varies with gales of wind, and underwent such change in 1834 as first to close entirely the former mouth, and next to lay open a new one 600

yards further to the E; hence disputes have arisen among the cruive owners as to the line of the river's bed. The salmon fishings up the river belong chiefly to the Earl of Fife, partly also to Abercromby of Forglan and Gordon of Mayen; those at its mouth belong partly to the Earl, partly to the town of Banff.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 85, 86, 96, 1876. See chap. xxi. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Devil's Cauldron, an ancient circular structure in Kingarth parish, Isle of Bute, a little W of the head of Kilchattan Bay, and 7 miles S of Rothesay. It is situated within a grove, not far from the ruins of St BLANE'S Chapel, of which it was an appendage and with which it probably communicated by a subterranean passage. It consists of a dry-stone wall, 10 feet thick and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, enclosing a space 30 feet in diameter, with an entrance from the E; and it is said to have been used, in pre-Reformation times, as a place of penance.

Devil's Cauldron, a wild and very romantic chasm, on the mutual boundary of Comrie and Monzievaird parishes, Perthshire, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Comrie village. Lednock Water traverses it; and 'the stream, after cutting its path through a black crag, the sides of which it has polished to the appearance of ebony, throws itself impetuously into a basin, where it hisses, and foams, and shrieks, and writhes, like a demon newly plunged into Tartarus.'

Devil's Cowe, a cave in Kineraig Hill, at the southwestern extremity of Kilonquhar parish, Fife.

Devil's Dike. See DEIL'S DIKE.

Devil's Mill, a waterfall on the mutual boundary of Perthshire and Kinross-shire, on the river Devon, about 350 yards ENE of Rumbling-Bridge, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Crook of Devon. The river here, after rushing along a craggy ravine, and passing into a chasm of considerable length but scarcely 6 feet in width, falls over a rock into a deep cavity, where it is tossed round with such great violence as to beat constantly on the rocky sides of the chasm, and cause a clacking noise like that of a mill at work. The waterfall is not seen; but, in ordinary states of the river, when neither too low by draught, nor too high by freshet, the noise is very distinctly heard. A common reason given by the country people for the name Devil's Mill is, that the noise continues on all days alike, paying no regard to Sunday; but another reason given is, that the scene and working of the waterfall are indicative of a grinding to destruction. A cavern, called the Pigeon's Cave, is near the waterfall.

Devil's Staircase, an abruptly declivitous byroad on the N border of Argyllshire, deflecting from the highway at the head of Glenceo, 3 miles W of King's House. It descends northward to the head of Loch Leven, and communicates there with an old road north-north-westward to Fort William.

Devol's Glen, a ravine, traversed by a brook, in Greenock and Port Glasgow parishes, Renfrewshire. Commencing among hills 794 and 682 feet high, and descending 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward to the E end of Port Glasgow town, it is rocky, wooded, and romantic. It is flanked, near the head, by a precipice, called Wallace's Leap, over which Sir William Wallace is fabled to have leaped on horseback; and it contains two beautiful though tiny waterfalls, respectively about 20 feet and about 100 feet in leap.

Devon, a river of Perth, Kinross, Clackmannan, and Stirling shires, rising among the Ochils in the N of Alva parish, at an altitude of 1800 feet, and 9 furlongs WNW of the summit of Bencluch. Thence it winds 14 miles north-eastward, eastward, and south-eastward to the CROOK OF DEVON, and thence again 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ west-south-westward, till, after a total course of 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, it falls into the Forth at Cambus, 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ miles W by N of Alloa, and only 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a straight line SSW of its source. During this course it traverses or bounds the parishes of Alva, Blackford, Tillicoultry, Glendevon, Fossoy, Muckhart, Dollar, Tillicoultry, Alva, Logie, and Alloa. The last song written by Burns, written as he lay dying at Brow (12 July 1796), was, 'Fairest maid on Devon

banks, Crystal Devon, winding Devon'—the maid, that Charlotte Hamilton of Mauchline, whom he had seen at Harviestoun nine years before, and then had celebrated in another most exquisite lyric—

'How pleasant the banks of the clear winding Devon,
With green spreading bushes, and flowers blooming fair!
But the bonniest flower on the banks of the Devon
Was once a sweet bud from the banks of the Ayr.'

Others than Burns have sung of the beauties of the Devon and its valley, shown at their best in a long reach below the Crook of Devon, where the stream traverses a series of ravines and chasms, and makes the famous falls described in our articles Devil's Mill, Rumbling-Bridge, and Caldron Linn. The cliffs that flank its chasms and ravines are of no great height, nowhere exceeding much 100 feet; but they acquire aspects of sublimity and savageness from the narrowness and gloom of the spaces which they enclose, and aspects of picturesqueness and witchery from copsewood, herbage, and overshadowing woods. The river's aggregate descent, from source to mouth, is close upon 1800 feet, and its basin is so ramified among nearly all the southern and south-western Ochils as sometimes to send down freshets to the plains, with the suddenness and volume of a waterspout. The river is not navigable, yet, according to a survey made by James Watt in 1760, it could be rendered navigable for several miles at a cost of about £2000. It is a capital trouting stream, everywhere open to the public; its trout average rather less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each. The Stirling and Dunfermline railway crosses it, near the mouth, on a viaduct partly supported by piers, partly suspended on strong timber beams; and the Devon Valley railway follows it from its lower waters upward to Crook of Devon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 40, 1869-67.

Devon, Black or South, a small river of Fife and Clackmannanshire, rising on Outh Muir (900 feet) in the N of Dunfermline parish, 7 furlongs WSW of Dumglow, the highest of the Cleish Hills, and thence running $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles westward and south-westward through and along the borders of Saline and Clackmannan parishes, till it falls into the Forth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SE of Alloa. It has very small volume in drouthy seasons, most of its waters being then collected in dams or reservoirs for driving mills; it takes the name of Black Devon from the gloomy appearance of its waters; and it contains some pike and little trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 1867-69.

Devon, Crook of. See CROOK OF DEVON.

Devon Iron-works, an extensive establishment in the Sauchie section of Clackmannan parish, Clackmannanshire, near the left bank of the Devon, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Alloa. Including three furnaces and a large foundry, it turns out 6000 tons of pig-iron in the year, and converts a considerable portion thereof into cast-iron goods; and it communicates, by one railway with Alloa Harbour, by another with Clackmannan Pow at the mouth of the Black Devon.

Devonshaw, a hill (1275 feet) in Lamington and Wandel parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, opposite Robertson village. Its SW shoulder is crowned with an ancient circular camp.

Devonside, a village in Tillicoultry parish, Clackmannanshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSE of Tillicoultry town. It adjoins a brick and tile work, and is near a coal mine. Pop., with Langan, (1881) 555.

Devon Valley Railway, a railway in Clackmannan, Perth, and Kinross shires, partly along the middle reaches of the river Devon, and thence deriving its distinctive name. A reach of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, from a junction with the Stirling and Dunfermline railway at Alloa to Tillicoultry, is practically a portion of the line, but was opened in 1851, prior to any part of the line proper, as a branch of the Stirling and Dunfermline railway. The Devon Valley line proper, extending from a junction with that branch at Tillicoultry east-north-eastward to a junction with the Fife and Kinross railway, in the vicinity of Kinross, was originally projected in 1857, and authorised in 1858, on a capital of

£90,000 in shares and £30,000 in loans. It was formed, under the original authority, only from Rumbling-Bridge to Kinross Junction; the rest being formed, in two successive reaches, under connection from 1866 with the North British system. The reach from Rumbling-Bridge to Kinross is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, was opened on 1 May 1863, traverses a level district, and has no works of more than ordinary consequence except a rock cutting at Rumbling-Bridge. The reach from Tillicoultry to Dollar is $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles long; was begun to be formed in 1867, and completed in May 1869; and also has no works of more than ordinary consequence. The reach from Dollar to Rumbling-Bridge is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; was begun to be formed in 1869, and opened on 1 May 1871; has several works of very heavy character; and rises to a summit-level of 320 feet above the elevation of its starting-point at Dollar. An embankment on it contiguous to Dollar is 40 feet high and more than 900 yards long. A viaduct over the Devon is 52 feet high and 390 feet long; has six arches, each of from 49 to 55 feet in span; and curves on a radius of 30 chains. A cutting at Arndean is 80 feet deep at the deepest part, and involved the removal of about 180,000 cubic yards of sand. A viaduct in Gairney Glen is 110 feet high and 360 feet long; has six arches each 45 feet in span; and occupies a most picturesque position. Ten other small viaducts and seven overarching bridges occur between Dollar and Rumbling-Bridge. Since 1 Jan. 1875 the Devon Valley has been amalgamated with the North British.

Dewar, a hamlet in Heriot parish, Edinburghshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Middleton. Dewar farm, adjacent to the hamlet, contains a spot called the Piper's Grave, traditionally associated with a foolish and fatal exploit of a Peebles piper; and Dewar Hill, not far therefrom, is crowned with a remarkable large stone, called Lot's Wife.

Dewarton, a village on Vogrie estate, in Borthwick parish, Edinburghshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Ford.

Dews, a small marshy lake in Fetteresso parish, Kincardineshire. It once was of considerable extent, but has become exceedingly reduced, and it is so occupied with aquatic plants as to be sometimes called Lily Loch.

Dheirrig or Eilean Dearg (Gael. 'red island'), an islet of Inverchaolain parish, Argyllshire, the furthest of a small group in the mouth of Loch Riddon, at the elbow of the Kyles of Bute, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Colintrave. It is crowned by ruins of a fort, erected by Archibald, ninth Earl of Argyll, in 1685, during his disastrous expedition from the Netherlands.

Dhivach. See DIVACH.

Dhruim, a river-gorge in Kilmorack parish, Invernessshire, extending about 2 or 3 miles south-westward from Kilmorack church, and traversed by the river Beauly. It is flanked by steep mountain acclivities, clothed with birch and pine; is fringed, along the river's brinks, by rows of oaks, alders, and weeping birches; is swept, along the bottom, by a series of cascades over shelving masses of red sandstone; and has, altogether, a romantically picturesque character.

Dhu. See BENDHU.

Dhu or Dubh Loch (Gael. 'black lake'), a wild mountain lake in the SW of Glenmuick parish, Aberdeenshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of the head of Loch Muick, to which it sends off the Allt an Dubh-loch. Lying 2091 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and is overhung to the S by Cairn Bannoch (3314 feet) and Broad Cairn (3268), which culminate just on the Forfarshire border. Here, on 16 Sept. 1852, the Queen received confirmation of the death of the Duke of Wellington.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 65, 1870.

Dhuheartach, a rocky basaltic islet of Argyllshire, $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Iona. Lying fully exposed to the Atlantic, it is 240 feet long, 130 broad, and 35 high, and was surmounted in 1867-72 by a lighthouse rising 143 feet above high-water level. The lighthouse is a parabolic frustum, and was built of granite quarried and dressed at Carraid, on the shore of the Sound of Iona, and landed with great difficulty on the rock. Only 27 days in 1867, 38 days in 1868, 59 days in 1869, and 62 days

DHUISK

in 1870 were sufficiently calm to permit the landing of the materials. The light, which is visible for $18\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles, is fixed white, except between S by W $\frac{1}{2}$ W, and W $\frac{1}{2}$ N, where it is fixed red. See the *Builder* for Feb. 2, 1872, and May 6, 1876.

DhuisK or **Dusk**, a rivulet of Colmonell parish, in the S of Carrick, Ayrshire. Formed by the Feoch and Pollgowan Burns, at a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Barrhill village, it thence runs 6 miles north-westward, closely followed by the Girvan and Portpatrick railway, till near Pinwherry station it falls into the Stinchar.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 7, 1863.

Dibaig, a hamlet, with a public school, near the mutual boundary of Applecross and Gairloch parishes, Ross-shire.

Dichmont, a hill-summit in St Vigeans parish, Forfarshire, 1 mile NE of St Vigeans village. It rises to an altitude of 323 feet above sea-level, and is crowned with a large hollow cairn or mound, anciently used as a seat of justice, and now clothed with greensward.

Dichty or **Dighty Water**, a stream of S Forfarshire. Rising in four head-streams, among the Sidlaw Hills, in the W of Lundie parish, it runs 15 miles east-south-eastward through Auchterhouse, Mains and Strathmartine, Dundee, and Monifieth parishes; receives, within Dundee parish, the tribute of Fithie Water; and falls into the Firth of Tay $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ENE of Broughty Ferry. It drives several mills in the middle and lower parts of its course, and is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

Digmore, a small harbour in North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, on Balranald farm, towards the middle of the island.

Dildawn. See DALDAWN.

Dillarburn, a village in Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile NNE of Abbeygreen.

Dilty, a morass in Carmylie and Guthrie parishes, Forfarshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Kirkbuddo station. Measuring about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile either way, it sends off two streamlets in opposite directions—the head-stream of the Elliot running eastward directly to the sea, and a tributary streamlet running westward to the river Dean.

Dinart. See DURNESS.

Dingwall (Scand. 'hill of justice'), a town and a parish of SE Ross-shire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town stands on the north-western shore, and a little below the head, of Cromarty Firth, which here is joined by the Peffer; by road it is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Inverness *via* Kessock Ferry, and by rail, as junction of the Dingwall and Skye railway (1870) with the main Highland line (1862), 53 ENE of Strome Ferry, $82\frac{3}{4}$ SW by S of Helmsdale, $18\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Inverness, $210\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Edinburgh, and $226\frac{3}{4}$ N by W of Glasgow. The beautifully-wooded plain on which it stands was once a swampy marsh, but since 1817 thorough drainage and spirited agriculture have made it one of the loveliest valleys in the N of Scotland. The burgh, lying snugly among rich clumps of trees, at the entrance of Strath Peffer, chiefly consists of one main street, a mile in length; and, while the majority of its houses are irregularly disposed and unpretentious architecturally, still there are several very handsome residences, most of which have sprung up within the past thirty years. Yet Dingwall is a place of hoar antiquity, the county town, having arisen under the shelter of the neighbouring castle of the Earls of Ross, which, built close beside the Firth, was almost surrounded by water, but now has left hardly a vestige, its site being partly occupied by a modern mansion. The Town-house is a curious old-fashioned edifice, with a spire; the County Buildings, a handsome castellated pile a little way E of the town, were erected in 1845 at a cost of £5000, and contain a court-house, county rooms, and a prison with eighteen cells. A public hall was built in 1871; and a cottage hospital, H-shaped in plan, in 1872-73, as a memorial to the late Dr William Ross. Near the church is a plain and simple obelisk, 6 feet square at the base, and 57 feet high, but thrown slightly off the perpendicular by an earthquake of 1816; in 1875 it proved upon

DINGWALL

exploration to mark the resting-place of its founder, George Mackenzie, the celebrated first Earl of Cromartie (1630-1714). The parish church itself, with a steeple and 800 sittings, was built in 1801; the present handsome Free church in 1869; and the Episcopal church of St James, an Early Decorated structure with 120 sittings, in 1872, its predecessor having been destroyed by fire the year before. In 1874 a public park, adjoining the Beauly road, was gifted to the burgh by the late Sir James Matheson, Bart. of the Lews, who had at one time been provost; and Dingwall besides has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Caledonian and National banks, 21 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, gas-works, a masonic lodge, a literary association, militia barracks, a poorhouse, and a Friday paper, the *Ross-shire Journal* (1875). A corn market is held on every Wednesday from 26 September to 30 May, and the following are the fairs throughout the year:—New Year Market, third Wednesday of January; Candlemas (cattle and produce), do. of February; Janet's, first Wednesday of June; Colin's (cattle, etc.), first Tuesday of July; Fell Maree, first Wednesday of September; Martha's, do. of November; and Peffer, Tuesday before Christmas. After the forfeiture of the Earls of Ross in 1476 Dingwall seems to have gone down in the world; and its petition of 1724 to the Convention of Burghs sets forth that 'the town is almost turned desolate, as is weel known to all our neighbours, and there is hardly anything to be seen but the ruins of old houses, and the few inhabitants that are left, having now no manner of trade, live only by labouring the neighbouring lands, and our inhabitants are still daily deserting us.' Accordingly, in 1783, Inverness sent a deputation, which brought back word that Dingwall had no trade, though one or two were inclined to carry on trade if they had a harbour, also that it had no prison, and that for want of a bridge across an adjacent lake the people were kept from both kirk and market. Now, though its trade is still not very great, and though manufactures are conspicuous by their absence, Dingwall at least has a harbour. A mile below the bridge coasters had once to load and unload on the mud at low-water, their cargoes being carried along a bad road to and from the E end of the town. This inconvenience was remedied by shaping the lower reach of the Peffer into a regular canal, 2000 yards long, with two wharfs at which vessels of 9 feet draught can lie—such improvements being carried out in 1815-17 at a cost of £4365, of which £1786 was furnished by the Highland road commissioners and £600 by the Convention of Burghs. Erected



Seal of Dingwall.

into a royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1226, and having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of 1862, Dingwall is governed by a provost, a senior and a junior bailie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 10 councillors, who also act as police commissioners. With Wick and four other burghs, it returns a member to

parliament, its municipal and parliamentary constituency numbering 229 in 1882, when the annual value of real property, exclusive of railway, was £7533, whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £152, and the harbour revenue £210. Pop. (1841) 1739, (1851) 1966, (1861) 2099, (1871) 2125, (1881) 1918. Inhabited houses (1881) 351.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Kiltearn, SE by the head of Cromarty Firth and by the river Conan, separating it from the Nairnshire district of Ferintosh, S by the Tollie section of Fodderty and by Urray, and SW by the main body of Fodderty. It has an utmost length of 6½ miles from NNW to SSE, and its width varies between 9½ furlongs and 4¾ miles, whilst tapering north-westward to a point. The PEPPER winds 2½ miles east-south-eastward along the Fodderty border and through the interior to the Firth; the Skiach runs 1¾ mile north-eastward across the northern interior; and Loch Ussie (6½ × 4¾ furl.) lies at an altitude of 419 feet, partly within a western projecting wing. Except for the low level strip, 3 furlongs wide, between the Firth and the Inverness highroad, and for a portion of Strath Pfeffer, the surface is everywhere hilly, even mountainous, from S to N attaining 259 feet near Blackwells, * 628 near Croftandrum, * 882 at Cnoc Mor, * 450 at Knockbain, 1109 at Cnoc a' Bhreac, and * 2000 at Meall na Speireig, those heights that culminate on the parish's borders being marked with asterisks, and one and all being dominated by BEN WYVIS (3429 feet). The rocks are gneiss and mica slate in the northern uplands, and in the S conglomerate and Old Red sandstone. Around the town there is a deep deposit of loam with a large admixture of clay, very suitable for the growth of wheat, but demanding great care in the cultivation; the soil on the lower slopes of the rising-grounds is also clayey; and the higher cultivated land is mountain clay or moorish soil, the former becoming very fertile with long-continued good treatment, the latter very difficult to improve (Mr James Macdonald in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1877). In the N are remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. TULLOCH Castle is the chief mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 21 of from £50 to £100, and 26 of from £20 to £50. Dingwall is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Ross; the living is worth £436. A public school, with accommodation for 360 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 222, and a grant of £177, 3s. Valuation (1881) £4992, 18s. 2d., of which £2654 was held by Duncan Davidson, Esq. of Tulloch. Pop. (1801) 1418, (1831) 2124, (1861) 2412, (1871) 2443, (1881) 2217.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 83, 93, 1881.

The presbytery of Dingwall comprises the old parishes of Alness, Contin, Dingwall, Fodderty, Kilmorack, Kiltearn, Urquhart, and Urray and Kilchrist, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Carnoch and Kinlochluichart. Pop. (1871) 16,562, (1881) 15,517, of whom 330 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dingwall, with churches at Alness, Dingwall, Fodderty, Garve, Kilmorack, Kiltearn, Maryburgh, Strathconon, Urquhart, and Urray, which together had 4351 members and adherents in 1881.

Dingwall and Skye Railway, The, designed to open up to railway facilities the western coasts of Ross and Inverness, and by means of steamers to afford access to the principal islands of the Outer and Inner Hebrides, was originally projected to reach Kyle Akin (the Strait of Haco), where the island of Skye is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. A bill for a line to this point was obtained in 1864, but the difficulty of raising the capital caused the adoption of a modified scheme, carrying the line to its present western terminus on Loch Carron. The railway, branching from the Highland line at Dingwall, rises a short distance therefrom upon a steep incline, on which is situated the first station, Strathpeffer (4¼ miles). This station occupies a remarkably elevated position, the famous spa that gives it name being situated 1½ mile away in the deep valley below. The view from

this portion of the line is magnificent; prominent amongst the objects of interest being Castle-Leod, belonging to the Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie in her own right), which is seen in the midst of fine trees. After leaving Strathpeffer, the line passes through a cutting close under *Craig-an-fhithaich*, the 'Raven's Rock,' whose precipitous face, 250 feet high, beetles ominously over the railway. Half-a-mile further the line enters Ross-shire, and passes Loch Garve, the first of a series of fine lochs which skirt the route. The shores are nicely wooded. The station of Garve (11¾ miles) forms the starting-point for Lochbroom and Ullapool by a wild coach road over the *Diridh More*. The line afterwards passes Loch Luichart, where there is a station (17 miles), and the Grudie, Loch Cullin, and Strathbran afford varying aspects of Highland scenery. Achanault station (21¼ miles) is a favourite starting-point for the ascent of a number of the giant mountains of Ross-shire. Auchnasheen station (27¾ miles) is the starting-point for the coach to Gairloch, the road passing along the whole length of Loch Maree, and forming one of the finest drives in Scotland. Beyond Auchnasheen the line, after crossing the Bran on a fine lattice bridge, reaches its summit-level, and immediately begins to descend to the western coast. There is here some remarkably wild and bleak scenery; and at Auchnashealach, the shooting-lodge of Lord Wimborne, surrounded by fine grounds, appears like an oasis in the desert. The line then skirts Loch Dougall, 4 miles in length, with vast precipitous hills rising from it. Strathcarron station (45¾ miles) at the head of Loch Carron is next reached, forming the station for Janetown on the opposite side of the loch, and for the wild region of Loch Torridon. From Attadale, the line skirts the upper waters of Loch Carron, and reaches its terminus at Strome Ferry (53 miles). The line was cheaply constructed, the principal works being the cutting above Strathpeffer and a few large bridges. The total capital expenditure amounted to £330,000. In 1881 the line was amalgamated with the Highland railway. In the winter of the same year high tides damaged the line, which subsequently was blocked by a heavy fall of rock, these interruptions occurring between Attadale and Strome Ferry; and the traffic was on both occasions interrupted for a number of days.

Dingy's How, an ancient tumulus 36 feet high on the isthmus at the southern extremity of St Andrews parish, Orkney.

Dinlabyre, an ancient chapelry in Castleton parish, Roxburghshire, on the left bank of Liddel Water, 1 mile SSE of Steele Road station. An old-fashioned mansion, now a farm-house, occupies the site of its chapel.

Dinmurchie. See BARR.

Dinnet, a station, a burn, and a moor of S Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland railway, 4½ miles W of Aboyne. The burn, issuing from Loch Daven, and receiving also the effluence of Loch Kinord, runs 2½ miles south-eastward along the boundary between Aboyne and Glenmuick parishes, falls into the Dee in the vicinity of the station, and may be regarded as the line of demarcation between the Lowlands and Highlands of Deeside. The moor flanks the W bank of the burn, is a bleak dismal tract, and contains several cairns and several vestiges of ancient warfare. Near the station is a Gothic church, built in 1875 at a cost of £700 as a chapel of ease to Aboyne, and raised to *quoad sacra* status in 1881.

Dinwoodie, a station in Applegarth parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire, on the Caledonian railway, 6 miles NNW of Lockerbie. Dinwoodie Hill (871 feet), 1½ mile to the ENE, is crowned with two hill-forts; and on its SE slope is the graveyard of a chapel, said to have belonged to the Knights Templars.

Dionard. See DURNES.

Dippen, an estate, with a mansion, in Saddell parish, E Kintyre, Argyllshire, close to Carradale village.

Dippin, a grandly mural headland on the SE coast of Arran island, Buteshire, 1¼ mile NE of Kildonan Castle,

DIPPLE

and 4 miles S by W of the southern entrance of Lamlash Bay. A range of precipice 300 feet high, it rises sheer from the water's edge; is leapt by a brook, in a curve of spray, to the sea; and forms a very conspicuous landmark to mariners.

Dipple, an ancient parish of NE Elginshire, on the left bank of the river Spey, opposite Fochabers. It was united with Essil in 1731 to form Speymouth parish. Its church was dedicated to the Holy Ghost; and at its lychgate stood a small building known as 'The House of the Holy Ghost.' Around this building funeral parties would always bear the corpse, following the course of the sun; nor could they be driven from that practice till the house was demolished.

Dippool Water, a rivulet of Carnwath parish, E Lanarkshire, rising near the Edinburghshire border at an altitude of 1050 feet above sea-level, and running 7½ miles south-south-westward, till it falls into Mouse Water, 2 miles NNW of Carstairs Junction. Its waters contain good store of fine large trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 23, 1865.

Dirie or **Dirrie More**, a desolate mountain pass in Lochbroom parish, central Ross-shire, on the road from Dingwall to Ullapool. On the watershed between the Atlantic and German Oceans, it attains its maximum altitude (909 feet) near the head of Loch Droma, 16½ miles NW of Garve station, and 3¾ miles SSE of the summit of Ben Dearg (3547 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Dirleton, a village and a coast parish of N Haddingtonshire. The village stands, towards the middle of the parish, 2¾ miles WSW of North Berwick, and 1½ mile NW of Dirleton station, this being 2½ miles NNE of Drem, under which Dirleton has a post office. One of the prettiest villages in Scotland, it chiefly consists of neat modern cottages, each with its plot of flowers and shrubs, arranged along two sides of a large triangular green, on whose third or south-eastern side the ivy-clad ruins of Dirleton Castle stand amidst gardens of singular beauty, their bowling-green adorned with grand old evergreen oaks. This seems to be the identical stronghold that in 1298 offered a stubborn though fruitless resistance to Anthony Beek, the fighting Bishop of Durham; its ruinous state is due in great measure to the ordnance of Monk and Lambert, who, in 1650, captured it from a garrison of mosstroopers, hanging their captain and two of his followers. The parish church, at the N end of the village, bears date 1661, and, altered and enlarged in 1825, contains 600 sittings. There are also a Free church, an inn, a library, and a public school. Pop. (1861) 354, (1871) 323, (1881) 343.

The parish, containing also the villages of GULLANE, Kingston, and Fenton, is bounded NW and N by the Firth of Forth (here 8¼ miles broad at the narrowest), E by North Berwick, and S by Athelstaneford and Aberlady. Its length, from E to W, varies between 2¾ and 5½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 10,798¾ acres, of which 1620¼ are foreshore and 2 water. The coast-line, 9 miles long, rises almost boldly to 100 feet above sea-level at Eldbottle Wood, but elsewhere is mostly fringed by the flat sandy East, West, and Gullane Links; to the W it is indented by Gullane and Aberlady Bays; and off it to the N lie the three islets, composed of greenstone rock, of Eyebroughy, Fidora, and Lamb. The sluggish PEFFER Burn, tracing the southern boundary, is the only noteworthy rivulet; and inland the surface is very slightly undulated, its highest point (118 feet) occurring on the road to Drem, ¾ mile SSW of the village. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous, and including dark-red jasper veins, excellent building sandstone, some coal, and considerable quantities of ironstone. The soil is extremely various—in one part a deep, stiff, alluvial clay, and near the coast stretches of the lightest sand, burrowed by hundreds of rabbits; whilst there is also much deep, free loam, the product of which in summer and autumn presents an appearance of almost unrivalled luxuriance. Fenton Barns, 1¼ mile N by E of Drem, is famous in agricultural annals as the home, till 1873, of George

DIVIE

Hope, Esq. (1811-76), an interesting *Life* of whom, by his daughter, was published in 1881. Sir John Halyburton, slain at the battle of Nisbet in 1355, had wedded the daughter and co-heiress of William De Vaux, lord of Dirleton, and got with her that estate: his grandson, Sir Walter, Lord Treasurer of Scotland, founded a collegiate church at Dirleton in 1446, and six years earlier was created Lord Halyburton of Dirleton—a title forfeited in 1600 by John, third Earl of Gowrie and sixth Lord Ruthven and Dirleton, who won over Logan of Restalrig to his plot by the proffered bribe of the lands and castle of Dirleton. 'I care not,' wrote Logan, 'for all else I have in this kingdom, in case I get grip of Dirleton, for I esteem it the pleasantest dwelling in Scotland.' (See PERTH and FAST CASTLE.) To-day the Earl of Mar and Kellie bears the title of Baron Dirleton and Viscount Fentoun, conferred in 1603 and 1606 on Sir Thomas Erskine, afterward Earl of Kellie, who with his own hand had slain the Earl of Gowrie; that of Earl of Dirleton was held, from 1646 till his death before 1653, by Sir James Maxwell, who seems, in 1631, to have bought the estate. In 1663 it was once more sold to Sir John Nisbet, who as Lord Advocate bore the title Lord Dirleton, and whose descendant, Lady Mary Nisbet-Hamilton, of ARCHERFIELD and BIEL, owned two-thirds of the parish. Five other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 11 of from £20 to £50. Dirleton is in the presbytery of Haddington and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £509. Three public schools—Dirleton, Gullane, and Kingston—with respective accommodation for 145, 81, and 123 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 100, 34, and 56, and grants of £74, £16, 14s., and £32, 3s. Valuation (1882) £16,499, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1115, (1831) 1384, (1861) 1540, (1871) 1419, (1881) 1506.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 41, 1863-57. See vol. ii. of *Billings' Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852).

Dirlet Castle, an ancient fortealice in Halkirk parish, Caithness, on a rugged crag above the river Thurso, 15 miles S of Thurso town. It is said to have been the stronghold of a daring freebooter, a kinsman of the Dunrobin Sutherlands, and to have been accessible only by a drawbridge, but is now represented by slight remains.

Dirrie. See DIRIE.

Dirrington, Great and Little, two of the Lammermuir Hills in Longformacus parish, Berwickshire. Great Dirrington culminates 1½ mile SSE of Longformacus hamlet, and has an altitude of 1309 feet above sea-level; and Little Dirrington culminates nearly 1½ mile further SSW on the boundary with Greenlaw parish, and has an altitude of 1191 feet.

Diru, Loch. See DERRIE.

Disblair, an estate, with a mansion, in Fintray parish Aberdeenshire, 2½ miles WSW of New Machar station.

Distinkhorn, a hill in Galston parish, Ayrshire, 5 furlongs from the Lanarkshire border, and 5¾ miles ESE of Galston village. It has an altitude of 1259 feet above sea-level, and commands a magnificent view.

Ditch Hall, an ancient structure of earth and turf on Inverchadain farm, in Fortingal parish, Perthshire. It is described by Blind Harry; is said to have been Sir William Wallace's resting-place for a few days, and the place where he was joined by the men of Rannoch, on the eve of his march against the English at Dunkeld and Perth; and is still represented by some remains.

Divach, a shooting-lodge in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, 2½ miles SW of Drumadrochit hotel. Romantically situated between the Coiltie and its affluent, the Allt Coire na Ruighe, with the lofty Divach Falls, it was a favourite residence of John Phillip, R.A. (1817-67), and figures in Shirley Brooks' *Sooner or Later*.

Divie, a rivulet of Cromdale and Edinkillie parishes, Elginshire, rising, at an altitude of 1400 feet, on the E slope of Carn Bad na Caorach (1557 feet), 3 miles SE of Dava station, and thence running 12¼ miles north-north-westward, till, after receiving Dorbock Burn, it

falls, near Relugas, into the river Findhorn. A capital trout stream, strictly preserved, it almost vies with the Findhorn in the wild and varied beauty of its scenery, and is subject to terrific freshets, that of Aug. 1829 doing damage at Dunphail to the extent of £5000. Near Edinkillie church the Divie is spanned by a viaduct of the Highland railway, which, measuring 500 feet in length of masonry, and comprising 315 feet of arching, rises to a maximum height of 170 feet above the ordinary level of the stream. Four battlemented towers command the approaches, which are gained by embankments containing 190,000 cubic yards of material.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See chaps. v.-vii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Dobson's Well, a weak chalybeate spring in Haddington parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Haddington town.

Dochart, a loch, a river, and a glen in Killin parish, Perthshire. Lying at the head of the glen, 1 mile E of Crianlarich station, and 512 feet above sea-level, the loch measures 6 by $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, is overhung to the SE by conical BENMORE (3843 feet), and contains a small wooded islet, on which stand the ruins of a castle of the Campbells of Lochawe. At its head it receives the FILLAN, and from its foot sends off the river Dochart, which flows $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the head of Loch Tay (290 feet), in the first $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course expanding into Loch Tubhair ($1\frac{1}{4}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 512 feet), and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its mouth being joined by the Lochy. Just above KILLIN, it 'takes up a roaring voice, and beats its way over a rocky descent among large black stones; islands in the middle turning the stream this way and that; the whole course of the river very wide.' Stream and lochs contain salmon and trout, also—unluckily—pike. Glen Dochart, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Killin, is joined at right angles from the S by Glen Ogle, and takes up thence, past Loch Dochart, the Callander and Oban railway; along it from W to E are Lochdochart Lodge, LUB station and hotel, Auchlyne House, and Archchyle hamlet. For an exquisite picture of loch and river and glen we must recur to Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother, drove from King's House to Luib on Sunday, 4 Sept. 1803:—'We had about eleven miles to travel before we came to our lodging, and had gone five or six, almost always descending, and still in the same vale (Strath Fillan), when we saw a small lake before us, after the vale had made a bending to the left. It was about sunset when we came up to the lake; the afternoon breezes had died away, and the water was in perfect stillness. One grove-like island, with a ruin that stood upon it overshadowed by the trees, was reflected on the water. This building, which, on that beautiful evening, seemed to be wrapped up in religious quiet, we were informed had been raised for defence by some Highland chieftain. All traces of strength, or war, or danger are passed away, and in the mood in which we were we could only look upon it as a place of retirement and peace. The lake is called Loch Dochart. We passed by two others of inferior beauty, and continued to travel along the side of the same river, the Dochart, through an irregular, undetermined vale—poor soil and much waste land. . . . On Monday we set off again a little after six o'clock—a fine morning—eight miles to Killin—the river Dochart always on our left. The face of the country not very interesting, though not unpleasing, reminding us of some of the vales of the north of England, though meagre, nipped-up, or shrivelled compared with them. Within a mile or two of Killin the land was better cultivated, and, looking down the vale, we had a view of Loch Tay. . . . We crossed the Dochart by means of three bridges, which make one continued bridge of great length. On an island below the bridge is a gateway with tall pillars, leading to an old burying-ground belonging to some noble family' (pp. 185-187 of *Recollections of a Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874). This burying-ground is that of the Macnabs, from whom Glen Dochart was named the Macnab country. It now

is included in the Breadalbane territory, the clan having emigrated to Canada in the first two decades of the present century. Francis, twelfth laird (1734-1816), was an eccentric character, who, in company once with some English gentlemen connected with the Excise, answered a query respecting the state of Glen Dochart with: 'Ther was once a crater callt exciseman sent up to my country, but—they kilt him.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Dochfour, a lake in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, in the Great Glen, 5 miles SW of Inverness town. An expansion of the river Ness, separated by a run of only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of that river from the foot of Loch Ness, it measures $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, and is sometimes called Little Loch Ness. The hills around are beautifully wooded, and a burn that runs into it makes some pretty cascades. Dochfour House, on its western shore, is a mansion in the Venetian style, described by Prince Albert as 'new and very elegant, with a fine garden,' on occasion of his visit here, 16 Sept. 1847. Its owner, Jas. Evan Bruce Baillie, Esq. (b. 1855; suc. 1883), holds 141,148 acres in the shire, valued at £15,931 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Dochgarroch, a hamlet in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, on the Caledonian Canal, at the foot of Loch Dochfour, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Inverness. It has a regulating lock on the canal, for averting winter floods of Loch Ness whenever these rise above the standard-level of the navigation; and has also a public school.

Dodburn. See ALLAN, Roxburghshire.

Dod Hill. See WANLOCKHEAD.

Dods-Corse Stone, an ancient cross on Boon farm, in Legerwood parish, Berwickshire, 4 miles ESE of Lauder. It is a sandstone shaft, sunk into a square sandstone block, and is said to have been a market-cross.

Dodside, a hamlet in Mearns parish, SE Renfrewshire, near Newton-Mearns.

Doeclough, a place on Skelfhill farm, in Teviothead parish, Roxburghshire, 7 miles SSW of Hawick. It has an ancient Caledonian hill-fort, and it adjoins the line of the Cাত্রail.

Dogden, an extensive moss on the mutual border of Greenlaw and Westruther parishes, Berwickshire.

Dogs, Isle of, a tiny wooded island in Loch Laggan, Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, nearly opposite Ardverrick. It is said to have contained the kennel of ancient Scottish kings for their huntings in Lochaber.

Dog's Stone (Gael. *Clach-a-Choin*), a huge isolated conglomerate block on the shore of Oban Bay, Argyllshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNW of Oban town. With a deeply water-worn base, and an outline somewhat similar to that of an inverted cone, it embeds large fragments and boulders, and seems at one time to have formed part of a high precipitous sea beach. Curious legends are attached to it—that Fingal here tethered his 'blue-eyed hunter' Bran, and that the Lords of Lorn kennelled their hounds beside it at their hunting expeditions with the Lords of the Isles.

Dogton, a farm in Kinglassie parish, Fife, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Kirkcaldy. It contains an ancient hewn standing stone, $4\frac{1}{4}$ feet high above the socket, and 11 inches thick.

Doine, a lake in Balquhider parish, Perthshire, in the upper part of the Balquhider vale, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Balquhider hamlet. Lying 420 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; is overhung steeply to the N by Meall Monachyle (2123 feet); and by a reach of the river Balvag, $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong in length, communicates eastward with Loch VOLI, from which it is separated by only a low patch of haugh, that in times of freshet is sometimes overflowed.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 46, 1872.

Doll, a glen in the NW of Cortachy and Clova parish, Forfarshire, near the meeting-point with Perth and Aberdeen shires. It is traversed by the White Water, running $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward to the river South Esk, at a point 3 miles WNW of Clova hamlet; and it is remarkable for the variety of its flora and for an overhanging rock, the Scorrie of the Doll.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1870.

DOLLAR

Dollar (Celt. *dal-aird*, 'vale amid the hills'), a small town and a parish of Clackmannanshire. The town stands at the foot of the Ochils, 180 feet above sea-level, and 5 furlongs N of the right bank of the Devon; and by the Devon Valley section (1851-71) of the North British it is 6½ miles NE by E of Alloa, 41½ NW of Edinburgh, 12½ ENE of Stirling, and 10½ WSW of Kinross. Traversed by Dollar Burn, whose glen, followed upwards, leads to the noble ruins of CASTLE-CAMPBELL, it has been greatly improved and extended in recent years, and presents a pleasant picturesque appearance; at it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, the Castle-Campbell hotel, gas-works, the Dollar club, a working men's reading-room, a bleachfield (1877), and two brick and tile works. Fairs are held on the second Monday in May and the third Monday in October. Places of worship are the parish church (1841; 700 sittings), an imposing Gothic structure, with a conspicuous tower; a neat Free church (1858; 600 sittings); a U.P. church (1876; 360 sittings), built at a cost of £4500, and adorned with a spire 70 feet high; and the new Episcopal church of St James the Greater (1882), Early English in style, with apsidal chancel, 7 rose windows, 8 lancets, etc. John M'Nab (1732-1802), a Dollar herd-boy, who as a sea-captain had risen to wealth and settled at Mile-end, London, left £55,110 Three per Cents, the half of his fortune, 'for the endowment of a charity or school for the poor of the parish of Dollar.' With this bequest, which by the end of 1825 had accumulated to £74,236, was founded in 1818 Dollar Institution or Academy, whose board of trustees comprises 15 *ex officio* members under an Act of 1847, and which, with a principal and 20 other teachers, gives (1882) instruction to 402 paying and 110 free scholars in classics, French, German, English, history, mathematics, mechanics, science, drawing, singing, and other branches of a liberal education; whilst its lower and infant departments, with accommodation for 597 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 373, and a grant of £323. The building, erected in 1819 after designs by W. Playfair, of Edinburgh, and greatly extended in 1867, is a Grecian edifice, 186 feet long and 63 wide, with a hexastyle portico; a dome, upborne by fluted columns; a library, 45 feet square and 45 high, containing 5000 volumes; a splendid upper hall, 60 feet long, 42 wide, and 24 high; and a well-kept garden of 5 acres. The Institution has drawn, on the one hand, many families to Dollar; and, on the other, a number of its scholars board with the principal or under masters: its former *alumni* include James Dewar, since 1875 Jacksonian professor of natural and experimental philosophy at Cambridge, and a goodly list besides of distinguished ministers, engineers, merchants, and others. Its income in 1881 comprised £2235 from endowment, £1750 from school fees and £739 from other sources; whilst the expenditure amounted to £4605, of which £3075 was for salaries. Pop. of town (1841) 1131, (1851) 1079, (1861) 1540, (1871) 2090, (1881) 2120.

The parish, containing also Sheardale village, 1½ mile to the SSW, is bounded NW by Blackford, and N by Glendevon, in Perthshire; E by Muckhart and Fossaway, both also in Perthshire; S by Clackmannan; and W by Tillicoultry. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 4795½ acres, of which 22 are water. The DEVON, entering from Muckhart, winds 3½ miles westward, across the southern interior and on or close to the Tillicoultry border, and receives on the way Dollar Burn, which, itself hurrying 1½ mile south-by-eastward past the town, is formed just below Castle-Campbell by the Burns of Sorrow and Care, running 2¼ miles east-south-eastward, and 1¼ mile south-south-eastward and southward, from the northern confines of the parish. Westward along the Devon the surface declines to close upon 50 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward to 353 feet near Sheardale, and northward to 538 near Hillfoot House, 2111 at KING'S SEAT on the western border, and 2110 at Whitewisp Hill in the N—smooth

DOLPHINTON

summits these of the green pastoral Ochils, that command magnificent views. A spongy morass, Maddy Moss, on the NW border, lying at an altitude of from 1500 to 1750 feet, and covering upwards of 150 acres, occasionally bursts its barrier, and sends down a muddy torrent, by the Burn of Sorrow, to the Devon. The rocks of the hills are eruptive, those of the valley carboniferous. Coal and sandstone are plentiful; copper, iron, and lead were formerly wrought in the Ochils, a little above the town; and beautiful agates have been found on the top of Whitewisp; whilst a chalybeate spring, powerfully astringent and of medicinal efficacy both externally and internally, was discovered in 1830 at Vicar's Bridge. The soil is argillaceous along the Devon, and on the lands thence to the hills is light and gravelly—about 1740 acres being either arable or grass land, 230 under wood, and all the rest either hill-pasture or waste. In 877 the Danes, expelled by the Norwegians from Ireland, entered the Firth of Clyde, and, passing through the region watered by the Teith and Forth, attacked the province of Fife. A battle fought by them at Dollar went against the Scots, who, fleeing north-eastward to Inverdoct in Forgan, were there a second time routed, King Constantin mac Kenneth being among the multitude of the slain (Sken's *Celtic Scotland*, i. 327, 1876). The other chief episode in Dollar's history is the burning of its vicar, Thomas Forret, for heresy, at Edinburgh, in 1538. From 1493 to 1605 most of the parish belonged to the Earls of Argyll; at present 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 18 of from £50 to £100, and 44 of from £20 to £50. Dollar is in the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £243. Valuation (1866) £6049, (1882) £12,641, 15s. Pop. (1801) 693, (1831) 1447, (1861) 1776, (1871) 2524, (1881) 2499.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1867.

Dollar Law, a mountain on the mutual border of Manor and Drummelzier parishes, Peeblesshire, 4¾ miles SE of Drummelzier village, and 9½ miles SW by S of Peebles. Rising 2680 feet above sea-level, it commands a view over the Lothians, and away over Berwickshire, to Northumberland.

Dollars, an estate, with a mansion, in Riccarton parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Cessnock Water, 4¾ miles SE of Kilmarnock.

Dollas. See DALLAS.

Dollerie, a mansion in Madderty parish, Perthshire, 2¾ miles E by S of Crieff. Its owner, Anthony Murray, Esq. (b. 1802; suc. 1838), holds 1104 acres in the shire, valued at £1768 per annum.

Dolls. See GLENOCHIL.

Dolphingston, a hamlet in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, 1½ mile W of Tranent. It contains several broken walls and gables, evidently of great antiquity, and probably monastic.

Dolphinton, a post-office hamlet and a parish on the eastern border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The hamlet stands 7 furlongs SSW of Dolphinton station, which, as the junction of two branches of the Caledonian and North British, is 11 miles E by N of Carstairs, 10 WSW of Leadburn, and 27½ SW of Edinburgh.

The parish is bounded NE and E by Linton, and SE by Kirkurd, in Peeblesshire, SW by Walston; and IW by Dunsyre. In shape a triangle, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from N by E to S by W of 3¾ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 2¼ miles, and an area of 3581½ acres, of which 7½ are water. The drainage belongs partly to the Clyde, partly to the Tweed, inasmuch as South MEDWIN Water runs 2½ miles south-westward along all the boundary with Dunsyre, TARTH Water 1 mile southward along that with Linton; and Back Burn, rising in the S of the parish, flows 3 miles north-eastward to the Tarth through the interior. In the W along the Medwin the surface declines to a little more, in the E along the Tarth to a little less, than 700 feet above sea-level; and the 'divide' between the two river systems is marked by White Hill (1437 feet) and BLACK MOUNT (1689). The rocks, over nine-tenths of the entire area, are eruptive; the soil, in most parts, is

a dry friable earth or sandy loam. More than 300 acres are under wood, and about 250 acres of the uplands might be profitably reclaimed. The manor belonged in the former half of the 12th century to Dolfine, elder brother of the first Earl of Dunbar, after whom it received its name; subsequently it became a pertinent of BOTHWELL, and shared long in the fortunes of that barony. Major Learmont, who commanded the Covenanting horse at the battle of Rullion Green (1666), and long lay in hiding from pursuit by the authorities, held the property of Newholm, and was interred in Dolphinston churchyard; William Leechman, D.D. (1706-85), professor of theology in Glasgow university, was son of a Dolphinston farmer; and Dr Aiton, author of interesting works on Palestine, was minister, and wrote the article 'Dolphinston' for the *New Statistical Account*. Dolphinston House, a little W of the village, is the seat of John Ord Mackenzie, Esq., W.S. (b. 1811; suc. 1850), who owns 3027 acres, valued at £2262 per annum. This parish is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £208. The church is old, and contains 140 sittings; whilst a public school, with accommodation for 83 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 46, and a grant of £48, 18s. Valuation (1882) £3464, 4s. Pop. (1801) 231, (1831) 302, (1861) 260, (1871) 231, (1881) 292.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Dolphinston, a farm in Oxnam parish, Roxburghshire, near the right bank of Jed Water, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Jedburgh. Its curious old Border fortalice, now demolished, was the haunt of a brownie, till, hurt by the offer of a coarse linen shirt, he departed, and in departing sang—

'Sin' ye've gien me a harden ramp,
Nae mair o' your corn I will tramp.'

Don, a river of S Aberdeenshire, that forms a sort of twin stream to the Dee, ranking next thereto among Aberdeenshire rivers as regards at once basin, magnitude, and notability, and possessing like it much volume of water and much fine scenery, with very little commercial importance. Yet the Don differs essentially from the Dee in some great characters and even presents some striking contrasts. It rises, as a small mossy stream, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Meikle Geal Charn (2333 feet), close to the Banffshire border, and within a mile of the river Aven; and thence winds eastward in a direction somewhat parallel to the Dee, at a mean distance of about 9 miles to the N, but through a country much less mountainous, and abounding far more in plains and meadows. With little or none of the impetuousness or fitfulness of the Dee, it displays a prevailing current of gentleness, calmness, and regularity, and, making great loops and bends now to the right, now to the left, it falls at last into the German Ocean, 1 mile NE of Old Aberdeen, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the mouth of the Dee. From source to mouth it has a total length, following its windings, of 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles, viz., 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ to Castle-Neve bridge, 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ thence to the Ury's influx, and 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ thence to the sea. And from 180 feet above sea-level at its source, it descends to 1320 at Cock Bridge near Corgarff Castle, 900 near Castle-Neve, 450 near Alford, and 170 at the mouth of the Ury. Its chief tributaries are the Conrie, the Carvie, and the Leochel on the right bank, and the Ernan, the Nochty, the Bucket, the Kindy, and the Ury on the left. The parishes traversed or bounded by it are Strathdon, Tariatland, Glenbucket, Kildrummy, Towie, Leochel, Auchindoir, Alford, Tullynessle, Keig, Tough, Monymusk, Oyne, Chapel of Garioch, Kemnay, Inverurie, Kintore, Keithhall, Fintray, Kinnellar, Dyce, New Machar, Newhills, and Old Machar; and in our articles on these parishes details will be found as to the villages, seats, etc., along its banks.

The river's course, from the head of Strathdon to the upper part of Alford, lies chiefly along a series of glens; contracts then, for a short distance, into a narrow gullet; but opens presently into a considerable vale, with great expanses of meadowland on the immediate banks; and lastly, from the New Bridge of Old Aberdeen to the sea, is a narrow artificial channel. Its original mouth is

presumed to have been identical with that of the Dee; was afterwards at a point nearly midway between the Dee's and its own present mouth; and was diverted to its present situation by the cutting of an artificial channel for its lower reach, about the year 1750, under the direction of Professor James Gregory. The river is subject to great freshets; swept away, in the autumn of 1768, the greater part of the crops on the haughs and level lands adjacent to its bed; made similar devastation in Aug. 1799; rose, on 4 Aug. 1829, to a height of 14 feet above its ordinary level; and is now prevented from working similar havoc only by extensive embankments in the parts of its course most subject to inundation. It is one of the best trouting streams in Scotland (especially in its upper waters), and has some valuable salmon fishings. Pike are fortunately few; but river trout, ranging in weight from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 5 lbs., abound, as also do salmon and sea-trout. As many as forty salmon were killed in one season, by a single rod, in one pool near Alford Bridge; and 3000 salmon and grilse were netted at its mouth in a single week of July 1849. Between 1790 and 1800 the yearly average number of salmon and grilse caught in the Don amounted to 43,240, between 1813 and 1824 to 40,677; and in 1881 towards the end of July and throughout August the net fishings of the nether Don yielded between 300 and 400 salmon per day, but this was a great improvement over the past two years.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 75, 76, 77, 1876-73. See chap. xxii. of Sir Thomas Dick Lauder's *Moray Floods* (Elgin, 1830; 3d ed. 1873).

Don, a sea-loch in the E of Mull island, Argyllshire, opposite the middle of Kerrera. Striking $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles north-westward, and nowhere exceeding 1 mile in width, it has, at the S side of its mouth, the hamlet of ACHNACRAIG.

Donald's Cleuch, a *cul de sac* in the SE of Tweedsmuir parish, Peeblesshire, striking off from Gameshope Burn to Donald's Cleuch Head (2616 feet) on the Dumfriesshire border. It is thought to have got its name from being a retreat of the famous Covenantanter, Donald Cargill.

Donan, a small island at the SW corner of Ross-shire, in Loch Alsh, at the point where that sea-loch forks into Lochs Long and Duich.

Donan Castle. See CASTLE-DONNAN.

Donavoured, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 2 miles SE of Pitlochry. Its owner, George Gordon, Esq. (b. 1816; suc. 1838), holds 2760 acres in the shire, valued at £577 per annum.

Don, Bridge of, a suburb of Old Aberdeen, in Old Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 2 miles N of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office.

Donibristle, an estate in Dalgety parish, Fife, on the Firth of Forth, 3 miles WSW of Aberdour. Long the property of the abbots of INCHCOLM, it was granted along with the other possessions of that abbey to Sir James Stuart, Lord Doune, whose son and namesake, the 'Bonny Earl of Moray,' was slain here by Gordon of Cluny and the Earl of Huntly on 7 Feb. 1592—an episode that forms the theme of a fine old ballad. The present Earl of Moray holds 7463 acres in Fife, valued at £11,086 per annum. The mansion of Donibristle has thrice been burned, on the last occasion in 1858, when a number of valuable portraits perished in the flames.

Donibristle Colliery, a village, with a public school, in Aberdour parish, Fife, 2 miles ESE of Crossgates.

Doon, a steep round hill (945 feet) in Tynron parish, Dumfriesshire, terminating the SE end of a hill-range between Scar and Shinnel Waters, 4 miles WSW of Thornhill. It seems anciently to have been thickly clothed with forest, and was crowned at an early period by some kind of fortalice or habitation, which is said to have been a retreat of Robert Bruce, after his slaying the Red Comyn at Dumfries.

Doon, a long hill of considerable height (582 feet), the outmost spur of the Lammermuirs, in Spott parish, Haddingtonshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles S by E of Dunbar. On its top and slope lay David Leslie's Scotch army, 23,000 strong, the two first days of September 1650, the third being that of the Battle of DUNBAR.

DOON

Doon, a loch partly in Kirkcudbrightshire, but chiefly in Ayrshire, and a river dividing the Ayrshire districts of Carrick and Kyle. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, the loch extends 5½ miles north-by-eastward and north-westward to within 3 miles of Dalmellington town, and varies in width between 2 and 6½ furlongs. It receives, at its head, Gala and Carrick Lanes, discharging the effluence of Lochs Enoch, Macaterick, and Riecaur; on its western side, is joined by Garpel Burn, flowing out of Loch Finlas; and, at its foot, sends off the river Doon. Its surface is studded with five little islands or groups of islands, viz., from S to N, Pickinaw Isles, Castle Island, Saugh Island, Garpel Islands, and Gordon's Island, on the second of which is a ruined octangular tower—'Balliol's Castle.' By Chalmers this was identified with Laight Alpin, the scene of the death of King Alpin of Dalriada in 741, which Skene, however, places on the eastern shore of Loch Ryan; by Tytler it is said to have been basely yielded to the English in 1306, when Seaton, its lord, who had married a sister of Bruce, was carried to Dumfries and executed. In 1826, nine ancient canoes, hollowed each from a single oak tree, and from 16½ to 22½ feet long, were found sunk in the loch near this islet. Boats are kept, and trout and char are fairly plentiful. 'Viewed from a distant eminence,' says Mr Harper, 'Loch Doon has more the appearance of a river than a lake. It is surrounded by lofty hills (1000 to 2000 feet in height) on both the Carsphairn or Galloway and the Straiton or Carrick side, the Gallowegian being green and grassy, excellent for sheep pasture, to which they are almost entirely devoted. Those on the Carrick side are wild and solitary, with nought but rocks and heather. By tunnels, which have been formed to prevent the lake, when swollen by heavy rains, from overflowing the extensive tracts of meadow-land along the banks of the river, its waters have been lowered considerably from their original level, and the exposure of tracts of barren sand, gravel, and stone on its banks, detracts considerably from its beauty' (*Rambles in Galloway*, 1876).

The river Doon, emerging by these two tunnels, cut out of the solid rock, rushes impetuously into Ness Glen, a romantic wooded gorge some 30 feet wide, 300 deep, and 1 mile long; expands next into BOGTON LOCH (6 × 2½ furl.), in the vicinity of Dalmellington; and thence winds north-westward, past Waterside, Patna, Dalrymple, Cassills House, Auchendrane House, and Alloway, till, after a total course of 26½ miles, it falls into the Firth of Clyde, 1¾ mile S by W of Ayr. Its tributaries are numerous, but small. The parishes, on its left bank, are Straiton, Kirkmichael, and Maybole; on its right, Dalmellington, Dalrymple, and Ayr or Alloway. For the first 3 miles below Bogton Loch the Doon's right bank is fringed by the crescent-shaped vale of Dalmellington; for the next 5, on either side rise treeless, heathy knolls, or tame, uninteresting hills; but thence, right onward to the sea, the stream has channelled out a mighty furrow, 10 to 200 feet deep, and 30 to 150 yards wide at the top, its bosky sides—

'the bonnie winding banks
Where Doon rins, wimplin, clear.'

'Naebody sings the Doon,' thus Burns complained in 1785; but Burns himself atoned for the neglect, so that its 'Banks and Braes,' the Downans of Cassillis, and auld Kirk-Alloway 'shine wi' the best' now, even with Tweed and Yarrow. Its waters contain good store of trout, sea-trout, and salmon; and large pike lurk in its more sluggish pools.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 8, 14, 1863.

Doon Hill. See DOON.

Doonholm, a mansion in Ayr parish, Ayrshire, on the right bank of the Doon, 3 miles S of the town of Ayr. It is the seat of the judge, Colin Blackburn, P.C. (b. 1813), who in 1876 received a life-peerage as Baron Blackburn of Killearn, and who holds 154 acres in the shire, valued at £344 per annum.

Doonside, an estate, with a mansion, and with vestiges of an ancient castle, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of the Doon, 3 miles S of Ayr.

DORES

Dorary, an isolated hilly pendicle of Thurso parish, Caithness, surrounded by Reay and Halkirk parishes, 4½ miles SSW of the main body of Thurso parish. It belonged to the Bishops of Caithness; it has remains of an ancient chapel, called Gavin's Kirk or Temple Gavin; and it commands a very grand and extensive view.

Dorback Burn. See ABERNETHY, Inverness-shire.

Dorbock, a picturesque rivulet of Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, issuing from LOCHINDORE (969 feet), and running 8¾ miles north-north-eastward along the Cromdale border and through the interior, till, ½ mile S of Dunphail House, it falls into the DIVIE, like which it wrought great havoc in the August floods of 1829.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876.

Doreholm, an islet of Northmaven parish, Shetland, on the N side of St Magnus Bay, 1½ mile ESE of the south-western extremity of Northmaven mainland. It rises rockily and massively from the water, and is pierced by a natural arch or tunnel, 54 feet high, lighted by an opening at the top, and permitting boatmen to fish under it.

Dores. See KETTINS.

Dores, a village and a parish of NE Inverness-shire. The village stands on the eastern shore of Loch Ness, towards its foot, 7 miles SSW of Inverness, under which it has a post office; at it are a small inn and a steam-boat pier.

The parish is bounded NE by Inverness, SE by Daviot-Dunlichity and the Farraline section of Boleskine, SW by Boleskine-Abertarf, and NW by Loch Ness and Inverness. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is 15½ miles; its breadth, from WNW to ESE, varies between 1 furlong and 4½ miles; and its land area is 25,693 acres, including the two small Dell and Killin sections, surrounded by Boleskine. The river FARIGAIG, entering from Daviot, and winding 6½ miles north-north-westward and south-westward to Loch Ness at the south-western corner of the parish, is the only considerable stream; and the eastern half of the lower 10¾ miles of Loch Ness belong to Dores. Other lakes, with utmost length and breadth and altitude, are Lochs Bunachton (½ × ¼ mile, 701 feet), DUNDELCHACK (3¾ miles × 1 mile, 702 feet), and RUTHVEN (2¼ miles × 4½ furl., 700 feet), on the Daviot border; Loch FARRALINE (9 × 2½ furl., 650 feet), on the Boleskine detached border; and, in the interior, Loch ASHEY (1½ mile × 5 furl., 716 feet), Lochan nan cun Ruardha (3¾ × 2 furl., 750 feet), Loch Ceo-Glas (7 × 1 furl., 760 feet), and eight smaller ones. Except for the narrow strip along Loch Ness, traversed by Wade's military road, which ranges in altitude between 56 and 106 feet above sea-level, for Strath Dores, and for a portion of Stratherrick, the surface everywhere is hilly or mountainous, elevations from NNE to SSW being Drumashie Moor (776 feet), Creag a' Chlachain (1000), Ashie Moor (790), Tom Bailgeann (1514), Carn an Fheadain (1445), and Cairn Ardochy (1116). Most of the land is suited only for sheep-pasture, the light arable soils lying chiefly along the bottom of the valleys, but with patches here and there among the hills. The rocks are mainly granitic; and woods and plantations cover a considerable area, especially along the shore of Loch Ness. Vestiges of an ancient fort, supposed to be Scandinavian, and called Dun-Richnan or the Castle of the King of the Ocean, are at the head of Loch Ashley, 1½ mile SE of the village; and several cairns a little to the E, one of them almost equal in size to all the rest, are fabled to commemorate a victory won by Fingal over Ashi, the son of a Norwegian king, and give the name of Drumashie ('Ashi's ridge') to their site. ALDOURIE Castle is the principal mansion; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500. Dores is in the presbytery of Inverness and synod of Moray; the living is worth £300. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1828, and contains 500 sittings. A preaching-station is at Torness, in Stratherrick, 6 miles S of the village; and a Free church for Dores and Bona stands 1½ mile NNE of the same; whilst three public schools—Aldourie, Bunchrubin, and Stratherrick—with respective accom-

DORMONT

modation for 125, 80, and 110 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 20, 18, and 48, and grants of £35, 1s., £26, and £55, 18s. Valuation (1881) £9008, 9s. Pop. (1801) 1313, (1831) 1736, (1861) 1506, (1871) 1401, (1881) 1146.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Dormont, an estate, with a mansion, in Dalton parish, Dumfriesshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Annan, 6 miles SSW of Lockerbie, was built in 1823, and is an elegant edifice, amid charming grounds; its owner, William Carruthers, Esq. (b. 1867; suc. 1878), holds 6355 acres in the shire, valued at £4698 per annum.

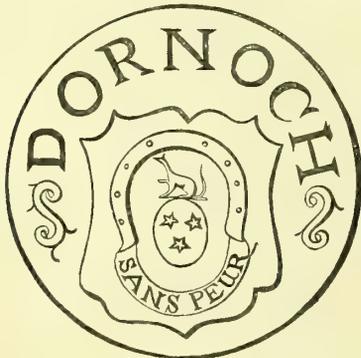
Dormont, a small vale in Hounam parish, Roxburghshire.

Dornadilla, an ancient 'dun' or tower in Durness parish, Sutherland, in Strathmore, near the S base of Ben Hope. Traditionally said to have been built by a Scottish king, to serve as a hunting seat, it is now reduced to a fragment, which, 16 feet high and 150 feet in circumference, consists of two concentric walls of slaty stones.

Dornal, a loch on the mutual border of Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, and Penninghame parish, NE Wigtonshire, 5½ miles SE of Barrhill station. Lying 380 feet above sea-level, it is 5 furlongs long from E to W; varies in width between 1 and 4½ furlongs; is studded with six or seven tiny islets; contains pike and trout, the latter of from ½ lb. to 5 or 6 lbs. weight; and sends off Carrick Burn, running 2¼ miles eastward to the Cree, at a point 2 miles W by S of Bargrennan.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dornie, a fishing village in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, at the head of Loch Alsh, where it branches into Lochs Long and Duich, and in the vicinity of Castle-Donnan, 7½ miles S of Strome Ferry. It contains some good houses, and has a post office under Lochalsh, a girls' public school, and a ferry across the outlet of Loch Long.

Dornoch, a coast town and parish of SE Sutherland. The capital of the county, and a royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is 8¾ miles N by E of Tain *via* Meikle Ferry, 14½ E of Bonar-Bridge station, and 7 SSE of the Mound station, with which it communicates daily by mail gig, and which itself is 20½ miles SW of Helmsdale, 23 ENE of Bonar-Bridge, 80¾ NNE of Inverness, 272½ NNW of Edinburgh, and 289 NNE of Glasgow. 'Close outside the town,' says Worsaae, 'there stands the Earl's Cross, a stone pillar in an open field, which is simply the remains of one of those market-crosses, so often erected in pre-Reformation times. As a matter of course, the arms of the Earls of Sutherland are carved on one side of the stone, and on the other are the arms of the town—a horseshoe. Tradition, however, will



Seal of Dornoch.

have it that the pillar was reared in memory of a battle, fought towards the middle of the 13th century by an Earl of Sutherland against the Danes. In the heat of the fray, while the Earl was engaged in hand-to-hand combat with the Danish chief, his sword broke; but in this desperate strait, he was lucky enough to lay hold of a horseshoe (the whole leg of a horse, say some) that accidentally lay near him, with which he succeeded in killing his antagonist. The horseshoe is said to have

DORNOCH

been adopted in the arms of the town in memory of this feat; and the name *Dornoch* is popularly derived from the Gaelic *dorn-eich*, 'a horse's hoof,' though *dor-n-ach*, 'field between two waters,' is a far more probable etymon. Be this as it may, Dornoch, to quote Professor J. S. Blackie, who wandered hither in the autumn of 1881, is 'an old-fashioned, outlying, outlandish grey nest, to which no stranger ever thinks of going except the sheriff of the county, and he only half a stranger; . . . an interesting old town, with a splendid beach for bathing, a fresh, breezy, and dry atmosphere, and a golfing ground second to none in Scotland.' Of the last, indeed, Sir Robert Gordon wrote in 1630 that 'about this town, along the sea coast, there are the fairest and largest linkes or green feilds of any pairt of Scotland, fitt for archery, goffing, ryding, and all other exercise; they doe surpass the feilds of Montrose or St Andrews.' The town itself—no more than a village really—consists of wide regular streets, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Caledonian Bank, 6 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a newsroom, and a public library. The see of Caithness, first heard of about 1130, had here its principal church, dedicated to St Bar or Finbar; by Bishop Gilbert de Moravia (1222-45) this church was organised as the cathedral of the Virgin Mary, with a chapter of ten canons, a dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, and archdeacon; and, as rebuilt by him, in the First Pointed style, it consisted of an aisled nave, transept, choir, and massive central tower, topped with a dwarfish spire. The tower is all that remains of St Gilbert's work, since in 1570 the cathedral was burned by John Sinclair, Master of Caithness, and Iye Mackay of Strathnaver, who, taking advantage of the minority of Alexander, twelfth Earl of Sutherland, besieged and plundered Dornoch with a small army from Caithness. Fortunately the tower escaped, and with it some fine Gothic arches, which latter, however, fell before the terrific gale of 5 Nov. 1605—the day on which the Gunpowder Plot was discovered. In 1614 the thirteenth Earl of Sutherland partially repaired the cathedral, to make it available for parish church; and in 1835-37 it was rebuilt by the Duchess of Sutherland at a cost of £6000. The present fabric, containing 1000 sittings, is a mixture of Gothic and Vandalism, and measures 126 feet by 92 across the transepts. In the southern transept lie sixteen of the Earls of Sutherland; in the northern is a stone sarcophagus, removed from the choir, and surmounted by a cross-legged effigy of either the founder or the founder's brother, Sir Richard de Moravia; and the choir, now mausoleum of the Sutherland family, is graced by a fine marble full-length statue of the first Duke (1758-1833) by Chantrey, with a large tablet behind, recording the lineage and virtues of his Duchess-Countess (1765-1839). An old tower, fronting the cathedral, represents the Bishop's Palace, which, also burned in 1570, lay in ruins till 1813, when part of it was fitted up as the county courthouse and gaol. Subsequently the whole was removed, excepting this western tower, lofty and picturesque; and on the site thus cleared were built the large and handsome County Buildings, comprising courthouse, prison, record-room, and county meeting-room. The prison was discontinued in 1880, that of Dingwall taking its place; and in 1881 the ancient tower was refitted and refurbished as a quaint dwelling-place for English sportsmen. Of a monastery of Trinity Friars, alleged by Gordon to have been founded here between 1270 and 1280, not even a vestige remains. Besides the Cathedral, now used as the parish church, there is also a Free church; and a public school and a Christian Knowledge Society's school, with respective accommodation for 135 and 84 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 49 and 42, and grants of £39, 5s. 6d. and £32, 3s. Erected into a free royal burgh and port by Charles I. in 1628, Dornoch is governed by a provost, 2 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 4 councillors; with Wick, Tain, Dingwall, Cromarty, and Kirkwall it returns one member to parliament. The municipal and parliamentary consti-

tuency numbered 71 in 1882, when the annual value of real property was £901. Pop. (1831) 504, (1841) 451, (1851) 599, (1861) 647, (1871) 625, (1881) 496.

The parish contains also the villages of Clashmore and Embo, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNE, of the town; and it comprises the Kinnauld portion which, surrounded by Rogart and Golspie, and lying, 5 furlongs N of the main body, along the left bank of the Fleet, measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ by 1 mile, and adjoins Rogart station, close to its western extremity. It is bounded NW and N by Rogart, NE by Golspie, E and S by the Dornoch Firth, and SW and W by Creich; and has a varying length from E to W of $4\frac{3}{4}$ and $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth from N to S of 7 furlongs and $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and an area of 33,931 acres, of which 3194 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 284 water, while 717 $\frac{3}{8}$ belong to the detached portion. The FLEET flows 2 miles east-south-eastward along the Golspie border to the head of salt-water Loch Fleet, which, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlong to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, opens beyond Little Ferry to Dornoch Firth; the CALRNAIG, issuing from Loch Buie, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-northward to the Fleet through the north-western interior; and the EVELIX winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward along the boundary with Creich, then $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward to Dornoch Firth at Meikle Ferry. The seaboard, 12 miles long, is low and flat, fringed to the S by Cuthill and Dornoch sands and links, to the E by Embo and Coul links; inland the surface rises west-north-westward to 261 feet near Asdale, 700 at Creag Asdale, 290 near Poles, 326 near Achavandra, 700 at Creag Amail, 930 at Creag Liath, 1000 at Meall nan Eun, 898 at Cnoc na Feadaige, 1048 at Meall a' Chaoruinn, and 1144 at Beinn Donnill. The rocks are Secondary—for the most part sandstone, which has been largely quarried; and coal occurs at Clashmore. The soil is clayey inland and sandy near the sea, with an irregular belt of black loam intervening. In Little-town, within the burgh, is the spot where in 1722 an old woman was burned for transforming her daughter into a pony and getting her shod by the devil—the last judicial execution this for witchcraft in Scotland. Modern SKIBO Castle, successor to that in which the great Marquis of Montrose was temporarily confined after his capture in ASSYNT, is the principal mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of more, 3 of less, than £500. Dornoch is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £435. Balvraid, Embo, Rearquhar, and Skibo schools, all of them public but the last, with respective accommodation for 80, 62, 100, and 76 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 32, 33, 55, and 18, and grants of £31, 16s. 6d., £20, 3s. 6d., £45, 5s., and £30, 1s. Valuation (1882) £7619, 17s. 6d., of which £5242 belonged to the Duke of Sutherland, and £1501, 13s. 6d. to E. C. Sutherland-Walker, Esq. of Skibo. Pop. (1801) 2362, (1831) 3380, (1861) 2885, (1871) 2764, (1881) 2522.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 103, 94, 102, 1878-81.

The presbytery of Dornoch comprehends the old parishes of Assynt, Clyne, Creich, Dornoch, Golspie, Kildonan, Lairg, Loth, and Rogart, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Stoer. Pop. (1871) 16,649, (1881) 15,998, of whom 314 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dornoch, with churches at Assynt, Clyne, Creich, Dornoch, Golspie, Helmsdale, Lairg, Rogart, Rosehall, and Stoer, and preaching-stations at Kildonan and Shinness, of which the nine first had together 4059 members and adherents in 1881.

Dornoch, Firth of, the estuary of the river Oikel. Commencing at Bonar-Bridge, at the SE end of the Kyle of Sutherland, it extends $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward to Meikle Ferry, and thence 13 miles east-north-eastward till it merges with the North Sea at a line between Tarbat Ness and Brora. It has a varying width of $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs above Wester Fearn Point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs at the Point itself, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Easter Fearn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at Ardmore Point, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles at Edderton, $5\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs at Meikle Ferry, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles at Tain, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile at the SE corner of Dornoch parish, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Brora to Tarbat

Ness. A shoal across it 3 miles below Tain, called Geyzen Briggs from occasioning a tumultuous roar of breakers, forms a great obstruction to navigation, yet is not so continuous as to hinder vessels, under direction of a pilot, from safely passing. The N side of the firth, between that bar and Meikle Ferry, offers some harbourage for small vessels in calm weather; and Cambuscurrie Bay, immediately above Meikle Ferry, forms an excellent roadstead, where vessels of considerable burden can lie at anchor, and where good harbour accommodation could easily be provided. The Great North Road, with nexus at Meikle Ferry, was formerly the main line of communication between the southern and the northern shores, but always was subject to delay at the ferry, so that the road round by Bonar-Bridge, though very circuitous, came to be generally preferred; and now the railway, consisting of the Highland line on the S side and the Sutherland line on the N side, takes the same roundabout route. The waters of the firth abound in shellfish, cod, and haddocks, but never have been vigorously fished.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 93, 94, 1881-78.

Dornock, a village and a coast parish of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. Standing $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, the village has a station on the Glasgow and South-Western railway 14 miles NW of Carlisle and 3 E of Annan, under which it has a post office.

The parish, containing also Lowtherton village, 1 mile E by N of Dornock village, is bounded N and NE by Kirkpatrick-Fleming, E by Gretna, S by the Solway Firth, and W and NW by Annan. Its greatest length, from N to S, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5779 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 1149 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore, nearly 4 are water, and 523 belong to the Robgill detached portion, lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N and surrounded by Kirkpatrick-Fleming and Annan. The SOLWAY here is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; but its channel, barely $\frac{1}{4}$ mile across, may be forded at low tide, by those at least who know the perils of their path. The shore-line, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, is low and sandy; and from it the surface very gradually rises to 59 feet at Muirhouse, 135 near Stapleton, 200 beyond Hallton, and 265 at Broadlea in the Robgill portion, whose NE border is traced for 7 furlongs by KIRTLE Water, the only stream of any consequence. The land is all low; and, excepting some 40 acres of wood and 750 either pastoral or waste, is all under the plough. Neither coal nor limestone has been found, but sandstone is plentiful. The soil, in general, is loam on a clayey bottom. The antiquities comprise remains of an ancient Caledonian stone circle, traces of a Roman military road, the towers of Robgill and Stapleton, and several curious old tombstones in the parish graveyard, where are also three sculptured stones. Swordwellrig, 7 furlongs WNW of the village, is said to have been the scene in the 15th century of a victory over the English, in which Sir William Broum of Coalstoun defeated and slew Sir Marmaduke Langdale and Lord Crosby. ROBGILL, STAPLETON, and Blackyett are the chief mansions; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Dornock is in the presbytery of Annan and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £330. The church, built in 1793, contains 300 sittings. A public school and an infant and female school, with respective accommodation for 86 and 77 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 68 and 43, and grants of £55, 4s. and £34, 13s. Valuation (1882) £7177, 16s. 4d. Pop. (1801) 788, (1831) 752, (1861) 856, (1871) 826, (1881) 814.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 6, 10, 1863-64.

Dorrington. See DIRRINGTON.

Dorroy. See DORARY.

Dorusmore. See CRAIGNISH.

Dosk, an ancient parish on the W border of Kincardineshire, now forming the south-eastern portion of EDZELL.

Double-Dikes. See STONEHOUSE.

Douchfour. See DOCHFUR.

Dougalston, an estate, with a mansion, on the SE border of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile ESE of Milngavie. Its owner, Robert Ker, Esq.,

DOUGLAS

holds 1800 acres, valued at £3575 per annum. Douglas-Loch ($4\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), on the Stirlingshire border, contains an islet, and abounds in water plants, some of them of rare species.

Douglas, a burn in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire, rising, at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, on Blackhouse Heights, contiguous to the Peebleshire border, and running 6 miles east-south-eastward and south-south-eastward, till, 2 miles below BLACKHOUSE Tower, it falls into Yarrow Water, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E by N of the foot of St Mary's Loch. With a fall of 1200 feet, it traverses a deep and gloomy glen (hence its name *dubh-ghlas*, 'dark grey'), and teems with capital trout of about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 16, 1864.

Douglas, a town and a parish in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire. The town stands on the right bank of Douglas Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Douglas station on a branch of the Caledonian, this being $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Lanark, 11 SW of Carstairs Junction, $39\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Edinburgh, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Muirkirk. Formerly a place of much political importance, a burgh of barony with high magisterial powers, and a seat of considerable trade and marketing, it has fallen into great decadence, and now presents an antique and irregular appearance. Its streets are narrow, some of the houses look as if they still belonged to the Middle Ages; and the townsfolk, with few exceptions, are weavers, mechanics, or labourers. A cotton factory, established in 1792, continued in operation only a few years; and a connection with Glasgow in handloom-weaving is now, too, all but extinct. The town, nevertheless, is still a place of some provincial consideration, possesses a fair amount of local business, and is replete with antiquarian interest. It has a post office under Lanark, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, 7 insurance agencies, the Douglas Arms inn, gas-works, the parish church, a Free church, a U.P. church, a public school, and fairs on the third Friday of March and October. The kirk of St Bride, founded in the 13th century, but Second Pointed in style, was a prebend of Glasgow cathedral, and seems to have been a large and stately edifice, now represented by only a small spire and the choir, which latter was always till 1761 the burial-place of the Douglas family. In 1879-81 it underwent an extensive restoration, the vault beneath the High Altar being entirely renewed and much enlarged. The old coffins have been removed, and in the new vault are now interred the late Earl and Countess of Home. In the centre of the floor of the choir above is a beautiful marble and alabaster monument of the Countess, which presents a striking contrast to the faded and mutilated effigies around it; and the E window is filled with stained glass in memory of the Earl. 'Here,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'a silver case, containing the dust of what was once the brave heart of Good Sir James, is still pointed out; and in the dilapidated choir above appears, though in a sorely ruinous state, the once magnificent tomb of the warrior himself. This monument is supposed to have been wantonly mutilated and defaced by a detachment of Cromwell's troops, who, as was their custom, converted the kirk of St Bride of Douglas into a stable for their horses. Enough, however, remains to identify the resting-place of the great Sir James. The effigy, of dark stone, is cross-legged, and in its original state must have been not inferior in any respect to the best of the same period in Westminster Abbey.*' The Covenanters, in the times of the persecution, had

* Thus Sir Walter, but the minister of Douglas, the Rev. W. Smith, writes: 'As to the silver heart-case, I am not sure. There are two enclosed in a modern box; but they are neglected, as it is not known whose hearts they are; and as to being silver, most people would say they were lead. Last century the school stood in the churchyard. There was no door on the choir, and the boys had full liberty to do as they liked, which liberty they undoubtedly took. So that the mutilation of statues attributed to Cromwell was performed by inferior destructionists. The lead cases in the shape of hearts are much broken, having had the same treatment as the monuments. I may mention that, though the body of the Good Sir James was brought to Douglas according to tradition or history, no bones were found when recently the space under the stone effigy was opened.'

DOUGLAS CASTLE

close connection with the town, being better sheltered in its neighbourhood than in most other districts, and in April 1689 the Cameronian regiment was here embodied in defence of the Protestant government of William and Mary, under the command of the eldest son of the second Marquis of Douglas. Pop. (1841) 1313, (1861) 1426, (1871) 1371, (1881) 1262.

The parish, containing also the villages of Uddington and Rigside, $2\frac{3}{4}$ and 4 miles NE of the town, as likewise Inches station, $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles SW of Douglas station, is bounded NW by Lesmahagow, NE by Carmichael, E by Wiston-Roberton, SE and S by Crawfordjohn, and W by Muirkirk in Ayrshire. Its utmost length is $11\frac{1}{8}$ miles from NE to SW, viz., from the confluence of Poniel and Douglas Waters to Cairntable; its utmost breadth, from NW to SE, is $6\frac{1}{8}$ miles; and its area is $34,317\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $180\frac{3}{4}$ are water. DOUGLAS WATER, rising 1500 feet above sea-level, in the south-western corner of the parish, winds $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through all the interior, on the way receiving Monks and Kennox Waters, Glespin and Parkhall Burns, and Poniel Water, which last, running $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, traces nearly all the boundary with Lesmahagow; whilst DUNNATON Water flows $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward, along all the southern border, on its way to the Clyde. The surface, declines to less than 600 feet above sea-level at the north-eastern corner, where Douglas Water passes from the parish; and elevations to the left or N of its course, from NE to SW, are Poniel Hill (842 feet), Arkney Hill (1225), Windrow Hill (1297), Hagshaw Hill (1540), Shiel Hill (1122), *Hareshaw Hill (1527), *Brack Hill (1306), and *Little Cairntable (1693), asterisks marking those summits that culminate on the Ayrshire border. To the right or S of the Douglas rise Robert Law (1829), Scaur Hill (1249), Parkhead Hill (1241), Pagie Hill (1273), AUCHENSAUGH Hill (1286), Pinkstone Rig (1255), Hartwood Hill (1311), Douglas Rig (1535), and CAIRNTABLE (1944). The rocks of the valley belong to the Carboniferous formation, and comprise very fine coal (including valuable gas coal), some ironstone, limestone, and beautiful white sandstone. The coal is extensively mined, both for home use and for exportation, and the limestone and sandstone are quarried. There are several pretty strong chalybeate springs. The soil in most parts of the strath is a free black mould, in some is lighter and gravelly, and in others is clay; on the moors it is mostly humus or moss, but even here in places a deep loam. Fully three-sevenths of the rental are from arable land, nearly one-half is from pasture, and the rest is from minerals. Cairns are on Auchensaugh and Kirkton hills; and a large one, found to contain a sarcophagus, stood formerly on Poniel farm. Ancient churches or chapels were at Andershaw, Glenlaggart, Parishholm, and Chapel Hill. The chief residences are DOUGLAS CASTLE, Carmacoup, Springhill, and Crossburn; and 2 proprietors, besides the Earl of Home, hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 17 of from £20 to £50. Douglas is in the presbytery of Lanark and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £471. Three new public schools—Douglas, Rigside, and Stablestone—with respective accommodation for 250, 130, and 130 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 161, 96, and 82, and grants of £144, 11s., £89, 1s., and £87, 10s. Valuation (1860) £12,836, (1882) £21,545, 8s. Pop. (1801) 1730, (1831) 2542, (1861) 2490, (1871) 2624, (1881) 2641.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 23, 15, 1865-64.

Douglas Castle, an ancient ruin and a modern seat in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, near the right bank of Douglas Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NNE of Douglas town. The Douglas, 'whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown,' and who so closely linked the district of Douglasdale to Scottish story, 'were,' says Hill Burton, 'children of the soil, who could not be traced back to the race of the enemy or stranger, as, whatever may have been their actual origin, they were known as rooted in Scotland at the time when the Norman adventurers crowded in.' The first great man of the

house was the Good Sir James, the friend and companion of Robert the Bruce in his valorous efforts to achieve the independence of Scotland. His own castle of Douglas had been taken and garrisoned by the troops of Edward I.; and he resolved to recapture it, and at the same time inflict signal chastisement on the intruders. Tradition tells us that a beautiful English maiden, the Lady Augusta de Berkely, had replied to her numerous suitors that her hand should be given to him who should have the courage and ability to hold the perilous castle of Douglas for a year and a day; and Sir John de Walton, anxious to win by his valour so lovely a prize, with Edward's consent, undertook the defence of the castle. For several months he discharged his duty with honour and bravery, and the lady now deeming his probation accomplished, and not unwilling perhaps to unite her fortunes to one who had proved himself a true and valiant knight, wrote him a letter of recall. By this time, however, he had received a defiance from Douglas, who declared that, for all Sir John's valour, bravery, and vigilance, the castle should be his own by the Palm Sunday of 1307; and De Walton deemed it a point of honour to keep possession till the threatened day should be past. On the day named Douglas, assembling his followers, assailed the English as they returned from the church, and, having overpowered them, took the castle. Sir John de Walton was slain in the conflict, and the letter of his lady-love, being found on his person, afflicted the generous and good Sir James 'full sorely.' The account of this capture of the Castle of Douglas, taken from Barbour's *Brus* by Hume of Godscroft, is somewhat different. 'The manner of his taking it is said to have bene thus—Sir James, taking with him only two of his servants, went to Thomas Dickson, of whom he was received with tears, after he had revealed himself to him, for the good old man knew him not at first, being in mean and homely apparel. There he kept him secretly, in a quiet chamber, and brought unto him such as had been trusty servants to his father, not all at once, but apart, by one and one, for fear of discoverie. Their advice was, that on Palm Sunday, when the English would come forth to the church, and his partners were convened, that then he should give the word, and cry "the Douglas slogan," and presently set upon them that should happen to be there, who being despatched the castle might be taken easily. This being concluded, and they come, as soon as the English were entred into the church with palms in their hands (according to the custom of that day), little suspecting or fearing any such thing, Sir James, according to their appointment, cryed too soon, "A Douglas, a Douglas!" which being heard in the church (this was St Bride's church of Douglas), Thomas Dickson, supposing he had bene hard at hand, drew out his sword and ran upon them, having none to second him but another man, so that, oppressed by the number of his enemies, he was beaten downe and slaine. In the meantime, Sir James being come, the English that were in the chancel kept off the Scots, and having the advantage of the strait and narrow entrie, defended themselves manfully. But Sir James, encouraging his men, not so much by words as by deeds and good example, and having slain the boldest resisters, prevailed at last, and entering the place, slew some twenty-six of their number, and tooke the rest, about ten or twelve persons, intending by them to get the castle upon composition, or to enter with them when the gates should be opened to let them in. But it needed not, for they of the castle were so secure that there was none left to keep it, save the porter and the cooke, who knowing nothing of what had hapned at the church, which stood a large quarter of a mile from thence, had left the gate wide open, the porter standing without, and the cooke dressing the dinner within. They entred without resistance, and meat being ready, and the cloth laid, they shut the gates and took their refection at good leisure. Now that he had gotten the castle into his hands, considering with himself (as he was a man no lesse advised than valiant) that it was hard for him to keep it, the English being as yet the stronger in that cuntry, who if they should

besiege him, he knew of no reliefe, he thought it better to carry away such things as be most easily transported, gold, silver, and apparell, with ammunition and armour, whereof he had greatest use and need, and to destroy the rest of the provision, together with the castle itselfe, than to diminish the number of his followers there where it could do no good. And so he caused carry the meale and meat, and other cornes and grain into the cellar, and laid all together in one heape: then he took the prisoners and slew them, to revenge the death of his trustie and valiant servant, Thomas Dickson, mingling the victuals with their bloud, and burying their carkasses in the heap of corne: after that he struck out the heads of the barells, and puncheons, and let the drink runn through all; and then he cast the carkasses of dead horses and other carrion amongst it, throwing the salt above all, so to make all together unuseful to the enemy; and this cellar is called yet the Douglas lairder. Last of all he set the house on fire, and burnt all the timber, and what else the fire could overcome, leaving nothing but the scorched walls behind him.'

In 1313, Sir James took the castle of Roxburgh, and in the following year commanded the centre of the Scottish van at BANNOCKBURN. In 1317 he defeated the English under the Earl of Arundel; and in 1319, in conjunction with Randolph, Earl of Moray, he entered England by the west marches with 1500 men, routed the English under the Archbishop of York at the so-called Chapter of Mitton, and, eluding Edward II., returned with honour to Scotland. When Robert the Bruce was on his deathbed, in 1329, he sent for his true friend and companion in arms the Good Sir James, and requested him, that so soon as his spirit had departed to Him who gave it, he should take his heart and 'bear it in battle against the Saracens.' Douglas resolved to carry the request of the dying king into execution, and for this purpose obtained a passport from Edward III., dated 1 Sept. 1329. He set sail in the following year with the heart of his honoured master, accompanied by a splendid retinue. Having anchored off Sluys, he was informed that Alphonso XI., the King of Leon and Castile, was engaged in hostilities in Grenada with the Moorish commander Osmyn; and this determined him to pass into Spain, and assist the Christians to combat the Saracens. Douglas and his friends were warmly received by Alphonso, and encountering the Moslems at Theba, on the frontiers of Andalusia, on Aug. 25, 1330, put them to rout. Douglas eagerly followed in the pursuit, and, taking the casket which contained the heart of Bruce, he flung it before him, exclaiming, 'Onward, as thou wert wont, thou noble heart, Douglas will follow thee!' The Saracens rallied, and the Good Sir James was slain. His companions found his body upon the field along with the casket, and sorrowfully bore them back to Scotland, where the heart of the Bruce was deposited at Melrose, though his body was interred in the royal tomb at Dunfermline, whilst Sir James was buried at Douglas, and a monument erected to him by his brother Archibald. The old poet Barbour, after reciting the circumstances of Sir James's fall in Spain, tells how—

'Quhen his men lang had mad murnyn,
Thai debowlyt him, and syne
Gert scher him swa, that mycht be tane
The flesh all haly fra the bane,
And the carioune thar in haly place
Erdyt, with rycht gret worschip, was.
The banys have thai with them tane
And syne ar to thair schippis gane
Syne towart Scotland held thair way,
And thar ar cummyn in full gret hy
And the banys honorably
In till the kirk off Douglas war
Erdyt, with dull and mekill car.
Schyr Archebald has one gert syn
Off alabastre, baith fair and fyne,
Or save a tumbre sa richly
As it behowyt to swa worthy.'

Sir James's nephew was raised to the earldom of Douglas in 1357 by David II.; and during this reign and the two which succeeded the house of Douglas attained a degree of power scarcely inferior to that of royalty itself;

so that, as has been remarked by an old historian, it became a saying that 'nae man was safe in the country, unless he were either a Douglas or a Douglas man.' The Earl went abroad with a train of 2000 men, kept a sort of court, and even created knights. In 1424, Archibald, the fourth Earl, became possessed of the dukedom of Touraine, for services rendered to Charles VII. of France. William, the sixth Earl, a stripling not yet 15, succeeded to the family power at a stage when it had attained a most formidable height. Their estates in Galloway—where they possessed the stronghold of THREAVE—and those of Annandale and Douglas, comprised two-thirds of Scotland to the S of Edinburgh; the people viewed them as the champions of Scotland, especially after the victory of Otterburn, and since single-handed they had won back the border lands ceded to England by Edward Baliol; lastly, through the marriage of the Good Sir James's brother and heir with Dornagilla, the Red Comyn's sister and Baliol's niece, the Douglasses could find a most plausible claim to the Scottish throne, and, but for Baliol's unpopularity, might have contested the accession of Robert II. It was at this time, however, the policy of Crichton—one of the ablest of those who had the direction of affairs during the minority of James II.—to humble the overgrown power of the nobles; and accordingly Earl William, having been decoyed into the castle of Edinburgh, was subjected to a mock trial for treason, and beheaded 24 Nov. 1440. 'This noble youth and his brother and a few other principal friends,' says Hume of Godseroft, 'on their arrival in Edinburgh, went directly to the castle, being led as it were and drawn by a fatal destiny, and so came in the power of their deadly enemies and feigned friends. At the very instant comes the Governor, as was before appointed betwixt them, to play his part of the tragedy, and both he and the chancellor might be alike embarked in the action, and bear the envy of so ugly a fact, that the weight thereof might not be on one alone. Yet to play out their treacherous parts, they welcome him most courteously, set him to dinner with the king at the same table, feast him royally, entertain him cheerfully, and that for a long time. At last, about the end of dinner, they compass him about with armed men, and cause present a bull's head before him on the board. The bull's head was in those days a token of death, say our histories; but how it hath come in use to be taken and signify, neither do they nor any else tell us; neither is it to be found, that I remember, anywhere in history, save in this one place; neither can we conjecture what affinity it can have therewith, unless to exprobrate grossness, according to the French and our own reproaching dull and gross wits, by calling him calf's-head (*tête de veau*) but not bull's head. The young nobleman, either understanding the sign as an ordinary thing, or astonished with it as an uncouth thing, upon the sight of the bull's head, offering to rise, was laid hold of by their armed men, in the king's presence, at the king's table, which should have been a sanctuary to him. And so without regard of king, or any duty, and without any further process, without order, assize, or jury, without law, no crime objected, he not being convicted at all, a young man of that age, that was not liable to the law in regard of his youth, a nobleman of that place, a worthy young gentleman of such expectation, a guest of that acceptation, one who had reposed upon their credit, who had committed himself to them, a friend in mind, who looked for friendship, to whom all friendship was promised, against duty, law, friendship, faith, honesty, humanity, hospitality, against nature, against human society, against God's law, against man's law, and the law of nature, is cruelly executed and put to death. David Douglas, his younger brother, was also put to death with him, and Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld; they were all three beheaded in the back court of the castle that lieth to the west.'

'When Earl Douglas to the Castle came
The courts they were fu' grim to see;
And he liked na the feast as they sat at dine,
The tables were served sae silentlie.

'And full twenty feet fro the table he sprang
When the grisly bull's head met his e'e,
But the Crichtouns a' cam' troupin in,
An' he coudna fight an' wadna flie.
'O, when the news to Hermitage came,
The Douglasses were brim and wud;
They swore to set Embro' in a bleeze,
An' slochen't wi' auld Crichtoun's blood.

The dukedom of Touraine reverted to the French king; but, after three years of depressed fortune, the Douglasses rose to a greater degree of power than ever in the person of William, the eighth Earl, who, professing to be in favour with the young king, James II., appointed himself Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. Having fallen, however, into partial disgrace, he went abroad (1450), and his castle of Douglas was demolished during his absence by order of the king, on account of his vassals' insolence. On the return of the Earl, he made submission to the king, a submission never meant to be sincere. He sought to assassinate Crichton the chancellor, hanged Herries of Terregles in despite of the king's mandate to the contrary, and in obedience to a royal warrant delivered up the Tutor of Bombie—headless. By leaguings, moreover, with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, he united against his sovereign almost one-half of the kingdom. But his credulity led him into the selfsame snare that had proved fatal to the former Earl. Relying on the promise of the king, who had now attained to the years of manhood, and having obtained a safe-conduct under the great seal, he ventured to meet him in Stirling Castle, 13 Jan. 1452. James urged him to dissolve the Bands, the Earl refused. 'If you will not,' said the enraged monarch, drawing his dagger, 'then this shall!' and stabbed him to the heart. The Earl's four brothers and vassals ran to arms with the utmost fury; and, dragging the safe-conduct, which the king had granted and violated, at a horse's tail, they marched to Stirling, burned the town, and threatened to besiege the castle. An accommodation ensued, on what terms is not known; but the king's jealousy, and the new Earl's power and resentment, prevented its long continuance. Both took the field, and met near Abercorn (1454), at the head of their armies. That of the Earl, composed chiefly of Borderers, was far superior to the king's, in both numbers and valour; and a single battle must in all probability have decided whether the house of Stewart or the house of Douglas was henceforth to sit upon the throne of Scotland. But while his troops impatiently expected the signal to engage, the Earl ordered them to retire to their camp; and Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, in whom he placed the greatest confidence, convinced of his lack of genius to improve an opportunity, or of his want of courage to seize a crown, deserted him that very night. This example was followed by many; and the Earl, despised or forsaken by all, was soon driven out of the kingdom, and obliged to depend for his subsistence on the King of England. The overgrown strength of this family was destroyed in 1455; and the Earl, after enduring many vicissitudes, retired in his old age to Lindores Abbey in Fife, and died there in 1488.

The title of Earl of Douglas, of this the first branch of the family, existed for 98 years, giving an average of 11 years to each possessor. The lands of the family reverted to the Crown, but shortly afterwards were bestowed on the Earl of Angus, the head of a younger branch of the old family, descended from George Douglas, the only son of William, first Earl of Douglas, by his third wife, Margaret, Countess of Angus, who in 1389, on his mother's resignation of her right, received her title. This family assisted in the destruction of the parent-house; and it became a saying, in allusion to the complexion of the two races, that the red Douglas had put down the black. Among its members were several who figured prominently in Scottish story, such as Archibald, fifth Earl, known by the *soubriquet* of 'Bell-the-Cat;' and Archibald, sixth Earl, who, marrying Margaret of England, widow of James IV., was grandfather of the unfortunate Henry Lord Darnley, the husband of Queen Mary and father of James VI

This Archibald, during the minority of his step-son James V., had all the authority of a regent. William, eleventh Earl of Angus, was raised to the marquise of Douglas, in 1633, by Charles I. This nobleman was a Catholic and a royalist, and inclined to hold out his castle against the Covenanters, in favour of the king; but he was surprised by them, and the castle taken (1639). He was one of the best of the family, and kept up to its fullest extent the olden princely Scottish hospitality. The king constituted him his lieutenant on the Borders, and he joined Montrose after his victory at Kilsyth (1645), escaped from the rout at the battle of Philiphaugh, and soon after made terms with the ruling powers. The first Marquis of Douglas was the father of three peers of different titles—Archibald, his eldest son, who succeeded him as second Marquis; William, his eldest son by a second marriage, who became third Duke of Hamilton; and George, his second son, by the same marriage, who was created Earl of Dumbarton. Archibald, third Marquis, succeeded in 1700, and was created Duke of Douglas in 1703. In the '15 he adhered to the ruling family of Hanover, and fought as a volunteer in the battle of Sheriffmuir. He died childless at Queensberry House, Edinburgh, in 1761, when the ducal title became extinct, the Marquisate of Douglas devolving on the Duke of Hamilton, on account of his descent from the first Marquis. The real and personal estate of the Duke of Douglas was inherited by his nephew, Archibald Stewart, Esq., who assumed the surname of Douglas, and in 1790 was created Baron Douglas of Douglas—a title re-granted in 1875 to the eleventh Earl of Home (1799-1881), who had married the granddaughter of the above-named Archibald Stewart, and now borne by his son and successor, Chs. Alex. Douglas Home (b. 1834), the present Earl, who holds in Lanarkshire 61,943 acres, valued at £24,764 per annum, besides a large and increasing revenue from minerals. (See also BOTHWELL and THE HIRSEL.)

Such are some of the memories of this time-worn ruin, interesting also as the 'Castle Dangerous' of Sir Walter Scott's last romance, and the last place to which he made a pilgrimage in Scotland. His preface, transmitted from Naples in 1832, contains the following passage:—'The author, before he had made much progress in this, probably the last of his novels, undertook a journey to Douglasdale, for the purpose of examining the remains of the famous castle, the Kirk of St Bride of Douglas, the patron-saint of that great family, and the various localities alluded to by Godscroft, in his account of the early adventures of Good Sir James. But though he was fortunate enough to find a zealous and well-informed cicerone in Mr Thomas Haddow, and had every assistance from the kindness of Mr Alexander Finlay, the resident chamberlain of his friend Lord Douglas, the state of his health at the time was so feeble that he found himself incapable of pursuing his researches, as in better days he would have delighted to do, and was obliged to be contented with such a cursory view of scenes, in themselves most interesting, as could be snatched in a single morning, when any bodily exertion was painful. Mr Haddow was attentive enough to forward subsequently some notes on the points which the author had seemed desirous of investigating; but these did not reach him until, being obliged to prepare matters for a foreign excursion in quest of health and strength, he had been compelled to bring his work, such as it is, to a conclusion. The remains of the old castle of Douglas are inconsiderable. They consist, indeed, of but one ruined tower, standing at a short distance from the modern mansion, which itself is only one wing of the design on which the Duke of Douglas meant to reconstruct the edifice, after its last accidental destruction by fire. His grace had kept in view the ancient prophecy that, as often as Douglas Castle might be destroyed it should rise again in enlarged dimensions and improved splendour, and projected a pile of building, which, if it had been completed, would have much exceeded any nobleman's residence then existing in Scotland; as, indeed, what has been finished, amounting

to about one-eighth of the plan, is sufficiently extensive for the accommodation of a large establishment, and contains some apartments the extent of which is magnificent. The situation is commanding; and though the Duke's successors have allowed the mansion to continue as he left it, great expense has been lavished on the environs, which now present a vast sweep of richly undulated woodland when viewed from the Cairntable mountains, repeatedly mentioned as the favourite retreat of the great ancestor of the family in the days of his hardships and persecution.' See David Hume of Godscroft, *History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus* (1644; new ed. by Ruddiman, 2 vols. 1743).

Douglasdale. See DOUGLAS WATER.

Douglas-Mill, a quondam inn (well known in old coaching days) in Douglas parish, Lanarkshire, 2½ miles NE of Douglas town. Coleridge and Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy dined here 20 Aug. 1803.

Douglas-Park, an estate, with a mansion, in Bothwell parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of South Calder Water, 1¾ mile E of Bothwell village.

Douglstown, a village in Kinnettles parish, Forfarshire, on the right bank of Arity Water, at the western verge of the parish, 3½ miles SW of Forfar, under which it has a post office. At it stand the handsome new parish school and a large flax-spinning mill, founded, like the village, in 1792.

Douglas Water, a burn of Arrochar and Luss parishes, Dumfriesshire, formed by two head-streams, within ¾ mile of Loch Long, and running 4¾ miles east-by-southward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the two parishes, to Loch Lomond at Inveruglas, opposite Rowardennan. Its basin is a grand glen, flanked on the N side by Tullich Hill (2075 feet), Ben Vreac (2233), and Stob Gobhlach (1413), and on the S by Doune Hill (2409), Mid Hill (2149), and Ben Dubh (2106).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Douglas Water, a burn in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, issuing from Loch Dubh-ghlas (4 × ¾ furl.; 1050 feet), and curving 6¾ miles eastward to Loch Fyne, at a point 2¾ miles SSW of Inverary town. It contains salmon, sea-trout, and yellow trout. A section of rock in its channel, 100 feet high, shows alternate strata of mica slate and limestone.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Douglas Water, a stream of SW Lanarkshire, rising, 1500 feet above sea-level, between Cairntable (1944 feet) and Little Cairntable (1693), at the SW corner of Douglas parish, within a furlong of the Ayrshire border. Thence it winds 16½ miles north-eastward through Douglas parish, and 3¾ miles north-north-eastward along the mutual boundary of Carmichael and Lesmahagow parishes, till, after a total descent of fully 900 feet, it falls into the Clyde at a point nearly 1½ mile above Bonnington Linn, and 2¾ miles SSE of Lanark. It receives, on its left bank, Monks and Poniel Waters, and, on its right bank, Kennox Water and Glespin, Parkhall, Craig, Fonfeigh, Shiels, and Drumalbin Burns; contains good store of trout; and gives the name of Douglasdale to its basin or valley, which, comprising nearly all Douglas parish and considerable portions of Carmichael and Lesmahagow, is so overhung by a conspicuous part of a great range of watershed catching the rain clouds from the S and W, as to render the volume of the Douglas nearly equal to that of the Clyde at the point of confluence, and has such a configuration as to impart some peculiarity to the climate. 'The district,' says the New Statist, 'is exposed to high winds, particularly from the SW and W, which, being confined as in a funnel by the high grounds on each side, sweep down the strath with tremendous violence.'—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 23, 1864-65.

Doulas or Dulaich, a loch in Lairg parish, S Sutherland, 2½ miles NE of Lairg village. Lying 480 feet above sea-level, it measures 3 by 1½ furlongs, sends off a rivulet to Loch Shin at Lairg village, and itself receives one, running ¾ mile eastward from Loch Craggie, like which it abounds in very fine trout, running about ½ lb. each.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Doule, a lake in Strathcarron, Ross-shire, adjacent to the Dingwall and Skye railway, 6 miles NE of the head of Loch Carron. It is an expansion of the river Carron, measures 11 by 3 furlongs, contains two islets, and is well stocked with trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 82, 1882.

Douloch or **Dubh Loch**, a lake in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, at the foot of Glen Shira, 2 miles NE of Inverary town. An expansion of the Shira rivulet, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ mile by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong, it lies only 25 feet above the level of Loch Fyne, extends to within 5 furlongs of the Shira's mouth, and in spring-tides receives some small portion of Loch Fyne's sea-water. It yields trout and salmon, sometimes in the same net with herrings and other sea fish; and takes the name of Douloch, signifying 'the black lake,' from the sombreness and depth of its waters. A baronial fortalice of the Laids of Macnaughton stood on its southern shore, and is now a ruin.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Doune or **Dun of Creich**. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Doune, a modern mansion, in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire, on the left bank of the Spey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSW of Aviemore station. Its owner, Sir John Peter Grant of Rothiemurchus, K. C. B., G. C. M. G. (b. 1807; suc. 1848), was Lieut.-Governor of Bengal 1859-62, and Governor of Jamaica 1866-73; he holds 24,457 acres in the shire, valued at £2291 per annum.

Doune, an oval, flat-topped mound in Strathdon parish, W Aberdeenshire, at the W side of the Water of Nocht, just above its influx to the Don. Mainly (it would seem) of drift or diluvial formation, artificially altered and fortified, it was surrounded by a moat 26 feet wide and 16 deep, and measures 970 feet in circumference at the base, 60 in vertical height, and 562 in circumference at the top, which, about half an acre in area, shows foundations of buildings. According to vague tradition, it was the site of Invernocht church.

Doune, a mountain in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, at the head of Glenmallochan, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW by W of Luss village. It has an altitude of 2409 feet above sea-level.

Doune or **Down Law**, a hill (663 feet) in the SW of Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, adjoining Peniel Heugh in Crailing.

Doune (Gael. 'the hill'), a village in Kilmadock parish, S Perthshire, with a station on the Dunblane and Callander section of the Caledonian, 78 miles ESE of Oban, $7\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Callander, $3\frac{3}{8}$ W by N of Dunblane, $8\frac{3}{8}$ NW of Stirling, 45 NW of Edinburgh, and $38\frac{1}{4}$ NNE of Glasgow. It stands near the left bank of the swift river Teith, which here receives Ardoch Burn, and here is spanned by a noble two-arched bridge, founded in 1535 by Robert Spittal, tailor to the Most Noble Princess Margaret, the Queen of James IV., and widened 3 feet in 1866. The village of Bridge of Teith adjoins it, and on the opposite side of the river, 1 mile to the W, stands that of DEANSTON; whilst just to the S from the hoary ruins of DOUNE CASTLE, and behind rise the heathery Braes of Doune, which culminate in Uamh Bheag (2179 feet), $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles to the NW. Itself, Doune mainly consists of a larger and two smaller well-built streets, radiating from an old central market-cross; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Royal and Union Banks, 5 insurance agencies, an hotel and 2 inns, a gas company, a public library, a volunteer corps, curling and bowling clubs, a masonic lodge (1789), a Free Gardeners' lodge (1819), and a horticultural institution (1837). Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on the second Wednesday of May, the last Wednesday of July (hiring), the Tuesday before the first Wednesday of November (sheep), the first Wednesday of November (cattle and horses), and the fourth Wednesday of November (sheep and cattle), four of these fairs having been authorised by Act of Parliament in 1665. Once famous for its manufacture of Highland pistols and sporans, Doune now depends chiefly upon Deanston cotton-mill, started in 1785. Places of worship are the parish church (1822; 1151 sittings), a Gothic edifice,

with handsome tower and beautiful pulpit; a Free church; a U.P. church at Bridge of Teith, of which Dr John M'Kerrow, historian of the Secession, was minister from 1813 till his death in 1867; the Roman Catholic church of SS. Fillan and Alphonsus (1875; 300 sittings); and St Modoc's Episcopal church (1878; 120 sittings), which, Early English in style, consists of a four-bayed nave barrel-vaulted in oak, a three-bayed chancel groined in stone, a N organ transept, and a N sacristy, with beautiful stained-glass E and W windows and wooden triptych reredos. A public and an infant school, with respective accommodation for 131 and 94 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 56 and 42, and grants of £48, 14s. and £28. The superior of the village is the Earl of Moray, whose Perthshire seat is DOUNE LODGE. Pop. (1841) 1559, (1851) 1459, (1861) 1256, (1871) 1262, (1881) 997.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Doune Castle, a stately baronial stronghold, at the SE end of Doune village, on the steep, woody, green-sward peninsula, formed by the river Teith and Ardoch Burn. Roofless and ruinous, though still a majestic pile, it has been said to date from the 11th century, but probably was either founded or enlarged by Murdoch Stewart, second Duke of Albany, and Governor of Scotland from 1419 to 1424. At his execution (25 May 1425) on the heading-hill of Stirling, it went to the Crown, and, given by James IV. to Margaret, his queen, passed in 1525 to her third husband, Henry Stewart, a lineal descendant of the first Duke of Albany. To his brother, Sir James, the custody of it was afterwards granted by James V.; and *his* son and namesake, created Lord Doune in 1581, coming into full possession, transmitted the same to his posterity, the Earls of Moray. From time to time a residence of royalty, including of course Queen Mary, it was garrisoned in the '45 for Prince Charles Edward by a nephew of the celebrated Rob Roy, and then was mounted with a twelve-pounder and several swivels. Scott brings his hero 'Waverley' within its walls; and it was really the six days' prison of Home, the author of *Douglas*, who, with five fellow-captives from the field of Falkirk, escaped by means of a blanket-twisted rope. This noble specimen of Scottish baronial architecture measures 96 feet each way, and, with walls 10 feet in thickness and 40 in height, comprises a massive north-eastern keep-tower, which, 80 feet high, commands a most lovely view; within are the court-yard, guardhouse, kitchen, great hall (63 by 25 feet), the Baron's Hall, and Queen Mary's Room. 'The mass of buildings,' says Dr Hill Burton, 'forms altogether a compact quadrangle, the towers and curtains serving as the extensive fortifications, and embracing a court-yard nearly surrounded by the buildings. The bastioned square tower of the 15th century is the ruling feature of the place; but the edifice is of various ages, and includes round staircase towers and remains of the angular turrets of the beginning of the 17th century. Winding stairs, long ranging corridors and passages, and an abundance of mysterious vaults, strong, deep, and gloomy, reward the investigator who has leisure enough to pass an hour or two within its hoary walls; but, as we generally find in the old Scottish baronial edifices, there are few decorative features, and immense strength has been the great aim of each builder.' See Billings' *Baronial Antiquities* (1852).

Doune Lodge, a mansion in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Doune village. Till some time into the present century it bore the name of Cambuswallace, and as such is remembered as the house where, on 13 Sept. 1745, Prince Charlie 'preed the mou' of Miss Robina Edmondstone. From the Edmondstones it has come to the Earls of Moray, the tenth of whom, about 1852, did much to improve the estate, building new lodges and extensive offices, crowned by a conspicuous steeple; and George Stuart, present and thirteenth Earl (b. 1814; suc. 1872), holds 40,553 acres in the shire, valued at £10,800 per annum. (See MORAY, DONIBRISTLE, DARNAWAY, and CASTLE-STUART.)

Dounies. See DOWNIES.

Dounreay. See REAY.

Dour, a burn in Aberdour parish, Aberdeenshire, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward to the Moray Firth at a point 1 mile N of New Aberdour village.

Doura, a village in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of the town. Extensive coal-works are in its vicinity, and are connected with the Ardrossan branch of the Glasgow and South-Western railway by a single-line railroad.

Hourie, a burn of Marykirk parish, Kincardineshire, formed, 5 furlongs SE of Fettercairn village, by Balnakettle, Cricchie, and Garrol Burns, and thence running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along the Fettercairn border and through the interior, till, 9 furlongs NNW of Marykirk station, it falls into Luther Water.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Dovan. See DEVON.

Dovecotthall, a village on the S border of Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the river Levern, conjoint with Barrhead. It contains the oldest of the cotton mills in the Barrhead district, and shares largely in the bleachfield and printfield business of Barrhead.

Dovecotwood. See KILSYTH.

Dovehill, one of the Barrhead villages in Renfrewshire.

Doveran. See DEVERON.

Dovesland, a suburb in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, on the S side of Paisley. It forms part of Charleston district, was mainly built after the year 1830, and has a large population, chiefly weavers.

Dow. See GLENDOW.

Dowal. See DOULE.

Dowally, a village in the united parish of DUNKELD AND DOWALLY, central Perthshire, 5 furlongs SSE of Guay station on the Highland railway, this being $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Dunkeld station. It stands on the left bank of the Tay, which here is joined by Dowally Burn, and, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile higher up, is spanned by DALGUISE viaduct. Dowally Burn issues from Lochan Oisinnach Bheag ($1\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ furl.) in Logierait parish, and runs $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-westward, traversing Lochan Oisinnach Mhor ($4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Loch Ordie ($5 \times 3\frac{3}{8}$ furl.), whilst receiving a streamlet that runs $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north-westward from Dowally Loch ($1\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8}$ furl.). At the village are a public school and an Established church (1818; 220 sittings), which retains the old jongs of the church of St Anne, built here by Bishop George Brown of Dunkeld in 1500, when Dowally, till then a chapelry of Caputh, was constituted a separate parish. It now is united to Dunkeld, but stands so far distinct, that it is a Gaelic, while Dunkeld is an English, district. Pop. of Dowally registration division (1861) 486, (1871) 461, (1881) 431.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Dowalton Loch, a former lake on the mutual border of Sorbie, Kirkinner, and Glasserton parishes, SE Wigtownshire, 6 miles SSW of Wigtown. With a length of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from WSW to ENE, a varying breadth of 1 and $5\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs, and a depth of from 6 to 20 feet, it covered 212 acres, but was entirely drained in 1862-63 by its three proprietors Sir W. Maxwell of Monreith, Vans Agnew, and Lord Stair, its bottom now forming excellent meadow-land. Of its eight little islets two near the north-western or Kirkinner shore were then discovered to be artificial crannoges or pile-built lake-dwellings. These yielded bones of the ox, pig, and deer, bronze vessels (one of them of Roman workmanship), iron axe and hammer heads, glass and amber beads, and part of a leather shoe, with finely-stamped pattern, twenty-six of which relics are now in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum; and in the neighbouring waters of the loch five canoes were found, from 21 to 26 feet long. On the shore of a western inlet stood Longcastle, the ancient keep of the M'Doualls, from whom the loch got its name; its site is now marked by fragments of crumbling wall.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857. See Dr John Stuart's 'Notices of a Group of Artificial Islands in the Loch of Dowalton' in vol. vi. of *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scoll.*, and pp. 45-47 of Wm. M'Ilraith's *Wigtownshire* (2d ed., Dumf., 1877).

Dowie Dens. See YARROW.

Dowloch. See DOULOCH.

Down. See DOUNE.

Downan, a quondam ancient chapelry in Glenlivet, Inveraven parish, Banffshire, near the Livet's confluence with the Avon. A bridge over the Livet at Upper Downan being almost entirely destroyed by the flood of 1829, a new one, on a better site lower down the stream, was built in 1835.

Downans. See CASTLE-DONNAN.

Downess. See DOWNIES.

Downfield, a village, with a public school, in Mains and Strathmartin parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles N by W of Dundee, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments.

Downie. See CAMBUSTANE.

Downie Park, an estate, with an elegant modern mansion, in Tannadice parish, Forfarshire, on the left bank of the South Esk, 1 mile SE of Cortachy Castle, like which it belongs to the Earl of Airlie.

Downies, a fishing hamlet, with a small harbour, in the extreme SE of Banchory-Devenick parish, Kincardineshire, 1 mile S by E of Portlethen station.

Downreay. See REAY.

Dow-Well. See INNERLEITHEN.

Draffan Castle. See DUNINO.

Dragon-Hole, a cave in the rocky face of Kinnoull Hill, near the mutual boundary of Kinnoull and Kinfauns parishes, Perthshire. It is difficult of access; has capacity for about twelve men; is traditionally said to have been a hiding-place of Sir William Wallace; and, till after the era of the Reformation, was a scene of superstitious observances.

Drainie, a coast parish of Elginshire, comprising the ancient parishes of Kinneddar and Ogstoun, and containing the villages of BRANDERBURGH and STOTFIELD, and the post-town and station of LOSSIEMOUTH, $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles N by E of Elgin. It is bounded N by the Moray Firth, NE and E by Urquhart, SE by St Andrews-Lhanbryd, S by Spynie, and SW by Duffus. Its length, from E to W, varies between $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{8}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles; and its area is $7254\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $273\frac{3}{8}$ are foreshore and $16\frac{3}{8}$ water. The coast-line, 5 miles long, is partly low and flat, partly an intricate series of cavernous rocks, noticed under COVESEA. On the Duffus border, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile inland, the surface attains 241 feet above sea-level, at Covesea 195, near Lossiemouth 124; but to the S it everywhere is low and flat, ranging between 43 feet at the parish church and only 9 at Watery Mains. The river LOSSIE curves $2\frac{7}{8}$ miles northward, north-westward, and north-eastward, along all the Urquhart border, and just above its mouth receives the Spynie Canal, bending $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles northward from the former bed of Loch SPYNE, which, lying upon the southern boundary, was originally about 3 miles long and 1 mile broad, but by drainage operations, carried out about 1807, and again in 1860-70, has been reduced to a sheet of water in St Andrews-Lhanbryd parish of only 5 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Low tracts along the Lossie were formerly subject to inundation, and suffered much damage from the flood of 1829, but now are protected by embankments. A white and yellow sandstone quarried here is in great request, both for local building and for exportation; and a vein of limestone lies between Lossiemouth and Stotfield, where surface lead ore also has thrice been the object of fruitless operations—during last century, in 1853, and in 1879-81. The soil is so various that scarcely 20 acres of any one same quality can be found together, and it often passes with sudden transition from good to bad. Rich loam or marly clay lies on the low drained fields, elsewhere is mostly a lighter soil, incumbent on gravel or on pure white sand; and about a square mile of thin heathy earth, in the middle of the parish, having resisted every effort to render it arable, was at last converted into a small pine forest. Kinneddar Castle, a strong occasional residence of the Bishops of Moray, stood by Kinneddar churchyard, whilst the first church of Drainie (1673) exists still in a state of ruin. Gerardine's Cave or Holy-Manhead, near Lossiemouth, was

probably the abode of a hermit, and, measuring 12 feet square, had a Gothic doorway and window, which commanded a long view of the eastern coast, but in the course of working the quarries it was totally destroyed. GORDONSTOWN is the only mansion; and 2 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 4 of from £50 to £100, and 30 of from £20 to £50. Drainie is in the presbytery of Elgin and synod of Moray; the living is worth £327. The parish church, 2½ miles SW of Lossiemouth, was built in 1823, and contains 700 sittings. A chapel of ease and a Free church are at Lossiemouth; U.P. and Baptist churches at Brandenburgh; and three public schools—Drainie, Kinneddar, and Lossiemouth—with respective accommodation for 85, 246, and 400 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, 199, and 293, and grants of £41, 6s., £133, 15s., and £253, 16s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £7565, (1881) £12,099, 19s. Pop. (1801) 1057, (1831) 1206, (1861) 3028, (1871) 3293, (1881) 3988.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Drakemyre, a village in Dalry parish, Ayrshire, ½ mile N of Dalry town. Pop. (1831) 126, (1861) 426, (1871) 536, (1881) 325.

Dreel, a burn in the East Neuk of Fife, rising in the NW of Carnbee parish, at an altitude of 580 feet above sea-level, and running 6 miles southward, south-eastward, and eastward, through Carnbee and along the boundary between Abercromby and Pittenweem on the right, and Carnbee, Anstruther-Wester, and Anstruther-Easter on the left, till it falls into the Firth of Forth at Anstruther old harbour.

Dreghorn, a village and a parish on the southern border of Cunninghamham district, Ayrshire. The village, standing 3 furlongs from the right bank of the river Irvine, is 2½ miles ESE of Irvine and 5 W of Kilmarnock, having a station on the branch of the Glasgow and South-Western between those towns; at it is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments. It chiefly consists of irregular lines of whitewashed houses, interspersed with trees, and, occupying a gentle acclivity above adjacent flats, commands a fine view of the waters and screens of the Firth of Clyde. Pop. (1861) 901, (1871) 821, (1881) 936.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dreghorn and Perceton, united in 1668, and contains the greater part of Bankhead and Perceton villages. It is bounded NW and N by Stewarton, E by Fenwick, SE by Kilmaurs, S by Dundonald, and W by Irvine. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6 miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between ½ mile and 2⅔ miles; and its area is 5661⅔ acres, of which 36 are water. The river IRVINE glides 2⅔ miles westward along all the southern border; Garrier Burn, running 6¼ miles south-westward to Carmel Water, and CARMEL Water, running 4½ furlongs westward to the Irvine, trace nearly all the boundary with Kilmaurs; whilst ANNICK Water, another of the Irvine's affluents, winds 10½ miles south-westward on or near to all the boundary with Stewarton and Irvine. Sinking at the south-western corner of the parish to 30 feet above sea-level, the surface thence rises gently north-westward to 97 feet beyond Dreghorn village, 150 near Warwickdale, 226 near Albonhead, and 253 near Whiterig. The rocks are mainly carboniferous. Coal is largely worked, and ironstone, limestone, and sandstone abound. The soil, in the SW ranging from loam to gravel, is elsewhere mostly a deep rich loam; and all the land, excepting some acres of wood and meadow, is under cultivation. Though now much subdivided, the entire parish belonged in the 12th century to the De Morvilles, lord high constables of Scotland, from whom it passed in 1196 to Roland, Lord of Galloway. Mansions are Annick Lodge, CUNNINGHAMHEAD, PERCETON, SPRINGSIDE, and Warwickhill; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 14 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Dreghorn gives off about

450 acres, with 350 inhabitants, to the *quoad sacra* parish of CROSSHOUSE; the living is worth £448. The parish church (1780; reseated 1876 for 500) stands at the village, where also are a Free Church mission station and an Evangelical Union chapel; and Dreghorn Free church is at Perceton village. Three public schools—Crossroads, Dreghorn, and Springside—with respective accommodation for 100, 300, and 300 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 34, 248, and 234, and grants of £32, 4s., £237, 8s., and £200, 15s. Valuation (1860) £18,915, (1882) £22,679, 9s., plus £3243 for railways. Pop. (1801) 797, (1831) 888, (1841) 1222, (1861) 3283, (1871) 3241, (1881) 3949.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dreghorn Castle, a 17th century mansion, twice enlarged within the last 80 years, in Colinton parish, Edinburghshire, at the northern base of the Pentlands, ½ mile SE of Colinton village. The estate, whence John Maclaurin (1734-96) assumed the title of Lord Dreghorn on his elevation to the bench, belonged in 1671 to Sir William Murray, Master of Works to Charles II., and in 1720 to the Homes, whose tutor, the poet David Mallet, here wrote the famous ballad of *William and Margaret*. Afterwards it passed to the Trotters, and now is owned by Robert Andrew Macfie, Esq., who, born in 1811, was member for Leith from 1868 to 1874, and who holds 968 acres in the shire, valued at £2136 per annum. In Sept. 1881 Dreghorn Castle was honoured by a visit from Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands.

Drem, a village and a barony in Athelstaneford parish, Haddingtonshire, 4¼ miles N by W of Haddington. The village stands on the North British railway at the junction of the branch to North Berwick, being 4⅓ miles SSW of that town, and 17¾ E by N of Edinburgh; at it is a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. The barony, comprising more than 800 acres of fine land, belonged once to the Knights Templars, and is now the property of the Earl of Hope-toun. A small Roman station seems to have been on it, and ½ mile distant therefrom was a Caledonian or Romano-British town, which appears to have been strongly fortified, and has left distinct traces on the crown of a conical eminence to the extent of about 2 acres. The priest's house of the Knights Templars' establishment is still standing, as also are a holly hedge that fenced the priest's garden and the greater part of a little chapel, served by the priest; but the graveyard attached to the chapel has been converted into a fruitful garden. About 100 yards from the old chapel a very perfect specimen was discovered in April 1882 of an ancient sepulchre, formed of six red sandstone flags, and containing a skull and a clay urn.

Drhuim. See DHRUIM.

Drimachtor. See DRUMOCHTER.

Drimadon, a small bay on the SW side of the Isle of Arran, Buteshire, opening from Kilbrannan Sound, nearly opposite Saddle Castle. It is a mere encroachment, measuring 2 miles along the chord, and 4⅓ furlongs thence to its inmost recess; receives the Black Water; and is flanked on the N side by Drimadon Point, surmounted by remains of an extensive doon or fort and by a standing stone.

Drimarbane, a village in Kilmallie parish, Invernessshire, on the E shore of lower Loch Eil, 2¼ miles SW of Fort William.

Drimmashie. See DRUMMOSSIE.

Drimmie, an estate in the W of Longforgan parish, SE Perthshire. The mansion on it was the residence of the Kinnaird family after the destruction of Moncre Castle by fire in the beginning of last century; but it was taken down about the year 1830. The Snabs of Drimmie (177 feet) are an abrupt termination of a beautiful bank, extending north-westward from the bold rocky point of Kingoodie; and they command a fine view of the Carse of Gowrie.

Drimmieburn. See PERSIE.

Drimmin, an estate, with a mansion, in Morvern parish, Argyllshire, on the Sound of Mull, opposite

DRIMSYNIE

Tobermory, 12½ miles NW of Morvern hamlet. Its owner, Joseph Clement Gordon, Esq. (b. 1838; suc. 1845), holds 7422 acres in the shire, valued at £853 per annum. St Columba's Roman Catholic church here, with 80 sittings, was built in 1833 by the late Sir Charles Gordon of Drimmin; and, overlooking the Sound, occupies the site of an old castle, of no great importance, which was demolished to give place to the church.

Drimsynie, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochgoilhead parish, Argyllshire. The mansion stands in the mouth of a romantic ravine, ½ mile W of Lochgoilhead village, and has finely wooded grounds.

Drimyeonbeg, a bay (7 × 6 furl.) on the E side of Gigha island, Argyllshire, to the N of Ardminish Point. It is capacious enough for local trade, and has good anchoring ground.

Drochil Castle, a ruin in Newlands parish, Peeblesshire, on the brow of a rising-ground between the confluent Tarth and Lyne Waters, 7 miles WNW of Peebles. A noble pile, mantled in ivy and crusted with yellow lichens, its basement story converted into byres, it was, says Pennicuik, 'designed for a palace more than a castle of defence, and is of mighty bulk; founded, and more than half built, but never finished, by the then great and powerful Regent, James Douglas, Earl of Morton. Upon the front of the S entry of this castle was J. E. O. M., James, Earl of Morton, in raised letters, with the fetter-lock, as Warden of the Borders. This mighty Earl, for the pleasure of the place, and the salubrity of the air, designed here a noble recess and retirement from worldly business; but was prevented by his unfortunate and inexorable death three years after, anno 1581; being accused, condemned, and execute by the Maiden, at the Cross of Edinburgh, as art and part of the murder of our King Henry, Earl of Darnley, father to King James the Sixth' (*Description of Tweeddale*, 1715). See also vol. ii. of *Billings' Baronial Antiquities* (1852).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Droma, a troutful loch in Lochbroom parish, central Ross-shire, 6 miles WNW of Aultgush inn, and 16¼ NW of Garve station. Lying 905 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¼ and ¾ mile, and sends off the Droma rivulet 5¼ miles west-north-westward, to form, with the Cuileig, the river Broom.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Dromore. See DRUMORE.

Dron, a hill in Longforgan parish, Perthshire, adjacent to the boundary with Forfarshire, 2 miles NW of Longforgan village. It rises to an altitude of 684 feet above sea-level; and it has, within a dell on its southern slope, some remains of a chapel of the 12th century, belonging to Coupar-Angus Abbey.

Dron, a parish of SE Perthshire, whose church stands 2 miles SSE of its station and post-village, Bridge of Earn, that being 3¾ miles SSE of Perth. It includes a detached district separated from the W side of the main body by a strip of Dunbarney, 1 furlong to ¼ mile across; and it is bounded N by Dunbarney, NE and E by Abernethy, SE by the Fifeshire and S by the Perthshire section of Arngask, SW and W by Forgandenny. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 3¼ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1¼ and 2½ miles; and its area is 4192½ acres, of which 631½ belong to the detached district, and 5 are water. The FARG winds 3½ miles along the south-eastern and eastern border; and in the NE, where it passes off into Abernethy, the surface sinks to 45 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 751 on Balmanno Hill and 950 on Dron Hill—grassy, copse-decked summits of the Ochils these. The rocks are mostly eruptive, but include some sandstone, and show appearances of coal. The soil on the low grounds is chiefly clay and loam, and on the uplands is comparatively light and shallow. About five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, nearly one-tenth is under wood, and the remainder is pasture. The detached district is called Ecclesiamaigirdle, and probably got its name from an ancient chapel of which some fragments still exist. Here and in Dron churchyard are two Martyrs' graves; on Balmanno Hill is a large boulder rocking-stone.

DRUMBLADE

BALMANNO Castle and GLENEARN House are the chief residences; and the property is divided among 7, 4 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 1 of from £20 to £50. Dron is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £256. The church is a good Gothic edifice, built about 1826, and containing 350 sittings; the public school, with accommodation for 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, and a grant of £32, 9s. Valuation (1882) £4639, 6s. Pop. (1801) 428, (1831) 464, (1861) 376, (1871) 343, (1881) 335.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dronach, a haugh in Methven parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Almond, ½ mile WNW of Lyneoch Cottage, and 4 miles NW of Almondbank. Here, overshadowed by yew-trees, and enclosed by an iron railing, is the grave of 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,' who died of the plague in 1666. Their gravestone bears inscription: 'They lived—they loved—they died.' See LYNEDOCH.

Drongan, a station on the Ayr and Cumnock section of the Glasgow and South-Western railway, 9½ miles ESE of Ayr. In its vicinity are Drongan House, Drongan colliery, and a tolerably entire but ruined tower, once the residence of a branch of the Crawford family.

Drongs, a curious insulated rock in Northmaven parish, Shetland, at the back of Hillswick Ness. Rising almost sheer from the water to a height of 100 feet, it is cleft in three places nearly to the bottom, and, seen through a fog or at a distance, resembles a ship under sail.

Dronley, a village in the S of Auchterhouse parish, SW Forfarshire, 1¼ mile WSW of Dronley station on the Newtyle branch of the Caledonian, this being 11 miles NNW of Dundee. See AUCHTERHOUSE.

Dronochy, a broken, ancient, sculptured cross in Forteviot parish, SE Perthshire, on a rising-ground to the S of Forteviot Halychill. It is one of several crosses or pillars that mark the precincts of the ancient Pictavian palace of Forteviot.

Dropping Cave, a stalactite cavern in the coast cliffs of Slains parish, Aberdeenshire, 3 furlongs E by N of the parish church. Its entrance is low, but its interior is lofty and capacious, and is encrusted, less richly now than once, with numerous beautiful stalactites.

Druidhm. See DHRUIM.

Druidibeg, an islet loch in South Uist island, Inverness-shire, 16 miles N of Loch Boisdale hotel. It measures 3 miles in length and 1 mile in width; abounds in trout; and sends off a copious streamlet, which drives the chief mill of the island.

Druids' Bridge, a series of huge submerged blocks of stone in Glenorchy parish, Argyllshire, extending a considerable distance into Loch Awe, a little to the N of Cladich. They are traditionally said to be part of the foundation of an intended ancient bridge across the lake.

Druids' Hill. See DUNDROICH.

Drue. See DUTHIL.

Druim. See DHRUIM.

Drum, an estate, with a mansion, in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, ¾ mile SE of Gilmerton. Long held by the Lords Somerville, the thirteenth of whom built the present house towards the middle of last century, it now is the property of John More Nisbett, Esq. of CAIRNHILL, who owns 270 acres in Midlothian, valued at £951 per annum.

Drumachargan, a conical, copse-clad hill (512 feet) in Monzievaird and Strowan parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 1½ mile WNW of Crieff.

Drumadoon. See DRIMADOON.

Drumalban. See GRAMPANS.

Drumbaig. See ASSYNT.

Drumbeg. See DRYMEN.

Drumblade, a parish of NW Aberdeenshire, whose church stands 4¼ miles E by N of Huntly, under which there is a post office of Drumblade.

The parish, containing also Huntly station, is bounded NE and E by Fergue, SE by Inch, SW by Gartly, W

and NW by Huntly. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 5½ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 5½ miles; and its area is 9332½ acres. The BOGIE winds 3½ miles northward along the Gartly and Huntly border; and Glen Water, a head-stream of the Ury, 1½ mile east-north-eastward along all the boundary with Inch; whilst several burns either traverse the interior or trace the remaining boundaries. The surface, sinking in the NE along the Burn of Forgue to 306 feet above sea-level, thence rises to 671 feet near Garrieswell, 637 at Boghead, 700 at BA HILL, 716 at Woodbank, and 906 near Upper Stonyfield, the southern division of the parish being occupied by a series of gently-rounded hills. Clay-slate, grey granite, and trap are the prevailing rocks; and masses of limestone occur to the E of Lessendrum. The soil, in the valleys, is chiefly a deep rich loam; on the higher grounds, it is thin and gravelly, but fairly fertile. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are arable, extensive reclamations having been carried out within the last fifty years; woods cover about one-sixteenth; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. The chief historic event is Bruce's encampment at Sliach in 1307, when, sick though he was, he held Comyn's forces in check; and Robin's Height and the Meet Hill-lock are supposed to have been occupied by his troops. A Roman road is said to have run past Meikletown; and antiquities are two prehistoric tumuli, a few remaining stones of a 'Druidical' circle, and the Well of St Hilary, the patron saint, which was formerly resorted to by pilgrims. LESSENDRUM is the only mansion; and 3 proprietors divide most of the parish. Drumblair is in the presbytery of Turriff and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £206. The parish church, built in 1773, contains 550 sittings; and 1 mile SW stands a Free church. A public and a girls' and industrial school, with respective accommodation for 99 and 51 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 31 and 50, whilst the latter received a grant of £38, 15s. Valuation (1881) £8533, 4s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 821, (1831) 978, (1861) 926, (1871) 931, (1881) 943.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 86, 1876.

Drumblair, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Forgue parish, W Aberdeenshire, 10 miles ENE of Huntly.

Drumcarrow. See CAMERON.

Drum Castle, a mansion in Drumoak parish, Aberdeenshire, 1 mile NW of Drum station on the Deeside railway, this being 10 miles WSW of Aberdeen. The house itself is a large Elizabethan edifice, built in 1619, and adjoins a three-story, massive granite keep, the Tower of Drum, which, dating from the 12th or 13th century, measures 60 by 40 feet, and is 63 feet high, with walls 12 feet in thickness. This was the royal fortalice conferred, with the Forest of Drum, in 1323, by Robert Bruce, on his armour-bearer, Sir William de Irvine, whose grandson, Sir Alexander, commanded and fell at HARLAW (1411), whilst his thirteenth descendant, also a Sir Alexander (d. 1687), has been identified with the 'Laird o' Drum' of a good old ballad. The present and twenty-first laird, Alexander Forbes Irvine, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1861), holds 7689 acres in the shire, valued at £5210 per annum. The Hill of Drum, extending west-south-westward from the mansion, rises gradually, on all sides, from gently undulated low ground to an elevation of 414 feet above sea-level, and from its SE shoulder commands an extensive view. At its south-western base, 1½ mile W of Park station, lies the shallow, weedy Loch of Drum (6 × 2½ furl.; 225 feet), which, receiving a streamlet from Banchory-Ternan, sends off its effluence southward to the Dee.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 66, 1874-71.

Drumcharry, a hamlet in Fortingal parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Lyon, 7½ miles W of Aberfeldy.

Drumclog, a wide boggy moorland tract in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, near the Ayrshire border, and 6 miles SW of Strathaven. Here stands a somewhat showy monument, inscribed, 'In commemoration of the victory obtained on this battlefield, on Sabbath the

11th of June 1679, by our Covenanted forefathers over Graham of Claverhouse and his dragoons.' On 29 May 1679, eighty horsemen had affixed to Rutherglen market-cross the 'Declaration and Testimony of the True Presbyterian Party in Scotland,' and, following up this public defiance, an armed conventicle met on 11 June on the boggy slope of conical LOUDON Hill, where Bruce, 370 years before, had defeated the English invader. Service was scarce begun, when the watchers brought word that Claverhouse was at hand, and, the congregation breaking up, the armed men moved off to the farm of Drumclog, 2½ miles to the eastward. Two hundred or more in number, all well armed with fusils and pitchforks, and forty of them mounted, they were officered by Hall of Haughhead, Robert Fleming, Balfour of Burley, and Hackston of Rathillet, who wisely took up position behind a cleft, where lay the water of a ditch or 'stank.' Across this cleft the skirmishers of either side kept firing; the question appeared to be, which would cross first, or which hold longest out; when suddenly two parties of the Covenanters, one headed by young William Cleland the poet, swept round both ends of the stank with so much fury that the dragoons could not sustain the shock, but broke and fled, leaving thirty-six dead on the field, where only three of their antagonists were killed. Such was Drumclog, preceded by Magus Muir, followed by Bothwell Brig, an episode immortalised by Scott in *Old Mortality*, sung too by Allan Cunningham, and thus alluded to by Carlyle, under date April 1820:—'Drumclog Moss is the next object I remember, and Irving and I sitting by ourselves under the silent bright skies among the "peat-hags," with a world all silent around us. These peat-hags are still pictured in me; brown bog all pitted and broken into heathy remnants and bare abrupt wide holes, 4 or 5 feet deep, mostly dry at present; a flat wilderness of broken bog, of quagmire not to be trusted (probably wetter in old days there, and wet still in rainy seasons). Clearly a good place for Cameronian preaching, and dangerously difficult for Claverse and horse soldiery if the suffering remnant had a few old muskets. . . . I remember us sitting on the brow of a peat-hag, the sun shining, our own voices the one sound. Far, far away to the westward over our brown horizon, towers up white and visible at the many miles of distance a high irregular pyramid. "Ailsa Craig," we at once guessed, and thought of the seas and oceans away yonder.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 22, 23, 1865. See W. Aiton's *History of the Encounter at Drumclog* (Hamilton, 1821); vol. vii., pp. 221-226, of Hill Burton's *History of Scotland* (ed. 1876); and vol. i., p. 178, of Carlyle's *Reminiscences* (1881).

Drumcoltran, an old, strong, square tower in Kirkcudbright parish, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Drumderfitt, a ridge of hill (482 feet) in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire, 4 miles N by W of Inverness. The ridge, which projects from the N side of Ord Hill, was the scene about 1400 of the destruction of an army of the Lord of the Isles, by a stratagem and a night attack on the part of the men of Inverness; and is extensively studded with cairns.

Drumderg, a prominent hill (1250 feet) in Loth parish, Sutherland, flanking the head of Glen Loth, and forming the southern shoulder of Beinn Dobhain (2060 feet). The glen at its foot was the scene in the 16th century of a bloody conflict between the inhabitants of Loth and the men of Strathnaver.

Drumellie or **Marlee Loch**, a lake in Lethendy parish, Perthshire, 2½ miles W by S of Blairgowrie. An expansion of the river LUNAN, it lies 190 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and width of 1 mile and 3½ furlongs, and teems with perch and pike, the latter running up to 30 lbs. Its trout, of from 2 to 5 lbs., are very shy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Drumelzier. See DRUMMELZIER.

Drumgeith, a village, with a public school, in Dundee parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles ENE of Dundee.

Drumgelloch, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 7 furlongs E of Airdrie.

Drumglow or Dumglow. See CLEISH.

Drumgray, a village in New Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 4 miles ENE of Airdrie.

Drumin, a mansion in Inveraven parish, Banffshire, between the confluent Livet and Aven, 5 miles S of Ballylalloch. Close to it are the ruins of CASTLE-DRUMIN.

Druminnor House. See AUCHINDOIR AND KEARN.

Drumkilbo, an estate, with a mansion, in Meikle parish, E Perthshire, 9 furlongs E by N of Meikle village.

Drumlamford, an estate, with a mansion of 1838, in Colmonell parish, S Ayrshire, 4 miles SE of Barrhill station. Near it is Drumlamford Loch (2 × 1½ furl.).

Drumlanrig Castle, a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch in Durisdeer parish, Upper Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, 17 miles NW of Dumfries, and 3½ NNW of Thornhill. It crowns the last spur of a *drum* or *long ridge* of hill, on the right bank of the Nith; and, visible from afar, stately, embowered in trees, itself has a view down all the Nith's rich valley, away to the heights of Criffel. It forms a hollow square, four stories high, surmounted with corner turrets, and presenting such an array of windows, that, say the dalesfolk, there are as many as the year has days. From the inner quadrangle staircases ascend at the angles in semicircular towers; without, the architraves of windows and doors are profusely adorned with hearts and stars, the armorial bearings of the Douglasses. The castle fronts N, but has also a noble façade to the E, combining on either side aspects of strength and beauty, the lineaments of a mansion and a fortress; herein, too, that it is nightly secured, not only by a thick door of oak, but by a ponderous gate of iron. Falsely ascribed to Inigo Jones, like Heriot's Hospital, which it no little resembles, the present castle took ten years in building, and was finished in 1689, the year after the Revolution. William, first Duke of Queensberry—celebrated in civil history as a statesman, and in the annals of the Covenanters as an abettor of persecution—planned and completed it; and he expended upon it such enormous sums of money, and during the only night that he passed within its walls, was so 'exacerbated by the inaccessibility of medical advice to relieve him from a temporary fit of illness,' that he quitted it in disgust, and afterwards wrote on the bills for its erection, 'The Deil pike out his een wha looks herein!' Among seventeen portraits, by Lely and Kneller mostly, one of William III. bears marks of claymore wounds—a memorial of the Highlanders' brief sojourn in the castle on their retreat from Derby (1745). The barony of Drumlanrig belonged to the Douglasses as early at least as 1356, and for four centuries passed from father to son with only a single break (1578), and then from grand sire to grandson. In 1388 James, second Earl of Douglas, conferred it on the elder of his two natural sons, Sir William de Douglas, first Baron of Drumlanrig, whose namesake and ninth descendant was created Viscount of Drumlanrig in 1628 and Earl of Queensberry in 1633. William, third Earl (1637-95) was created Duke of Queensberry and Earl of Drumlanrig in 1684; and Charles, third Duke (1698-1778), was succeeded by his first cousin, William, third Earl of March and Ruglen (1725-1810). 'Old Q,' that spoiler of woods and patron of the turf, the 'degenerate Douglas' of Wordsworth's indignant sonnet, was in turn succeeded by Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch, great-grandson of the second Duke of Queensberry; and his grandson, the fifth and present Duke, is seventeenth in descent from Sir William, the first baron, and owns in Dumfriesshire 253,514 acres, valued at £97,530 per annum. (See DALKEITH.) Among the episodes in Drumlanrig's history are its pillage by the English under Lord Wharton (1549), an entertainment given at it to James VI. (1 Aug. 1617), its capture by the Parliamentarians (1650), and Burns's frequent visits to its chamberlain, John M'Murdo (1788-96). From 1795 till his death 'Old Q,' wrought hideous havoc in the woods, here as at Neidpath; so that the hills which Burns had known clad with forest, Wordsworth in 1803 found bleak and naked. The castle, too, unoccupied by its lords for upwards of forty years, fell into disrepair, but

the present Duke, on attaining his majority in 1827, at once took in hand the work of restoration and replanting, so that the castle, woods, and gardens of Drumlanrig are now once more the glory of Upper Nithsdale—the woods, which retain a few survivors from the past (finest among these, two oaks, two beeches, a sycamore, and the limetree avenue of 1754); and the gardens and policies, which were thus described by Pennant (1772): 'The beauties of Drumlanrig are not confined to the highest part of the grounds; the walks, for a very considerable way by the sides of the Nith, abound with most picturesque and various scenery. Below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent. The river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs that rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, increased by the rolling of the black waters beneath. Two views are particularly fine—one of quick repeated but extensive meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by a short and foaming rapids coloured with a moory taint; the other is of a long strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river, and the fiery-red and black colours of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element.' The Glasgow and South-Western railway, a little N of Carronbridge station, traverses a stupendous tunnel on the Drumlanrig grounds, 4200 feet in length, and nearly 200 feet beneath the surface, with an archway measuring 27 feet by 29.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and the Douglasses* (Dumf. 1876).

Drumlean, a hamlet in Aberfoyle parish, Perthshire, near the NE shore of Loch Ard, 3 miles WNW of Aberfoyle hamlet.

Drumlemble. See CAMPBELTOWN.

Drumlithie, a village in Glenbervie parish, Kincardineshire, with a station on the Caledonian railway, 7¼ miles SW of Stonehaven. At it are a post office under Fordoun, with railway telegraph, a school, Glenbervie Free church, and St John's Episcopal church (1863), a Gothic edifice, with organ and two stained-glass windows.

Drummachloy, Glenmore, or Ettrick Burn. See BUTE.

Drummellan, an estate, with a mansion, in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 1¼ mile NE of Maybole town.

Drummellie. See DRUMELLIE.

Drummelzier, a decayed village and a parish of SW Peebleshire. The village, standing upon Powsail Burn, ¼ mile above its influx to the Tweed, is 2½ miles SE of Broughton station, 8 ESE of its post-town Biggar, 3 WSW of Stobo station, and 9½ WSW of Peebles.

The parish included Tweedsmuir till 1643, and since 1742 has comprehended the southern and larger portion of the old parish of Dawick. It is bounded N by Stobo, E by Manor, SE by the Megget section of Lyne, S by Tweedsmuir, and W by Crawford and Culter in Lanarkshire and by Broughton. In outline rudely resembling a boot, with heel at SE and toe at SW, it has an utmost length of 11½ miles from its north-eastern angle near Stobo station to its south-western near Coomb Dod, an utmost breadth from E to W of 6½ miles, and an area of 18,029½ acres, of which 81 are water. For 5¾ miles the silver TWEED, entering from Tweedsmuir 3 furlongs below Crook inn, meanders north-by-eastward across the south-western interior and on or close to the boundary with Broughton, next for 3¾ miles east-by-northward along most of the Stobo border. During this course it falls from about 740 to 590 feet above sea-level, and is joined by five streams that rise in Drummelzier—Polmood Burn (running 4 miles WNW, mostly along the Tweedsmuir border), Kingledoors Burn (5¾ miles NE), Stanhope Burn (4½ miles WNW), Carton Burn (2¼ miles W by N), and Powsail Burn (1½ mile NW), this last being formed by Drummelzier Burn (2¾ miles NW) and

Scrape Burn (2½ miles WNW). The surface sinks, then, to 590 feet at the north-eastern angle of the parish, and rises thence southward and south-westward to *Breach Law (1684 feet), Scawd Law (1658), Den Knowes (1479), Finglen Rig (1295), Dulyard Brae (1609), the *Scrape (2347), *Pykestone Hill (2414), Drummelzier Law (2191), Glenstivon Dod (2256), Craig Head (1550), *Long Grain Knowe (2306), Taberon Law (2088), *DOLLAR LAW (2680), Lairdside Knowe (1635), Polmood Hill (1548), Birkside Law (1951), Hunt Law (2096), Dun Rig (2149), *Dun Law (2584), *Cramalt Craig (2723), and *BROAD LAW (2723), on the right or E side of the Tweed; and, on the left, to Quilt Hill (1087), *Glenlood Hill (1856), Nether Oliver Dod (1673), *Coomb Hill (2096), *Glenwhappen Rig (2262), Hillshaw Head (2141), and *Coomb Dod (2082), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. These big brown hills fill nearly all the parish; only to the NW the Plain of Drummelzier, a fertile alluvial haugh, extends for about 2 miles along the Tweed, being, it is said, the largest level space on the river above Kelso. The rocks are mainly Lower Silurian, and include some workable slate and a mass of compact and very white limestone. The soil is rich loam on the haughs, and elsewhere is generally sharp and strong. The entire area is either pastoral or waste, with the exception of barely 700 acres in tillage and a little over 400 under wood, the latter chiefly on the Dawick estate. Drummelzier Castle, crowning a rocky knoll on the Tweed, 1 mile SW of the church, is a sheltered fragment of the 16th century fortalice of the head of the Tweedie sept; and on the top of a high pyramidal mount, 3½ furlongs E by N of the church, are vestiges of the more ancient Tinnies or Thaness Castle, demolished by order of James VI. in 1592. 'At the side of the Powsail Burn,' to quote from Pennicuik's *Description of Tweeddale* (1715), 'a little below the churchyard, the famous prophet Merlin is said to be buried. The particular place of his grave, at the foot of a thorn tree, was shown me, many year ago, by the old and reverend minister of the place, Mr Richard Brown; and here was the old prophecy fulfilled, delivered in Scotch rhyme to this purpose:

"When Tweed and Powsail meet at Merlin's grave,
Scotland and England shall one monarch have;"

for the same day that our King James the Sixth was crowned King of England, the river Tweed, by an extraordinary flood, so far overflowed the banks, that it met and joined with Powsail at the said grave, which was never before observed to fall out, nor since that time.' DAWICK House is the chief mansion; and the property is divided among five. Drummelzier is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £319. St Cuthbert's chapel, in the upper part of the strath of Kingledoors, has disappeared; the present church, at the village, contains nearly 200 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 44 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 31, and a grant of £40, 15s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £4579, 13s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 278, (1831) 223, (1861) 209, (1871) 221, (1881) 208.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Drummidoon. See DRUMADOON.

Drummilling, an estate in West Kilbride parish, Ayrshire, near the village.

Drummin. See DRUMIN and CASTLE-DRUMIN.

Drummochy, a village on the seaboard of Largo parish, Fife, a little W of Largo station.

Drummond Castle, the Scottish seat of Lady Willoughby de Eresby, in Muthill parish, Perthshire, on a picturesque rocky site, 3¼ miles SSW of Crieff, and 3½ WNW of Muthill station. It was founded in 1491 by the first Lord Drummond, on his removal from STOBHALL; and was the seat of that nobleman's descendants, the Earls of Perth. The founder of the Drummond family is said to have been one Maurice, a Hungarian noble, who in 1067 arrived with Eadgar Ætheling and St Margaret at the court of Malcolm Ceanmor, and who from that king received the lands of Drymen or Drummond in Stirlingshire. His sixth descendant, Sir

Malcolm Drummond, was rewarded by Bruce with lands in Perthshire for services done at Bannockburn (1314), where he advised the use of caltrops against the enemy's horse—advice referred to in the family motto, 'Gang warily.' Annabella Drummond (1340-1401), his great-grand-daughter, was queen to Robert III., and so the ancestress of Queen Victoria; and Sir John Drummond (1446-1519), twelfth in descent from the founder, was father to fair Mistress Margret, the wife but not queen of James IV., who, with her sisters Euphemia and Sybilla, was poisoned at Drummond Castle in 1502. The same Sir John was created Lord Drummond in 1487; and James, fourth Lord Drummond, was created Earl of Perth in 1605. James, fourth Earl (1648-1716), was, like his predecessors, a zealous Royalist, and followed James II. into exile, from him receiving the title of Duke of Perth. His grandson, James, third titular Duke of Perth (1713-46), played a prominent part in the '45, commanding at Prestonpans, Carlisle, Falkirk, and Culloden. The Drummond estates, forfeited to the Crown, were conferred by George III. in 1784 on Captain James Drummond, who claimed to be heir-male of Lord John Drummond, this third Duke's brother, and who in 1797 was created Baron Perth and Drummond of Stobhall. At his death in 1800 they passed to his daughter, Clementina-Sarah, who in 1807 married the Hon. Peter Burrell, afterwards nineteenth Baron Willoughby de Eresby; and their daughter, Clementina Elizabeth Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby (b. 1809), widow of Lord Aveland, Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, and Joint Hereditary Chamberlain of England, in 1870 succeeded her brother in the Drummond estates, which from 1868 to 1871 were unsuccessfully claimed by George Drummond, Earl of Perth and Melfort, as nearest heir-male of the third Duke. Her Ladyship owns in Perthshire 76,837 acres, valued at £28,955 per annum.

Drummond Castle is twofold, old and modern. The old edifice was visited often by James IV., and twice by Queen Mary in July and the Christmas week of 1566. It suffered great damage from the troops of Cromwell, and fell into neglect and dilapidation after the Revolution of 1688; but was strengthened and garrisoned by the royal troops in 1715, and, that this might not happen again, was mostly levelled to the foundation by the Jacobite Duchess of Perth in 1745. Partially rebuilt about 1822, it was put into good habitable condition, preparatory to a visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in Sept. 1842; and now is partly fitted up as an armoury, well stored with Celtic claymores, battle-axes, and targets. The modern edifice, standing a little E of the old, forms two sides of a quadrangle, facing N and W; and is of plain construction, comparatively poor in architectural character; but contains some interesting portraits of the Stuarts. A temporary wooden pavilion, within the quadrangle, served as a banqueting hall during the visit of the Queen and Prince Albert; and an apartment in which Prince Charles Edward had slept, served as Prince Albert's dressing-room. A beautiful garden, often pronounced the finest in Great Britain, lies in three successive terraces, on a steep slope, under the S side of the castle rock; comprises about 10 acres; and exhibits the three great styles of European horticulture—the Italian, the Dutch, and the French. A nobly-wooded park* about 2 miles in diameter, with many a feature of both natural beauty and artificial embellishment, spreads all round the castle, as from a centre. Within it are the conical hill of Torlum (1291 feet), 1½ mile to the WNW; and the Pond of Drummond (5 × 2½ furl.), ½ mile to the ENE. The exquisite scenery of Strathearn lies under the eye and away to the E; and a sublime sweep of the Grampians fills all the view to the N.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 47, 1869. See *Beauties of Upper Strathearn* (3d ed., Crieff, 1870).

Drummore. See DRUMORE.

* The *Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society* for 1880-81 give the dimensions of twelve magnificent beeches here and seven oaks, according to which the tallest of the beeches is 101 feet high and 15 feet in girth at 1 foot from the ground, the thickest being 29 feet in girth and 71 feet high; whilst of the oaks the largest is 70 feet high and 19½ in girth.

Drummoossie Muir, a bleak, broad-backed, sandstone ridge on the mutual border of Dores, Inverness, Daviot, and Croy parishes, NE Inverness-shire. Forming the north-eastern and declining portion of the continuous south-eastern hill-screen of the Great Glen of Scotland, it presents to the view, from the neighbourhood of Inverness, an almost straight sky-line; has an average summit elevation of 800 feet above sea-level; and includes, at the NE end, the battlefield of CULLODEN.

Drummuir. See BOTRIPHNIE.

Drumnadrochit, a hamlet, with an hotel, in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, in the mouth of Glen Urquhart, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by S of Temple Pier, on the W shore of Loch Ness, and 14 miles SW of Inverness, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Cattle fairs are held here on the Tuesdays of October and November before Beaulay.

Drumnetermont. See DRUMMIETERMON.

Drumoak, a parish partly in Kincardine, but chiefly in Aberdeenshire, traversed by the Deeside section of the Great North of Scotland, with Drum and Park stations thereon, 10 and 11 miles WSW of Aberdeen, under which Drumoak has a post office. It is bounded N by Echt and Peterculter, SE by Peterculter, S by Durris, and SW by Banchory-Ternan; and rudely resembling a triangle in shape, with apex to ENE, it has an utmost length from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $7401\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $2021\frac{3}{4}$ are in Kincardineshire, and $164\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The broadening DEE flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the boundary with Durris; and Gormack Burn $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along that with Echt and Peterculter, to form with Leuchar Burn the Burn of Culter, which itself for $\frac{1}{2}$ mile continues to separate Drumoak and Peterculter. Towards the SW the shallow, weedy Loch of Drum ($6 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies at an altitude of 225 feet. Sinking along the Burn of Culter to 123, and along the Dee to 82, feet above sea-level, the surface rises to 350 feet on Ord Hill, 414 on the central ridge of the Hill of Drum, and 254 at the parish church. Gneiss and granite are the prevailing rocks; and the soil, light and sandy along the Dee, elsewhere ranges from good black loamy on the higher southern slope to gravelly and moorish overlying moorband or retentive blue stony clay. Nearly a fourth of the entire area is under wood, over a sixth is pastoral or waste, and the rest is in cultivation. James Gregory (1638-75), the greatest philosopher of his age but one, that one being Newton, was born in Drumoak, his father being parish minister; and so perhaps was his brother David (1627-1720), who himself had a singular turn for mechanics and mathematics. Arrow-heads, three stone coffins, and silver coins have been found; a curious sculptured stone was transferred in 1822 from Keith's Muir to the top of Hawk Hillock in the policies of Park; but the chief antiquity is the Tower of Drum, which is separately noticed, as likewise are the mansions of Drum and Park. Five proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and 3 of less, than £100. Drumoak is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £230. The church, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Park station, is a good Gothic edifice of 1836, containing 650 sittings; and a Free church, erected at a cost of £1500, was opened at Park in January 1880. Drumoak public, Sunnyside female Church of Scotland, and Glashmore sessional school, with respective accommodation for 108, 33, and 49 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, 25, and 22, and grants of £61, 16s., £18, 2s., and £15, 6s. Valuation (1881) £5678, 19s. 8d., of which £1025, 19s. 5d. was for the Kincardineshire section. Pop. (1801) 648, (1831) 804, (1861) 996, (1871) 1032, (1881) 930.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 76, 77, 66, 1871-76.

Drumochter (Gael. *drum-uachdar*, 'upper ridge'), a mountain pass (1500 feet) over the Central Grampians, on the mutual border of Perth and Inverness shires, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Dalwhinnie station, and 2 NNW of Dalnaspidal. Flanked to the W by the Boar of Badenoch (2452 feet), Brnach nan Iomalrean (3175), and BEN UDLAMAN (3306), to the W by Creagan Doire an Donaidh

(2367) and Chaoruinn (3004), it is traversed both by the Great North Road from Perth to Inverness and by the Highland railway, being the highest point reached by any railway in the Kingdom. Snow often drifts here to a great extent, lying 30 feet deep in the storm of March 1881.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 63, 1873.

Drumochy. See DRUMMOCHY.

Drumore, a lochlet ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.) on the mutual border of Kirkmichael and Maybole parishes, Ayrshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Kirkmichael village.

Drumore, a seaport village in Kirkmaiden parish, SW Wigtownshire, on a small bay of its own name, at the W side of Luce Bay, 5 miles N by W of the Mull of Galloway, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Stranraer, with which it communicates daily by coach. It has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments, 4 inns, a public school, a small harbour with a quay and good anchorage, and ruins of a castle, still habitable in 1684; and it carries on some small commerce in the export of agricultural produce, and the import of coals and lime.

Drumore, an estate, with a mansion, in Prestonpans parish, Haddingtonshire, on the coast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Musselburgh. Its owner, Col. William Aitchison (b. 1827; suc. 1846), holds 121 acres in the shire, valued at £872 per annum, including £538 for minerals.

Drumore, a station at the mutual boundary of Anwoth and Kirkmabreck parishes, SW Kirkeudbrightshire, on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Creetown.

Drumour. See DUNKELD, LITTLE.

Drumpellier, extensive iron-works and mineral pits of Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, in the western vicinity of Coatbridge. Drumpellier House, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of the town, is the property of D. Carrick-Buchanan, Esq. of CARRADALE, who holds 868 acres in Lanarkshire, valued at £500 per annum.

Drumry, an estate on the W border of New Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Duntocher. From the Callendar family it passed in 1346 to the Livingstones, and from Sir James Hamilton of Fynart in 1528 to Laurence Crawford of Kilbirnie, ancestor of the Crawford-Polloks of POLLOK. Some ruins on it have been thought to be those of a chapel which he founded, but more probably are a remnant of Drumry Castle.

Drumsargard or **Drumsharg**, an ancient barony in Cambuslang parish, Lanarkshire. Comprising nearly two-thirds of the parish, it belonged successively to the Oliphants, Murrays, Douglasses, and Hamiltons, and changed its name in the 17th century to Cambuslang. Its stately castle, crowning a round flat-topped mound, 20 feet high, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile ESE of Cambuslang church, has left scarcely a vestige.

Drumsharg. See DRUMSARGARD.

Drumshoreland, a station and a moor in Uphall parish, Linlithgowshire. The station is on the Edinburgh and Bathgate section of the North British, 1 mile S of Broxburn, $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by N of Bathgate, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ W of Edinburgh. The moor, extending from the southern vicinity of the station to the Almond or Edinburghshire border, comprises some 200 acres of uncultivated land, one-half of it covered with natural wood.

Drumsleet. See TROQUEER.

Drumsturdy, a straggling village in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire, at the N base of Laws Hill, 6 miles ENE of Dundee.

Drumtochty Castle, a mansion in Fordoun parish, Kincardineshire, on the left bank of Luther Water near its source, 1 mile NNE of Strathfinella Hill (1358 feet), 2 miles WNW of Auchinblae village, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ NW of Fordoun station. A splendid Gothic edifice, built at a cost of £30,000 from designs by Gillespie Graham, and standing in finely-wooded grounds, it is the seat of Major Andrew Gammell of COUNTESSELLS, who holds in Kincardineshire 4823 acres, valued at £2224, 9s. per annum.

Drumvaich, a hamlet in Kilmadock parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Teith, 4 miles WNW of Doune.

Drunkie, a loch on the mutual border of Aberfoyle

and Port of Monteith parishes, Perthshire, 3 miles NNE of Aberfoyle hamlet, and 3 SE of the Trosachs Hotel. Lying 450 feet above sea-level, it extends 9 furlongs north-north-eastward to within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Loch Venachar, and varies in width between 1 and $7\frac{1}{3}$ furlongs, the latter measured along a narrow westward arm. Its shores are prettily wooded, and it contains fine red-fleshed trout, running from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 lb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Drybridge, a village in Whitburn parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile NE of the meeting-point of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Lanark shires, and within $\frac{3}{4}$ mile of Fauldhouse and Crofthead stations.

Drybridge, a station in Dundonald parish, Ayrshire, on the Kilmarnock and Troon railway, 5 miles W by S of Kilmarnock.

Dryburgh Abbey, a noble monastic ruin in Merton parish, SW Berwickshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Newtown St Boswell's station, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles ESE of Melrose, or 6 by way of Bemersyde Hill. It stands, 200 feet above sea-level, in the midst of a low green haugh, that, measuring $3\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, is sheltered northward by a woody hill (588 feet), and on the other three sides is washed by a horseshoe bend of 'chiming Tweed,' whose right or opposite bank is steep and copse-clad—beyond it the triple Eildons (1385 feet). The haugh itself is an orchard, dedicated by 'David, Earl of Buchan, to his most excellent Parents;' and the ruins, of reddish-brown sandstone, hewn from the quarry of Dryburgh, are so overgrown with foliage that 'everywhere you behold the usurpation of nature over art. In one roofless apartment a fine spruce and holly are to be seen flourishing in the rubbish; in others, the walls are completely covered with ivy; and, even on the top of some of the arches, trees have sprung up to a considerable growth, and, clustering with the aspiring pinnacles, add character to the Gothic pile. These aged trees on the summit of the walls are the surest records we have of the antiquity of its destruction' (*Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*). The site is uneven, the chapter-house standing ten steps below, and the church ten steps above, the cloisters, which, grassy and open now, were 93 feet square. To the N of them stood the church; to the S the refectory (100 x 30 feet), with beautiful W rose-window of twelve lights; and to the E, the abbot's parlour, library (23 x 23 feet), dormitory (45 x 23 feet), chapter-house (47 x 23 feet; 20 high), St Modan's chapel or sacristy (24 x 13 feet), etc. All the conventual buildings are in the Transition style from Romanesque to First Pointed; and the most perfect of them all is the chapter-house, which still retains its barrel-vaulted roof and arched sedilia along its eastern wall, whilst a double circle on the floor marks, it is said, the founder's sepulchre. Nearly opposite this chapter-house is a goodly yew-tree, as old as, if not older than, the abbey. The church was cruciform, and comprised a six-bayed nave (98 x 55 feet), a shallow transept (75 x 20 feet) with eastern aisles, and a two-bayed choir with a presbytery beyond, in place of a lady chapel—the whole building measuring 190 feet from end to end. Transept and choir are First Pointed in style; but the nave, restored in the first half of the 14th century, is altogether Second Pointed. 'Are' and 'is,' we say, though little remains of this great monument of former piety save the nave's western gable, the gable of the S transept with its large and fine five-light window, and St Mary's Aisle—a fragment of choir and N transept, containing the tombs of the Haigs of Bemersyde, of the Erskines, and of Sir Walter and Sir Walter's kinsfolk. St Mary's Aisle, whereof wrote Alexander Smith, that 'when the swollen Tweed raves as it sweeps, red and broad, round the ruins of Dryburgh, you think of him who rests there—the magician asleep in the lap of legends old, the sorcerer buried in the heart of the land he has made enchanted.'

The eleventh Earl of Buchan, we are told by Allan Cunningham, waited on Lady Scott in 1819, when the illustrious author of *Waverley* was brought nigh to the grave by a grievous illness, and begged her to intercede

with her husband to do him the honour of being buried in Dryburgh. 'The place,' said the Earl, 'is very beautiful,—just such a place as the poet loves; and as he has a fine taste that way, he is sure of being gratified with my offer.' Scott, it is said, good-humouredly promised to give Lord Buchan the refusal, since he seemed so solicitous. The peer himself, however, was buried in Dryburgh three years before the bard. The last resting-place of Sir Walter Scott is a small spot of ground in an area formed by four pillars, in one of the ruined aisles that belonged to his boasted forbears—the Haliburtons of Merton, an ancient baronial family, of which Sir Walter's paternal grandmother was a member, and of which Sir Walter himself was the lineal representative. On a side wall is the following inscription:—'Sub hoc tumulo jacet Joannes Haliburtonus, Baro de Merton, vir religione et virtute clarus, qui obiit 17 die Augusti, 1640.' Beneath there is a coat-of-arms. On the back wall the later history of the spot is expressed on a tablet as follows:—'Hunc locum sepulturæ D. Seneschallus Buchaniæ Comes Gualtero, Thomæ et Roberto Scott, Haliburtoni nepotibus, concessit, 1791;—that is to say, the Earl of Buchan granted this place of sepulture in 1791, to Walter, Thomas, and Robert Scott, descendants of the Laird of Haliburton. The persons indicated were the father and uncles of Sir Walter. The second of these uncles, however, and his own wife, were the only members of his family there interred before him. Lady Scott was buried there in May 1826; Sir Walter himself on 26 Sept. 1832; his son, Colonel Sir Walter Scott, in Feb. 1847; and John Gibson Lockhart, 'his son-in-law, biographer, and friend,' in Nov. 1854. So small is the space that the body of 'the mighty minstrel' had to be laid in a direction north and south, instead of eastward, facing the Advent dawn.

'So there, in solemn solitude,
In that sequester'd spot
Lies mingling with its kindred clay
The dust of Walter Scott!
Ah! where is now the flashing eye
That kindled up at Flodden field,
That saw, in fancy, onsets fierce,
And clashing spear and shield,—

'The eager and untiring step,
That urged the search for Border lore,
To make old Scotland's heroes known
On every peopled shore,—
The wondrous spell that summon'd up
The charging squadrons fierce and fast,
And garnished every cottage wall
With pictures of the past,—

'The graphic pen that drew at once
The traits alike so truly shown
In Bertram's faithful pedagogue,
And haughty Marmion,—
The hand that equally could paint,
And give to each proportion fair,
The stern, the wild Meg Merrilies,
And lovely Lady Clare,—

'The glowing dreams of bright romance
That teeming filled his ample brow,—
Where is his daring chivalry,
Where are his visions now?
The open hand, the generous heart
That joy'd to soothe a neighbour's pains?
Naught, naught, we see, save grass and weeds
And solemn silence reigns.

'The flashing eye is dimm'd for aye;
The stalwart limb is stiff and cold;
No longer pours his trumpet-note
To wake the jousts of old.
The generous heart, the open hand,
The ruddy cheek, the silver hair,
Are mouldering in the silent dust—
All, all is lonely there!'

The same eleventh Earl of Buchan was devotedly attached to Dryburgh. At a short distance from the abbey he constructed, in 1817, an elegant wire suspension-bridge over the Tweed, 260 feet in length, and 4 feet 7 inches between the rails, which was blown down about 1850. His Lordship also erected on his grounds here an Ionic temple, with a statue of Apollo in the inside, and

a bust of the bard of *The Seasons* surmounting the dome. He raised, too, a colossal statue of Sir William Wallace on the summit of a steep and thickly-planted hill; which, placed on its pedestal 22 Sept. 1814, the anniversary of the victory at Stirling Bridge in 1297, was the first Wallace monument in Scotland. 'It occupies so eminent a situation,' says Mr Chambers, 'that Wallace, frowning towards England, is visible even from Berwick, a distance of more than 30 miles.' The statue is 21½ feet high, and is formed of red sandstone, painted white. It was designed by Mr John Smith, a self-taught sculptor, from a supposed authentic portrait, which was purchased in France by the father of the late Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton. The hero is represented in the ancient Scottish dress and armour, with a shield hanging from his left hand, and leaning lightly on his spear with his right. A tablet below bears an appropriate inscription.

Burns visited the ruins on 10 May 1787, Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy on 20 Sept. 1803; and Sir Walter Scott, in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, gives an interesting account of one who actually dwelt amongst them—the Nun of Dryburgh. This was a poor wanderer, who took up her abode, about the middle of last century, in a vault which during the day she never quitted. It was supposed, from an account she gave of a spirit who used to arrange her habitation at night, during her absence in search of food or charity at the residences of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, that the vault was haunted; and it was long, on this account, regarded with terror by the country folk. She never could be prevailed upon to relate to her friends the reason why she adopted so singular a course of life. 'But it was believed,' says Sir Walter, 'that it was occasioned by a vow that, during the absence of a man to whom she was attached, she would never look upon the sun. Her lover never returned. He fell during the civil war of 1745-6, and she never more beheld the light of day.'

The name Dryburgh has been derived by followers of Stukely from the Celtic *darach-bruach*, 'bank of the grove of oaks;' and vestiges, we are told, of Pagan worship have been found in the Bass Hill, a neighbouring eminence, among which was an instrument used for killing the victims in sacrifice. St Modan, a champion of the Roman party, came hither from Ireland in the first half of the 8th century; but it is something worse than guesswork to suppose, with Mr Morton, that he founded a monastery which 'was probably destroyed by the ferocious Saxon invaders under Ida, the flame-bearer, who landed on the coast of Yorkshire in 547, and, after subduing Northumberland, added this part of Scotland to his dominions by his victory over the Scots-Britons at Cattraeth.' St Mary's Abbey was founded by Hugh de Morville, Lord of Lauderdale and Constable of Scotland, in 1150.* According to the Chronicle of Melrose, Beatrix de Beauchamp, wife of De Morville, obtained a charter of confirmation for the new foundation from David I.; and the cemetery was consecrated on St Martin's Day, 1150, 'that no demons might haunt it;' but the community did not come into residence till 13 Dec. 1152. The monks or canons regular (to give them their proper title) were Premonstratensians from Alnwick; and their garb was a coarse black cassock, covered by a white woollen cope, 'in imitation of the angels of heaven, who are clothed in white garments,' hence their familiar designation—White Friars. Tradition says, that the English, under Edward II., in their retreat in 1322, provoked by the imprudent triumph of the monks in ringing the church bells at their departure, returned and burned the abbey in revenge. Bower, however, as Dr Hill Burton remarks, 'cannot be quite correct in saying that Dryburgh was entirely reduced to powder, since

part of the building yet remaining is of older date than the invasion.' King Robert the Bruce contributed liberally towards its repair; but it has been doubted whether it ever was fully restored to its original magnificence. Certain flagrant disorders, which occurred here in the latter half of the 14th century, drew down the severe censure of Pope Gregory XI. upon the inmates. An *alumnus* of Dryburgh about this period has been claimed in the 'Philosophical Strode,' to whom and the 'moral Gower' Chaucer inscribed his *Troilus and Cresseide*; nay, Chaucer himself is said to have paid a visit to Dryburgh. Alas! the claim is ruthlessly demolished by Dr Hill Burton in Billings' *Antiquities*. Within 20 miles of the Border, the abbey was ever exposed to hostile assaults; and we hear of its burning by Richard II. in 1385, by Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Bryan Latoun in 1544, and again by the Earl of Hertford in 1545, in which last year, some months before, James Stewart, the abbot commendator, had with other chieftains crossed the Tweed into Northumberland, and burned the village of Horncliffe, but by the garrisons of Norham and Berwick had been attacked and driven back with heavy loss, before he could effect more damage. This same James Stewart was, through a natural daughter, the ancestor of the Rev. Henry Erskine of Chirside (1624-96) and his two sons, the founders of the Secession, Ebenezer (1680-1754) and Ralph (1685-1752). Of these Henry and Ebenezer were both of them born at Dryburgh, and the former is buried here.

Annexed to the Crown in 1587, the lands of Dryburgh were by a charter of 1604 granted to John Erskine, Earl of Mar, and erected into the lordship and barony of Cardross. From the Earl's great-grandson, Henry, third Lord Cardross, they passed by purchase in 1682 to Sir Patrick Scott, younger of Ancrum, in 1700 to Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, in 1767 to Lieut.-Col. Charles Tod, and finally in 1786 to David Stewart Erskine, eleventh Earl of Buchan. Their present holder is his great-great-grandson, George Oswald Harry Erskine Biber-Erskine, Esq. (b. 1858; suc. 1870), who owns 359 acres in the shire, valued at £977 per annum. His seat, called Dryburgh Abbey, adjoins the ruins, as also does Dryburgh House. The latter, a Scottish Baronial edifice, enlarged by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear in 1877, was for some time the residence of the Right Hon. Charles Baillie, Lord Jerviswoode (1804-79).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See James Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* (Edinb. 1832); Sir D. Erskine's *Annals and Antiquities of Dryburgh* (Kelso, 1836); J. Spottiswoode's *Liber S. Marie de Dryburgh* (Bannatyne Club, Edinb., 1847); *Dryburgh Abbey: its Monks and its Lords* (3d ed., Lond., 1864); vol. ii., p. 321, of the Rev. J. F. Gordon's *Monasticon* (Glasg. 1868); and Jas. F. Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871).

Dry Burn, a rivulet in the E of Haddingtonshire, issuing from little Black Loch (500 feet), in Spott parish, on the northern slope of the Eastern Lammermuirs, and running 5¾ miles east-north-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between Innerwick and Dunbar parishes, to the sea in the vicinity of Skalcraw, 4 miles ESE of Dunbar town.

Dryfe, a small river of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, rising in the northern extremity of Hutton parish, at an altitude of 1900 feet, on the southern slope of Loch Fell (2256 feet), within 1½ mile of the Selkirkshire border, and 5½ miles E by S of Moffat. Thence it runs 18½ miles southward and south-south-westward, through the northern half of Hutton, across the eastern wing of Applegarth, and through the W of Dryfesdale, till it falls into the Annan at a point 2 miles W of Lockerbie, and 140 feet above sea-level. Its basin, above Hutton church, is hilly moorland; but, in the middle and lower parts, is champaign country, nearly all under the plough. Open to the public, its waters contain abundance of trout, herlings, and a few salmon. In fair weather small and singularly limpid, it swells after heavy rain into rapid and roaring freshet, and occasionally, over breadths of rich loamy soil, cuts out a new channel.

* On p. 166 of his *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878), Prof. Veitch remarks that 'Dryburgh was founded a little later [than 1136] by Hugh de Morville, who succeeded his father in 1159, and died in 1162. Some hold that Morville was implicated in the murder of Thomas à Becket. If so, the founding and rich endowment of Dryburgh was probably an expiation for this early deed of his life.' But, surely, Becket was murdered in 1170.

DRYFE SANDS

The ancient parish church of Dryfesdale stood on Kirkhill, on the SE of the Dryfe. In 1670, both it and part of its graveyard were swept away, and their site converted into a sand-bed, by one of the Dryfe's impetuous inundations. Next year, a new church was built near the former site, on what was thought a more secure spot; yet even this was, in a few years, so menaced by the encroachments of the river, which tore away piece after piece of the graveyard, that, along with its site, it was finally abandoned. These disasters were regarded as the verification of an old saying of Thomas the Rhymer, which a less astute observer of the furiously devastating power of the Dryfe than he might very safely have uttered—

'Let spades and shoolds do what they may,
Dryfe shall tak Drysdale kirk away.'

The church of 1670, and even greater part of the cemetery, have now wholly disappeared. A story has long been current in Annandale, that 'a Dryfesdale man once buried a wife and married a wife in ae day,' which fell out thus. A widower, after mourning for a reasonable time the spouse whom he had buried in Dryfesdale, was proceeding, on a wet and stormy day, to take to himself a second helpmate, when, crossing the bridge at the head of the bridal party, he saw the coffin of his former wife falling from 'the scaur' into the torrent, and gliding towards the spot on which he stood. To rescue it from the water, and re-commit it to the earth was no long task, after which the wedding proceeded merrily. The tract along the lowermost reach of the Dryfe is a stretch of low level land, consisting of silt and detritus brought down by the freshets, and called Dryfe Sands. The spot is memorable as the scene of a sanguinary conflict, in Dec. 1593, between the Maxwells and the Johnstones. The former, though much superior in numbers, were routed and pursued with the loss of 700 men, including their commander, Lord Maxwell. Many, on reaching Lockerbie, were there cut down in a manner so ruthless as to give rise to the proverbial phrase for a severe wound, 'a Lockerbie lick.' Two very aged thorn-trees, the 'Maxwell Thorns,' stood on the field of conflict, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the old churchyard of Dryfesdale, but about 1845 were swept away by a freshet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864. See pp. 232-234 of Robert Chambers' *Popular Rhymes of Scotland* (ed. 1870).

Dryfe Sands. See DRYFE.

Dryfesdale (popularly *Drysdale*), a parish in the middle of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, containing in the S the village of BENGALL, and towards the centre the town of LOCKERBIE, whose station on the main line of the Caledonian is $25\frac{3}{4}$ miles NW of Carlisle, and $75\frac{1}{2}$ S by W of Edinburgh. It is bounded N and NE by Applegarth, E by Hutton, SE by Tundergarth, S by St Mungo, SW by Dalton, and W by Lochmaben. Its utmost length, from NNE to SSW, is $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1 mile and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,372 acres, of which $140\frac{3}{4}$ are water. From below Applegarth church to just below Daltonhook the ANNAN winds 9 miles south-by-eastward, tracing, roughly or closely, the Lochmaben and Dalton boundaries; and DRYFE Water, its affluent, flows 4 miles south-westward on the Applegarth border and through the north-western interior. Along the Hutton border CORRIE Water runs $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile southward to the Water of MILK, which itself meanders $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-westward along all the Tundergarth boundary. In the flat S, the surface, where the Annan quits this parish, sinks to less than 140 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-north-eastward to 234 feet at Bengall Hill, 391 near Lockerbie Hill, 733 at Whitewoolen Hill, 708 at Sloda Hill, 734 at Croft-head Hill, and 774 on Newfield Moor—heights that command a very extensive view. The rocks of the hills are eruptive and Silurian; those of the plains include a very soft sandstone and a dark-coloured limestone. The soil, on most of the hills, is rich enough to be arable; on much of the low flat grounds, is light and dry; and along the streams, is deep, fertile, alluvial loam. About

DRYMEN

350 acres are pastoral or waste, 250 are under wood, and all the rest of the land is either regularly or occasionally in tillage. Vestiges of strong old towers are at Netherplace, Old Walls, Kirkton Mains, Myrehead, and Daltonhook. Remains of eight camps, some square or Roman, others circular or Caledonian, occur in different places, chiefly on eminences; and two of them, Roman and Caledonian, confront each other on hills to the NE of Bengall village. Traces exist, too, of a Roman road, running northward from England by way of Brunswark Hill, and sending off a westward branch to Nithsdale. Mansions are Lockerbie House and Dryfeholm; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 15 of between £100 and £500, 15 of from £50 to £100, and 35 of from £20 to £50. Dryfesdale is in the presbytery of Lochmaben and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £222. The churches are all at LOCKERBIE, where Dryfesdale public school, a Gothic building erected in 1875 at a cost of £4500, with accommodation for 600 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 407, and a grant of £323, 18s. Valuation (1860) £10,881, (1882) £18,833, 2s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1893, (1831) 2283, (1861) 2509, (1871) 2825, (1881) 2971.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864.

Drygate. See GLASGOW.

Drygrange, an estate, with a mansion, in Melrose parish, Roxburghshire, on the right bank of Leader Water, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above its influx to the Tweed, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Melrose. The mansion, a fine old building, amid ancestral trees, occupies the site of the chief granary of Melrose Abbey. Granted by the Abbey to David Lithgow in the reign of James V., the estate has come, through several hands, to Sir George Hector Leith-Buchanan, seventh Bart. since 1775 (b. 1833; suc. 1842), who married in 1861 the only daughter of the late Thomas Tod, Esq. of Drygrange, and who holds 1315 acres in the shire, valued at £1724 per annum. Drygrange Bridge, across the Tweed near the Leader's confluence, takes over the road from Melrose and St Boswells to Lauder, and commands a beautiful view of—

'Ercildoune and Cowdenknoves,
Where Homes had once commanding;
And Drygrange wi' the milk-white ewes,
'Twixt Tweed and Leader standing.'

Dryhope, a burn, a hill, and a Border peel-tower in the W of Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The burn rises on Deepslake Knowe (1717 feet), and runs $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-eastward to Yarrow Water, at a point $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs NE of the foot of St Mary's Loch. The hill, called Dryhope Rig, flanks the right side of the upper course of the burn, and has an altitude of 1712 feet above sea-level. Dryhope Tower, crowning a slight eminence on the right bank of the burn, 5 furlongs N of the Loch, and $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Selkirk, was one of the strongest peel-houses in Etrick Forest—square and lofty, commanding a glorious view up the vale of the Yarrow and over the Loch of the Lowes away to the Moffatdale Hills. Here, about 1550, was born the 'Flower of Yarrow,' Mary Scott, the bride of Wat Scott of HARDEN, whom her father engaged to find in man's and horse meat at his tower of Dryhope for a year and a day, in return for the profits of the first Michaelmas moon. Five barons pledged themselves for the observance of the contract, which was signed for all parties by a notary public, none of the seven being able to write his name. Wat either succeeded or ousted his father-in-law, for on 13 July 1592, James VI. issued at Peebles a warrant to demolish the fortalice of Dryhope, 'pertaining to Walter Scott of Harden, who was art and part of the late treasonable fact perpetrate against his highness' own person at Falkland.' Demolished, however, Dryhope was certainly not, for the tower, though roofless, is still in good preservation—the property still of a Scott, the Duke of Buccleuch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Drymen, a village and a parish of SW Stirlingshire. The village stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Drymen station, on the Forth and Clyde Junction section of the North British, this being $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles ENE of Balloch and $23\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Stirling; and, forming a good centre for visit-

ing some of the fine scenery in the W of Stirlingshire, it has a post office under Glasgow, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, and fairs for cattle, sheep, and horses on the last Wednesday of April, 17 May, and the Friday before the first Doune November market, for hiring on 21 May and the first Friday of November.

The parish is bounded N by Aberfoyle and Port of Monteith, in Perthshire; E and SE by Kippen, Balfron, and Killearn; S and SW by Dumbarton and Kilmarnock, in Dumbartonshire; and W by Buchanan. Its utmost length, from N by E to S by W, is 11 miles; its breadth varies between $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $10\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $30,973\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 123 are water. **ENDRICK** Water, entering from Killearn, flows $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and west-north-westward 'in many a loop and link' along the Killearn and Kilmarnock borders and across the southern interior; from the N it is joined here by Altquhar, from the SW by Catter, Burn, Duchray and Kely Waters, again, both head-streams of the Forth, trace 4 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the Aberfoyle border; and the **FORTH** itself winds $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward along all the boundary with Port of Monteith. The drainage belongs thus partly to the Clyde and partly to the Forth; but the 'divide' between the two river systems is marked by no lofty height. Along the Endrick the surface sinks to about 30 feet above sea-level, along the Forth to 40; and the highest point in Drymen between is Bat a' Charchel (750 feet), whilst the road from Drymen village to Buckleyvie nowhere exceeds 310 feet. In the southern wing of the parish are Meikle Caldon (602 feet) and Cameron Muir (530); in the north-western, Drum of Clasmore (577), Maol Ruadh (624), *Gualann (1514), Elrig (683), Maol an Iaraine (720), and the *south-eastern shoulder (1750) of **BENVRAICK**, where asterisks mark those heights that rise on the Buchanan boundary. The tract along the Endrick, a narrow vale, in places scarcely a mile in width, contrasts strongly with the wide desolate moorlands on either side of it, and presents in some parts very beautiful scenery. A stretch of about 3 miles by $2\frac{1}{2}$, to the S of this valley, mainly consists of Cameron Muir, which passes into junction with the western skirts of the Lennox Hills; and the region to the N of the valley, measuring about $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 9, and bisected by the watershed between the Clyde and Forth, is almost all either moss or moor or mountain, its north-eastern portion forming part of Flanders Moss, which, lying along the Forth, has been in recent years extensively reclaimed. The greater portion of the arable land lies at elevations of from 40 to 250 feet above sea-level; but here and there cultivation has been carried as high as 450 feet. The soil ranges from fertile clay and rich brown loam, through nearly all gradations, to moorish earth and spongy moss; but the commonest soil is poor and tilly, over a cold retentive bottom. About 9944 acres are in tillage, 1350 pasture, 556 under wood, and 21,700 waste. **DUCHRAY** Castle is an interesting antiquity. A large cairn, in which sarcophagi and human bones were found, was on East Cameron farm; and remains of a Roman fort, known as Garfarran Peel, are on Garfarran farm, at the western extremity of Flanders Moss. Drumbeig, near the parish church, was long but falsely believed to be the birthplace of John Napier of Merchiston (1550-1617), whose patrimonial inheritance was partly situate here, and who at the house of Gartnoss, on the Endrick, close to a waterfall, the Pot of Gartness, worked out much of his famous treatise on logarithms. Mansions are Endrickbank and Park House. The Duke of Montrose and Wm. C. G. Bontine, Esq. of Gartmore, own land respectively to the yearly value of £4000 and £2053; and 8 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 8 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Drymen is in the presbytery of Dumbarton and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £368. The parish church (1771; 400 sittings) stands near the village, where also is a U.P. church (1819). Two public schools, **AUCHINCROIG** and Drymen, with respective accommoda-

tion for 56 and 120 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 20 and 75, and grants of £33 and £69, 19s. 2d. Valuation (1860) £11,508, (1882) £16,455, 7s. 3d., plus £8671 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1607, (1831) 1690, (1861) 1619, (1871) 1405, (1881) 1431.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 38, 30, 1871-66.

Drynie, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmuir-Wester parish, Ross-shire, near the W shore of the Moray Firth, 4 miles N by E of Inverness.

Drynoch, a burn in Bracadale parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles westward to the head of Loch Harport.

Drysdale. See **DRYFESDALE**.

Duag, an alpine streamlet in the W of Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, rising near the watershed of the central Grampians, and running impetuously $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward to the Garry in the vicinity of Dalnaspidal.

Duall, a burn of Strathblane and Killearn parishes, Stirlingshire, rising on Auchineden Hill, at an altitude of 830 feet, and running 3 miles north-north-eastward, chiefly along the mutual boundary of the parishes, till, near Killearn House, it falls into the Carnock, a sub-affluent of the Endrick. In a deep, wooded glen a little above its mouth, it forms, with several smaller falls, one beautiful cascade of 60 feet.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Duard or **Rudha Dubh Ard**, a headland (91 feet) to the N of the entrance of Loch Broom, NW Ross-shire, opposite Horse island, and 8 miles NW of Ullapool.

Duart, a small bay and a ruined castle in Torosay parish, Mull island, Argyllshire. The bay, opening at the north-eastern extremity of Mull, opposite the SW end of Lismore, measures 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile. The castle, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Achnacraig, stands on a bold headland at the E side of the bay, and commands one of the grandest prospects in the Western Highlands. Dating from some unknown period of the Norsemen's invasion, and first coming into record in 1390 as the stronghold of the Macleans of Mull, it comprises a massive square tower (75×72 feet) of seemingly the 14th century, and a range of less ancient buildings. In 1523 Lachlan Maclean of Duart exposed his wife, the Earl of Argyll's daughter, on a tide-swept islet between Lismore and Mull, the 'Lady's Rock,' whence she was rescued by a passing boat—an episode dramatised in Joanna Baillie's *Family Legend*, and only one out of the many tragedies witnessed by Duart's walls in the endless feud between the Macdonalds and the Macleans, from whom the estate passed to the Argyll family in the latter half of the 17th century. Modern Duart House, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Achnacraig, is the seat of Arbuthnot Charles Guthrie, Esq. (b. 1825), who owns 23,012 acres in the shire, valued at £3217 per annum.

Dubbieside or **Innerleven**, a coast village on the E border of Wemyss parish, Fife, at the right side of the mouth of the river Leven, opposite Leven town. It communicates with Leven by a suspension-bridge over the river, shares in its industries, and has a U.P. church.

Dubbs Cauldron, a pretty cascade on Wamphray Water, in Wamphray parish, NE Dumfriesshire.

Dubcapon. See **DUNKELD** AND **DOWALLY**.

Dubford, a hamlet in Gamrie parish, NE Banffshire, 1 mile S of Gardenstown, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Banff, under which it has a post office.

Dubh Loch. See **DOULOCH**.

Dublin Row, a village on the N border of Lesmahagow parish, Lanarkshire, almost continuous with Kirkfieldbank, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile W of Lanark.

Dub of Hass. See **DALBEATTIE**.

Dubston, a hamlet in Gamrie parish, Banffshire, near **DUBFORD**.

Dubton, a railway junction in the NW corner of Montrose parish, Forfarshire, on the Scottish North-Eastern section of the Caledonian, at the deflection of the branch line to Montrose, near Hillside village, 3 miles NNW of Montrose. Dubton House, in its vicinity, is the seat of Thomas Renny-Tailyour, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1849), who holds 557 acres in the shire, valued at £2081, 7s. per annum.

Duchall, an estate, with a mansion of 1768, in Kilmalcolm parish, Renfrewshire, on the right bank of the Gryfe, 1¼ mile SSW of Kilmalcolm village. From the 13th century the estate, with a castle standing 1¼ mile to the WNW, belonged to the Lyles, the seventh of whose line was created Lord Lyle about 1446. The fourth and last Lord sold it a century later to John Porterfield of Porterfield, whose descendants held it for fully 300 years. It is now the property of Sir Michael Shaw-Stewart of ARDGOWAN.

Duchal Law, the eastern summit (725 feet) of the Braes of Gleniffer in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, 3½ miles S of Paisley. It commands an extensive and very lovely view.

Duchray, an estate, with an old castle, in Drymen parish, Stirlingshire. The castle, on the right bank of Duchray Water, 3 miles WSW of Aberfoyle hamlet, and 10 NW of Buckleyvie station, was formerly a stronghold of those Grahams who in 1671 fought the Earl of Airth upon ABERFOYLE bridge, and is now beautifully mantled with ivy. Its orchard contains some aged filbert trees, producing a peculiarly large and fine-flavoured nut.

Duchray Water, the southern head-stream of the river Forth, in Stirling and Perth shires, rises, at an altitude of 3000 feet, on the N side of Ben Lomond (3192), and thence winds 13¾ miles north-north-eastward, south-eastward, and east-north-eastward through the interior or along the borders of Buchanan, Drymen, and Aberfoyle parishes, till, at a point 1 mile W of Aberfoyle hamlet, it unites with the Avonduhu to form the Laggan. See FORTH.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ducraig, a rocky islet of Dunfermline parish, Fife, in the Firth of Forth, ½ mile SW of Rosyth Castle, and 2¾ miles NW of Queensferry. The depth of water adjacent to it, at the lowest ebb tide, is 21 feet.

Duddingston, a village and a coast parish of Midlothian. The village, 1¾ mile WSW of Portobello station, and 2½ miles SE by E of Edinburgh Post Office through the Queen's Park, stands, at an altitude of 150 feet above sea-level, at the south-eastern base of Arthur's Seat and near the north-eastern shore of Duddingston Loch. With background of hill, and foreground of park and manse and antique kirk and lake, it is itself a pretty little place, consisting of a small back street and a single row of plain good old-fashioned villas. At it are an inn, a post office under Edinburgh, and a plastered house to the E in which Prince Charles Edward is said to have passed the night before the battle of Prestonpans; whilst at Duddingston Mills, a hamlet ¼ mile nearer Portobello, are a public school and Cauvin's Hospital. A plain white villa-like building this, founded by Louis Cauvin, French teacher in Edinburgh, and afterwards farmer at Duddingston, who, dying in 1825, bequeathed his property for the maintenance and education of the sons of poor but honest teachers and farmers, or, failing such, master-printers, booksellers, and farm servants. It was opened in 1833, and gives instruction to 17 boys in classics, modern languages, mathematics, etc.

The parish, containing also the town of PORTOBELLO and Joppa, and the village of Easter Duddingston, is bounded N by South Leith, NE by the Firth of Forth, S by Liberton, SW by St Cuthberts, and W by Canongate. Its utmost length is 3¾ miles from ENE to WSW, viz., from the Firth, at the mouth of Burdiehouse Burn, to the old Dalkeith road above Echo Bank; its utmost width is 1¼ mile; and its area is 1899½ acres, of which 143 are foreshore and 25½ water. BURDIEHOUSE or Brunstane Burn winds 2 miles east-north-eastward to the Firth along the Liberton border, which westwards, near Peffermill, is traced for ½ mile by the straightened Burn of BRAID; and the Burn of Braid, or Figgate, or Jordan (its aliases are many), thereafter flows 2½ miles north-eastward to the Firth at the NW end of Portobello, through Duddingston Park and the wooded dell of Duddingston Mills. Reed-fringed Duddingston Loch, 580 yards long, and from 70 to 267 yards wide, was cleared of its weeds, and thereby greatly improved, in the summer of 1881. It is truly a beautiful little sheet

of water, in summer with its swans and waterfowl, in winter with its crowds of skaters and curlers, and always with the church, the boathouse tower, and the bold Hangman's Craig. The coast-line is low, though rocky to the E, whose boulder-clay mussel-beds gave name to Musselburgh; and the shore is fringed with a terrace or raised sea-beach that marks the former margin of the Firth. Inland the surface is gently undulating but nowhere hilly, attaining its highest point (300 feet) at the eastern shoulder of Dunsapie Rock, and everywhere so dominated by ARTHUR'S SEAT (822 feet) as to look flatter than it really is. The rocks are mainly carboniferous, in the W belonging to the Calciferous Sandstone series, next to the Carboniferous Limestone series, and to the coal-measures in the furthest E, and yielding coal, sandstone, limestone, and brick clay. The soil is loamy, resting on strong clay, towards the SE; light and sandy along the coast; and elsewhere a brownish earth of no great natural fertility. Less than two centuries since the entire parish was an unreclaimed moor, covered with sand, and diversified only by the stunted growth of the Figgate Whins, that forest where Wallace is said to have mustered his forces for the siege of Berwick, and Gibson of Durie to have been pounced upon by Christie's Will.* But about 1688, the owner of Prestonfield, Sir James Dick, became Lord Provost of Edinburgh; and, better acquainted than his contemporaries with the fertilising powers of city manure, availed himself of ready and thankful permission to enrich therewith the sterile soil of his estate. So successful were his policy and example that, arid and worthless as Duddingston had been, it ranks now among the most highly-rented land in the United Kingdom, with its lush grass-meadows and steam-tilled cornfields. In 1745, James Hamilton, eighth Earl of ABERCORN (1712-89), bought from the Duke of Argyll the barony of Duddingston, and here, in 1768, built Duddingston House, a Grecian pile designed by Sir William Chambers, which cost, with its pleasure-grounds, £30,000, and now stands in a finely-wooded park. His descendant and namesake, the first Duke and tenth Earl of Abercorn (b. 1811; suc. 1818), holds 1500 acres in Midlothian, valued at £7400 per annum. PRESTONFIELD is the other chief mansion; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 52 of between £100 and £500, 125 of from £50 to £100, and 130 of from £20 to £50. The Fishwives' Causey, an obscure by-road near Portobello brickworks, is an undoubted fragment of the Roman road between Inveresk and Cramond; and over Burdiehouse Burn, leading up to Brunstane House, is a beautiful old bridge, Roman so-called; whilst from the bed or shores of Duddingston Loch bronze implements have been dredged or dug up in such numbers as to suggest that in the Age of Bronze an extensive manufacture of weapons must have been carried on at its margin. In Duddingston died Sir John Hay (1600-54), a senator of the College of Justice; in Duddingston was educated William Smellie (1740-95), the printer-naturalist; and in Duddingston, son of a farmer at Clearburn, was born the Rev. Thomas Gillespie (1708-74), founder of the Relief body. But the name associated most closely with the parish is that of the great landscape painter, its minister from 1805, the Rev. John Thomson (1778-1840)—'Thomson of Duddinston, heavy and strong,' as Dr John Brown calls him—who at the manse here was visited by Sir Walter Scott, John Clerk of Eldin, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Turner, Wilkie, etc. In the presbytery of Edinburgh and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Portobello and Duddingston, the latter a living worth £440. The church, with chancel, nave, N transept, low square tower, 350 sittings, and organ, dates from the Norman era of church architecture, and under William the Lyon (1166-1214) was acquired by the monks of Kelso Abbey. It has been grievously knocked about and added to at various periods, a window of the transept bearing date 1621, but it still retains a

* Falsely, since the seizure took place near his own seat in Fife (Hill Burton, *Hist. Scot.*, vi. 17, ed. 1876). See DURIE.

beautiful chancel arch and S doorway of Romanesque workmanship; and at the churchyard gate the old 'loupin'-on-stane' is still to be seen, with the iron joughs hanging beside. The public school, with accommodation for 147 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 57, and a grant of £40, 14s. Valuation (1882) £14,450, exclusive of Portobello, but including £2604 for railways. Pop. (1801) 1003, (1831) 3862, (1861) 5159, (1871) 6369, (1881) 7815, of whom 1124 were in Duddingston ecclesiastical parish.—*Ord. Sur.* sh. 32, 1857. See J. W. Small's *Leaves from my Sketch-Books* (Edinb. 1880).

Duddingston, Easter, a village in Duddingston parish, Midlothian, 1½ mile ESE of Portobello station.

Dudhope. See DUNDEE.

Dudwick, an estate in Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire, 4 miles NNE of Ellon village. The semi-castellated mansion on it was the seat of General James King (1589-1652), the Swedish veteran, who, by Charles I., was created Lord Eythin or Ythan in 1642. Having long been a farmhouse, it was demolished within the last twenty years. Dudwick Hill (572 feet) is one of the highest points in Buchan.

Duff House, a seat of the Earl of Fife in Banff parish, Banffshire, near the middle of an extensive plain, on the left bank of the river Deveron, 3 furlongs S by E of the town of Banff. Built in 1740-45 by William Lord Braco, after designs by the elder Adam, at a cost of £70,000, it is a large quadrangular four-storied edifice, in the Roman style, with balustrades and domical tower-like projections at the four angles, and is adorned externally with statues and vases. Two wings, that would have given it an oblong shape, were never added. Within is a fine collection of paintings, comprising portraits of the Constable de Bourbon by Titian, of Charles I., Henrietta Maria, Strafford, Lord Herbert, and the Countess of Pembroke by Van Dyck, of Mrs Abingdon and the Duchess of Gordon by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the fourth Earl of Fife by Raeburn, and of the late Countess by Sir Francis Grant, beside pictures by Quentin Matsys, Murillo, Cuyp, Ruysdael, Snyders, Wouvermans, Domenichino, Holbein, Velasquez, etc. The Library, 70 feet long, contains over 15,000 volumes, and is rich in 17th century pamphlets and Spanish works, collected mostly by James, fourth Earl (1776-1851), during his Peninsular campaign. The whole was reorganised and catalogued by Mr A. Robertson in 1881. The Armoury, among other relics, contains three Andrea Ferraras, and the target and huge two-handed sword of the freebooter M'Pherson, who was hanged at BANFF in 1701. In 1780 William Nicol and Burns went over Duff House, where the latter was greatly taken with portraits of the exiled Stuarts. The finely-wooded park, extending nearly 3 miles along the Deveron from Banff to Alvah Bridge, comprises parts of two counties and four parishes, and measures 14 miles in circumference; abounds in drives and walks of singular beauty; and includes the site of St Mary's Carmelite friary, founded before 1324, which site is now occupied by the Gothic mausoleum of the Fife family. Alexander-William-George Duff, sixth Earl Fife since 1759 (b. 1849; suc. 1879), holds 152,820 acres in Banff, Elgin, and Aberdeen shires, valued at £72,813 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876. See James Imlach's *History of Banff* (Banff, 1868).

Duff Kinnel, a rivulet in the NW of Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It rises in Kirkpatrick-Juxta parish, and runs about 4 miles south-eastward, chiefly along the boundary between that parish and Johnstone, to a confluence with the Kinnel, a little above Raehills.

Dufftown, a small police burgh in Mortlach parish, Banffshire, 1 mile S of a station on the Great North of Scotland railway, this being 4 miles SE of Craigellachie Junction, 10½ SW of Keith, and 64 NW of Aberdeen. With Conval and Ben Rinnes to the SW, Auchendoun Castle to the SE, and Balvenie Castle to the N, it stands, 600 feet above sea-level, within ½ mile of the Fid-dich's left bank; and founded in 1817 by James Duff, fourth Earl of Fife, it is laid out in the form of a crooked-

armed cross, with a square and a tower in the centre. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the North of Scotland and the Aberdeen Town and County Banks (the latter rebuilt in 1880), 7 insurance agencies, an hotel, a distillery, and lineworks. Cattle fairs are held on the third Thursday of May and September, and the fourth Thursday of all the other ten months; feeing fairs on the Wednesday before 26 May, the third Wednesday of July, and the Wednesday before 22 November. MORTLACH parish church stands 3½ furlongs to the S; and at the village itself are a Free church, the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Assumption (1825; 200 sittings), and St Michael's Episcopal church (1880; 130 sittings), a pretty little Gothic building this. Queen Victoria drove through Dufftown in the summer of 1867. Its municipal constituency numbered 230 in 1882, when the annual value of real property was £2300. Pop. (1841) 770, (1851) 998, (1861) 1249, (1871) 1250, (1881) 1252.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Duffus, a village and a coast parish of Elginshire. A neat clean place, lying 1 mile inland, the village of New Duffus is 4¾ miles E by S of Burghead station, 2 ESE of Hopeman, and 5¼ NW of Elgin, under which it has a post office. Pop. (1861) 159, (1871) 170, (1881) 161.

The parish, containing also the small towns and villages of BURGHEAD, HOPEMAN, CUMMINGSTON, and Roseisle, is bounded W and NW by the Moray Firth, NE by Drainie, SE by New Spynie, and SW by Alves. Its length, from E to W, varies between 3¾ and 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3¾ miles; and its area is 9865½ acres, of which 1 is water, and 386¾ are foreshore. The coast-line, 7¼ miles long, is fringed to the W, along Burghead Bay, by low sandy links; elsewhere, at Burghead and along the north-western shore, it is almost everywhere rocky, in places precipitous, to the E being pierced by some large and remarkable caves. Inland, the flat-looking surface attains 225 feet at Clarkly Hill, 235 near Inverugie, 241 near Burnside, and 287 at Roseisle, thence again gently declining southward and south-eastward to only 32 feet at Bridgend and 11 at Unthank. The sea-board, to the breadth of ½ mile, was once a rich cultivated plain; but having been desolated by sand drift, in a similar manner to the Culbin Sands, was afterwards reclaimed for either pasture or the plough, and now presents an appearance of meagre fertility. The rest of the land is all arable. No river touches the parish, scarcely even a rivulet; and springs are few and scanty. Sandstone and limestone occur, and are quarried. The soil, in the E, is a deep and fertile clay, like that of the Carse of Gowrie; in the W, is a rich black earth, occasionally mixed with sand, but generally yielding first-rate crops. So that, not from its situation, but from its great fertility, this parish has been called the Heart of Morayshire. Fully five-eighths of the entire area are in tillage, about one-third is pasture, and some 350 acres are under wood. Duffus Castle, 1¼ mile SE of the village, was built in the time of David II., and, crowning a mound near the NW shore of Spynie Loch, was surrounded with a moat, and approached by a drawbridge; its walls, 5 feet in thickness, consisted of rough, cemented stones. Belonging originally to the family of De Moravia, it afterwards was long the seat of the family of Sutherland, who bore the title of Lords Duffus from 1650 till 1843; and it is now a picturesque ruin. An obelisk, falsely thought to have been erected by Malcolm II. in commemoration of a victory over the Danes under Camus, stood till within the present century near Kaim; and several tumuli are on the heights at the shore, whilst sarcophagi have been exhumed on the estate of Inverugie. Duffus House, 3 furlongs ESE of the village, is the seat of Sir Archibald Dunbar of Northfield, sixth Bart. since 1698 (b. 1803; suc. 1847), who owns 1828 acres in the shire, valued at £3414 per annum. Another mansion is INVERUGIE; and the whole parish is divided among 27 proprietors, 7 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 19 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Elgin and

synod of Moray, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Duffus and Burghead, the former worth £358. Its church is a handsome edifice of 1868, with a spire. Four public schools—Burghead, Duffus, Hopeman, and Roseisle—with respective accommodation for 351, 126, 362, and 38 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 256, 93, 240, and 23, and grants of £204, 16s. 6d., £97, 15s. 6d., £198, 19s., and £29, 12s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £13,949, 19s. Pop. (1801) 1339, (1831) 2308, (1861) 3308, (1871) 3716, (1881) 3985.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Dugalstone. See DOUGALSTON.

Dugden. See DOGDEN.

Duich, a beautiful sea-loch in the SW corner of Ross-shire, deflecting from the head of Loch Alsh, and striking 5½ miles south-eastward along the SW side of Kintail parish. From a width of ½ mile at its entrance it expands to 1½ at the head; and it takes up roads from the coast, along its northern and southern shores, to respectively Strathaffric and Glenshiel. Its screens consist of mountains, rising right from its margin, partly in bold acclivities, and partly in gentle undulating ascents, clothed with verdure or variegated with rocks and trees. Within 6 miles of its head stand Ben Attow (3383 feet) and Scuir na Cairan (3771).

Duirinish or **Durinish**, a parish in the W of Skye, Inverness-shire, containing the village of Dunvegan, on Loch Follart, 23½ miles W by N of Portree, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Extending from the Grishinish branch of Loch Snizort on the N to Loch Bracadale on the S, it is bounded on its E or landward side by the parishes of Snizort and Bracadale; its length is 19, and its breadth 16, miles; whilst its coastline, measured along the bays and headlands, is about 80 miles; and its area must be fully 100 square miles. Sea-lochs run far up into the interior, cutting it into an assemblage of peninsulas; and are flanked with grounds rising in some places rapidly, in other places gently, from their shores. The headlands are mostly huge lofty masses of rocks, which rest on bases descending sheer into deep water; and the coast of the northern district is a continuous alternation of vertical cliffs and low shores, striking enough when first beheld, but wearying the eye by its monotony. The shores and islets of Loch Follart or Dunvegan Loch, with Dunvegan Castle for centre-piece, form a grandly picturesque landscape; and the coast, from Dunvegan Head to Loch Bracadale, consists for the most part of cliffs, very various in height and slope, many of them lofty and almost perpendicular, and nearly all of such geological composition as to present a singular striped appearance. Some isolated pyramidal masses of rock, similar to the 'stacks' of Caithness and Shetland, stand off the coast, and figure wildly in the surrounding waters, the most striking and romantic of these being known as MACLEOD'S MAIDENS. The northern district consists of Vaternish peninsula, and constitutes the *quoad sacra* parish of Halen; the other districts may be comprised in three—Glendale, extending westward from a line near the head of Dunvegan Loch; Kilmuir, extending southward from Dunvegan Loch to Loch Bay, and containing the parish church; and Arnisort, extending eastward from Kilmuir to the boundaries with Snizort and Bracadale. The only mountains are the Greater and Lesser Helvel or Halivail, in the western peninsula, which, rising to an altitude of 1700 feet above sea-level, and ascending in regular gradient, with verdant surface, are truncated at the top into level summits, and to seamen are familiar as Macleod's Tables. Hills occur in two series, but are neither very high nor in any other way conspicuous. Numerous caverns, natural arches, and deep crevices are in the cliffs of the coast. ISSAY Island is nearly 2 miles long, and has a fertile soil and a considerable population; but all the other islands are small and uninhabited. The rocks are chiefly trap; but they include beds of fossiliferous limestone, thin strata of very soft sandstone, and thin seams of hard brittle coal. Zeolites of every variety are very plentiful; steatite

abounds, especially about Dunvegan; and augite and olivine are found. The soil in a few tracts is clayey; and in still fewer is gravelly, in most parts being either peat moss or a mixture of peat moss and disintegrated trap. DUNVEGAN Castle is at once the chief mansion and antiquity. Other mansions are Vaternish, Orvost, and Grieshernish; and other antiquities are fifteen Danish forts, several tumuli, and a number of subterranean hiding-places. Macleod of Macleod is owner of half the parish, 3 other proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, and 3 of between £100 and £500. In the presbytery of Skye and synod of Glenelg, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into HALEN and Durinish, the latter being a living worth £208. Its church, built in 1832, contains nearly 600 sittings; and there is also a Free church of Durinish. The eight public schools of Borreraig, Borrodale, Colbost, Dunvegan, Edinbain, Knockbreck, Lochbeag, and Valtin Bridge, and the Free Church school of Arnisort, with total accommodation for 923 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 477, and grants amounting to £413, 0s. 5d. Valuation (1881) £7683, 12s. Pop. (1801) 3327, (1831) 4765, (1861) 4775, (1871) 4422, (1881) 4317.

Duirinnis or **Duirnish**, a grassy islet (3 × 1½ furl.) of Ardhattan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe. It contains a dwelling-house, and is connected with the mainland by a stone bulwark.

Duisy, a village in Kilmallie parish, Argyllshire, on the southern shore of Upper Loch Eil, 7 miles W by N of Fort William.

Duke's Bowling-Green. See ARGYLL'S BOWLING-GREEN.

Dulaich, Loch. See DOULAS.

Dulcapon. See DUNKELD AND DOWALLY.

Dulcie-Bridge. See DULSIE-BRIDGE.

Dull, a village and a parish of central Perthshire. The village stands in the Strath of Appin, ¾ mile from the Tay's left bank, and 3½ miles W of Aberfeldy; an ancient place, but now decayed and small, it retains in its centre a ponderous cruciform pillar, one of four that marked the limits of the ancient sanctuary of Dull. Two of them, removed to form an ornamental gateway to the house of the local factor, have been recently placed for preservation in the old church of Weem; the fourth has disappeared.

The parish consists of three distinct portions—the first containing Dull village, the second containing the greater part of ABERFELDY and also the village of AMULREE, and the third or Garrow section, which, very much smaller than either of the others, lies 5¼ miles WNW of Amulree. Its total area is 64,730 acres, of which 1313 are water, whilst 47,233½ belong to the main body, and 17,496½ to the detached portions. The main body is bounded NW and NE by Blair Athole, E by Moulin, Logierait, and Little Dunkeld, S by detached portions of Logierait, Weem, and Fortingal, and SW and W by Fortingal. It has an utmost length of 13¾ miles from NW to SE, viz., from the north-western slope of Craig nan Garsean to a little beyond Loch Ceannard; its utmost width is 12 miles from NE to SW, viz., from the river Garry, opposite Auldclune, to the confluence of Keltney Burn with the Lyon. The said LYON flows 1½ mile east-south-eastward along the southern border to the Tay; and the TAY itself at three different points has a total east-north-easterly course of 8¾ miles—2½ from the Lyon's confluence to just above Dunacree, ¾ mile along the northern border of the Aberfeldy section, and 5½ miles along the N of the Grandtully portion of the main body—descending during that course from 280 to 210 feet above sea-level. The TUMMEL winds 13 miles eastward along the northern border and through the northern interior, its expansion, Loch Tummel (2¾ × ¼ mile), belonging half to Blair Athole and half to Dull; and the GARRY, the Tummel's affluent, has here at two points a total east-south-easterly course of 1½ mile between Blair Athole and Auldclune villages. Lakes, other than Loch Tummel, are Loch Kinardochoy (3 × 2 furl.), Lochan a' Chait (2½ × ¾ furl.), Loch CEANNARD (5½ × 3 furl.), and five or six smaller ones dotted over

the interior; Lochs DERGULICH ($4\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ furl.) and Glassie ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), partly belonging to Logierait; and Loch Bhaic (3×1 furl.), of which two-thirds are in Blair Athole. The surface sinks to about 210 feet above sea-level along the Tay, 360 along the Tummel, and 390 along the Garry; and the chief elevations are Grandtully Hill (1717 feet), to the S of the Tay; *Beinn Eagach (2259), Farragon Hill (2559), Weem Hill (1638), the Rock of Dull (1557), Craig Odhar (1710), Meall Tarruin chon (2559), Dun Coilloch (1866), the *north-eastern shoulder (3100) of SCHIEHALLOX, and Craig Kynachar (1858), between the Tay and the Tummel; and, to the N of the Tummel, Meall na h-Iolair (1443) and *Craig nan Garsean (1566), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The Aberfeldy and Amulree portion, again, has an utmost length from N to S of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and a varying breadth from E to W of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles, being bounded N by the Tay, E by Weem (detached), Little Dunkeld, and Fowlis-Wester, S by Crieff, and SW and W by detached sections of Fowlis-Wester, Monzie, Kenmore, Fortingal, and Logierait. In the S the QUACH has an east-south-easterly course of $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles, traversing Loch FREUCHIE ($1\frac{3}{4}$ mile \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), which mostly belongs to this portion of Dull, other lakes thereof being Loch Hoil ($3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), Lochs na Craig (4×1 furl.) and Fender ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.) on the eastern border, Lochan a'Mhuilinn ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{8}$ furl.), and Loch Uaine ($2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.). The surface sinks at Amulree to close on 900 feet, and the chief elevations to the S of the Quach are *Geal Charn (2000 feet), *Beinn na Gainimh (2367), and *Meall nam Fuaran (2631), whilst to the N of it rise *Craig an Loch (1760), *Meall Dubh (2021), and Craig Ferial (1676). Lastly, the Garrow portion, measuring $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is bounded W and N by Kenmore, and on the other sides by detached sections of Weem and Monzie. The Quach flows $3\frac{3}{8}$ miles along its northern border; and the surface, sinking at the north-eastern corner to 990 feet, thence rises to Garrow Hill (2402 feet), Carn Bad an Fhraoich (2619), and Carn nan Gahbhar (2790), all three of which culminate upon the southern border. Mica slate, occasionally interspersed with quartz, granite, chlorite, and hornblende slate, is the predominant rock; limestone forms a considerable bed, and is quarried at Tomphobuil; a bluish building stone, similar to chlorite and talc slate, occurs on the Aird of Appin; and marl, in small quantities, is found in several places. The soil, in some parts, is a thin mould or a brownish loam, mixed with sand; in others, is a mixture of clay and loam; in others, is light and gravelly; and in others, is of a wet mossy nature. Between 651 and 661 St Cuthbert, coming to a town called Dull, forsook the world, and became a solitary. On the summit of Doilweme, or Weem Hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NE, he brought from the hard rock a fountain of running water, erected a large stone cross, built an oratory of wood, and hewed a bath out of a single stone. At Dull, within seventeen years of St Cuthbert's death in 687, Adamnan founded a monastery, which was dedicated to himself, and to which a very extensive territory was annexed—the 'abthannrie' or abbacy of Dull. Embracing a large portion of the western part of the earldom of Athole, and containing the two thanages of Dull and Fortingal, this was possessed in the first half of the 11th century by Crinan, lay abbot of Dunkeld, and ancestor both of the royal dynasty that terminated with Alexander III. and of the ancient Earls of Athole (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vols. ii., iii., 1877-80). The antiquities include a number of forts, cairns, and standing stones, a stone circle, and three moat-hills. Mansions, separately noticed, are Grandtully, Foss, Moness, and Derculich; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Breadalbane, Sir Robert Menzies, and Sir Archibald Douglas-Drummond-Stewart, 4 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Weem and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish is divided ecclesiastically among Foss, Ten-

andry, Amulree, and Dull, the last a living worth £360. Dull parish church, a pre-Reformation edifice, consisting of nave and chancel, and, as recently renovated, containing 330 sittings, stands at the village; it was dedicated to St Adamnan, under his Celtic name of Eonan. Other places of worship are noticed under Aberfeldy, Amulree, Grandtully, and Tummel-Bridge. The public schools of Dull, Foss, Grandtully, and Tummel-Bridge, with respective accommodation for 95, 48, 75, and 38 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 13, 48, and 20, and grants of £43, 1s., £26, 2s., £49, 19s., and £35, 1s. Valuation (1866) £16,754, 9s. 3d., (1882) £19,759, 5s. Pop. of parish (1801) 4055, (1831) 4590, (1861) 2945, (1871) 2681, (1881) 2578; of registration district (1871) 677, (1881) 615.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 47, 1869.

Dullan Water, a stream of Mortlach parish, Banffshire, formed by the confluence of Tavat and Corryhabbie Burns at the head of Glen Rinnes, and thence running $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward, till it falls into the Fiddich, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the centre of Dufftown. All open to the public, it contains abundance of trout, running 4 or 6 to the lb.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 85, 1876.

Dullatur, a tract of low land on the northern border of Cumbernauld parish, Dumbartonshire, traversed by the Forth and Clyde Canal, the line of Antoninus' Wall, and the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Cumbernauld town, and 2 miles ESE of Kilsyth. Lying almost on a level with the canal, it was all till a recent period a deep and spongy, almost impassable morass, immediately N of what is supposed to have been Bruce's mustering-ground on the eve of his march to Bannockburn (1314), and S of the Kilsyth battle-field (1645). At the cutting of the canal through it in 1769-70, swords, pistols, and other weapons were found in it, supposed to have been lost or thrown away in the rout from Kilsyth; bodies of men and horses, including a mounted trooper completely armed, were also brought to light; and myriads of small toads, each much the size of a nut or Turkey bean, issuing from it, hopped over all the fields northward for several miles, and could be counted from 10 to 30 in the space of 1 square yard. Dullatur Villas here, on a plot of 164 acres, round the old mansions of Dykehead and Dullatur, were erected in 1875-76; and Dullatur station, opened in the latter year, is $12\frac{3}{4}$ miles NE of Glasgow.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Dulnain, a river of Badenoch, NE Inverness-shire, rising at an altitude of 2600 feet among the Monadhliath Mountains, 8 miles W by N of Kincaig station, and running 28 miles north-east-by-eastward, till it falls into the Spey at Ballintomb, 3 miles SSW of Grantown, after a descent of 1900 feet. It traverses the parishes of Kingussie, Alvie, Duthil, and Cromdale, the Inverness-shire and Elginshire portions of Cromdale being parted by the last 9 furlongs of its course; and just above its mouth it is crossed by an iron-trellised viaduct of the Highland railway. It has generally a small volume, yet is very rapid; and, when swollen with rain or melted snow, it often does much damage to the corn lands on its banks. The tract traversed by it in Duthil parish is called Dulnainside; was extensively covered with a forest which was destroyed by a fierce conflagration about the beginning of last century; and was, till then, a haunt of wolves. Its waters contain good store of trout, some pike, and occasional salmon and grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Dulnain-Bridge, a hamlet in the Inverallan section of Cromdale parish, Elginshire, with a bridge (1791) over Dulnain river, 3 miles SW of Grantown, under which it has a post office.

Dulsie-Bridge, a hamlet in Ardcloch parish, Nairnshire, on the river Findhorn, 5 miles above Ardcloch church, and 12 SSE of Nairn. The river here traverses a rocky and wooded gorge of singular beauty, and is crossed by a bridge, which, carrying over Wade's military road from Grantown to Fort George, has a bold main arch of 46 feet in span, with a subsidiary smaller arch.

DUMBARNIE

Dumbarrie. See DUNBARNIE.

Dumbarrow. See DUNBARRROW.

Dumbarton, a town and parish of Dumbartonshire. A seaport, a royal and parliamentary burgh, and the capital of the county, the town stands on the left bank of the Leven, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile above its influx to the Clyde, and at the junction of the Glasgow & Helensburgh and Vale of Leven sections of the North British railway, by water being $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles E by N of Port Glasgow and $7\frac{1}{2}$ E of Greenock, by rail $4\frac{1}{2}$ S of Balloch Junction, $34\frac{3}{4}$ WSW of Stirling, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Helensburgh, 16 WNW of Glasgow, and $63\frac{1}{4}$ W of Edinburgh. Its site is a low flat plain, skirted to the W by an east-south-easterly curve of the Leven, and screened to the E by the Kilpatrick Hills (1313 feet), whilst south-south-eastward, between the town and the Clyde, stands the castle-crowned Rock of Dumbarton. From the crescent-shaped High Street, running 5 furlongs concentric with and near the course of the Leven, Cross Vennel and Church Street strike north-north-eastward to Broadmeadow; and a stone five-arch bridge, 300 feet long, built towards the middle of last century, leads over the Leven to the western suburbs, in Cardross parish, of Bridgend and Dennystoun—the latter founded in 1853, and named in honour of its projector, William Denny. Within and without, Dumbarton, it must be owned, presents an irregular and unattractive appearance, little in keeping with its fine surroundings; and, as seen from the Clyde, it looks a mere aggregate of huddled houses, chequered in front by the timbers of shipyards, and overtopped by more chimneys than steeples. Yet few Scotch towns have made more rapid progress than has Dumbarton since 1852, in point of dwellers rather than of dwellings, whence overcrowding; but now (1882) Messrs Denny propose to erect a new suburb for 2000 families at the eastern extremity of the town, and at the same time to form a new graving-dock that will take in the largest vessel afloat. Amongst the improvements of the last thirty years are the opening of a large and beautiful cemetery (1854); the embanking of Broadmeadow (1858); the introduction of water from Garshake Reservoir (1859) at a cost of £8500, the present supply exceeding 15,000,000 gallons; the taking over of the gas-works, which date from 1832, by the Corporation (1874); and the adoption of the Free Libraries Act (1881). The chief want now is a better public park or recreation ground than marshy Broadmeadow.

The Burgh Hall and Academy, built in 1865-66 at a cost of £7000, is a goodly edifice in the French Gothic style of the 13th century, with a frontage of 132 feet, and a central tower 140 feet high. The Academy, in front, comprises four large class-rooms; and the Hall, to the rear, is 80 feet long, 40 wide, and 37 high, having accommodation for nearly 1000 persons. The County Buildings and Prison, built in 1824 at a cost of over £5000, were in 1863 enlarged by two wings and otherwise reconstructed at a further outlay of £5170; and the Prison now contains 31 cells. A Combination Poor-house, with accommodation for 156 paupers and 40 lunatics, was erected at a cost of £7000 in 1865; an epidemic hospital in 1874. St John's Masonic Hall (1874-75) has accommodation for 200 persons; the Philosophical and Literary Society (1867) occupies the lower portion of the Town Mission House (1873); and there are also a Mechanics' Institute (1844), the Salmon Club (1796), a curling club (1815), a bowling club (1839), a Burns club (1859), a friendship association (1861), etc. Dumbarton has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial, Clydesdale, and Union Banks, agencies of 32 insurance companies, 2 hotels, and 2 newspapers—the Wednesday Liberal *Dumbarton Herald* (1851) and the Saturday Independent *Lennox Herald* (1862). Tuesday is market-day, and fairs are held on the third Tuesday in March (St Patrick's) for seeds and horses, the first Wednesday in June (Carman) for cattle and horses, and the second Wednesday in August (Lammas) for cattle and hay.

Extensive glass and chemical works, established in

DUMBARTON

1777, and employing 300 men, were closed about two years after the death in 1831 of Provost Dixon and his son, then for a time reopened, and finally discontinued in 1850, when their three prominent brick cones were taken down. The stoppage of these works seemed likely to deal a great blow to Dumbarton's well-being; but their place has been more than supplied by shipbuilding, which now employs upwards of 4000 hands. The two great shipbuilding firms are those of Messrs M'Millan (1834) and Messrs Wm. Denny & Bros. (1844). From the yard of the former firm, which covers 5 acres, 198 vessels of 116,348 tons were launched during 1845-76. Messrs Denny removed in 1857 from the Wood Yard, on the Cardross side, to the Leven Shipyard, on the Dumbarton side, which, covering 15 acres, has six landing berths, each of 3000 tons capacity; and they during 1844-76 turned out 192 vessels of 234,358 tons. Two lesser, but still large, shipyards have been opened since 1871; and the total output was 14,000 tons in 1872, 18,400 in 1873, 32,000 in 1874, 33,000 in 1875, 17,500 in 1876, 28,500 in 1877, 41,557 in 1878, 33,230 in 1879, 34,036 in 1880, and 26,296 in 1881. Dumbarton's first iron steamer was launched in 1844, its first screw in 1845, and its first steel steamer in 1879: whilst among the more notable vessels built here are the *Peter Stuart* (1867) of 1490 tons, the largest iron sailing ship till then constructed in any Scottish port; the *Stuart Hakemann* do. (1874) of 2056 tons; and the *Ravenna* Peninsular and Oriental steam-liner (1880) of 3448 tons. The other industrial establishments of Dumbarton comprise Denny & Co.'s engineering works (1851); Paul & Co.'s engine and boiler works (1847); Ure & Co.'s iron foundry (1835); the Dennystoun Forge (1854), with a 5-ton double-acting Nasmyth steam-hammer; 3 saw-mills; a rope and sail yard; brass-founding, boat-building, and ship-painting works, etc.

In 1658 the magistrates of Glasgow made overtures to their brethren of Dumbarton for the purchase of ground for an extensive harbour, which the latter rejected on the ground that 'the influx of mariners would tend to raise the price of butter and eggs to the inhabitants.' Port Glasgow was thereupon founded, and Dumbarton thus lost the chance of becoming a seaport second to few in the world. Down to 1700 the burgh retained its chartered privilege of levying customs and dues on all ships navigating the Clyde between the mouth of the Kelvin and the head of Loch Long, but in that year it sold this privilege to Glasgow for 4500 merks, or £260 sterling. This and the deepening of the CLYDE to Glasgow have done much to lower Dumbarton's commercial prestige, and it now ranks merely as a sub-port. Nor are its harbour accommodations great, the improvements carried on since 1852—such as the deepening of the Leven's channel—having generally had less regard to shipping than to shipbuilding. An excellent quay, however, and a capacious dock have been constructed, mainly at the expense of the late James Lang; and in 1874-75 a splendid pier of pitch pine was built at a cost of £8000. Extending from the Castle Rock into the Clyde, it consists of gangway (640 × 15 feet) and pier-head (90 × 25 feet), the river's depth at the extremity of the pier-head being 10 feet at low water, so that steamers can touch at any state of the tide.

St Patrick's collegiate church, founded in 1450 by Isabella, Duchess of Albany, at the end of Broadmeadow, fell into disuse at the Reformation, and now is represented by a single tower arch, removed to Church Street in 1850 to make room for the railway station. The old parish church, at the foot of High Street, a quaint, begallered, cruciform structure, with western spire, was built about 1565, and demolished in 1810. Its successor, completed in 1811 at a cost of £6000, is a handsome edifice, with spire and clock, 1500 sittings, and three stained-glass windows, two of them geometrical designs, and the third (1876) depicting Christ's Sermon on the Mount. A second Established church is now (1882) about to be built in the town; and on the Cardross side is Dalreoch *quoad sacra* church (1873; cost £2000; 620 sittings). Free churches are the North



(1844; rebuilt 1877) and the High (1864; cost £5000; 850 sittings), a fine Gothic building, with a spire of 140 feet. The U.P. church of West Bridgend (1861) has a good organ; another in High Street (1826) was enlarged and decorated in 1874 at a cost of nearly £2700. Other places of worship are a Wesleyan Methodist chapel (1862), a Baptist chapel (1876), a new Evangelical Union chapel (1882), St Patrick's Roman Catholic church (1830; 500 sittings), and St Augustine's Episcopal church (1872-73; 650 sittings), an Early Geometric Pointed edifice, with nave, side-aisles, lofty clerestory, chancel, and 'sticket' steeple, whose cost, inclusive of a parsonage, came to close on £9000, and which has all but superseded the smaller St Luke's (1856). The Academy, College Street public, West Bridgend public, an Episcopal, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 826, 371, 530, 361, and 373 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 485, 533, 314, 221, and 262, and grants of £527, 19s. 6d., £398, 5s. 6d., £271, 14s., £220, 2s. 6d., and £177, 11s. *Apropos* of the schools, the famous novelist, Tobias Smollett (1721-74) here learned the 'rudiments' under Buchanan's vindicator, John Love (1695-1750), who was a native of Dumbarton, as also were the judge, Sir James Smollett of BONHILL (1648-1731), its member for twenty-one years, and Patrick Colquhoun, LL.D. (1745-1820), the well-known statist and metropolitan magistrate. One of its ministers was the Rev. James Oliphant (1734-1818), the 'Auld Light professor' of Burns's *Ordination*.

Constituted a free royal burgh by Alexander II. in 1222, Dumbarton received fresh charters from several of

his successors, all of which were confirmed in 1609 by James VI. It now is governed by a provost, a town-clerk, 3 bailies, a treasurer, a dean of guild, a master of works, and 8 councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) of 1850 was adopted in 1854, and the magistrates and town council are



Seal of Dumbarton.

commissioners of police. An Act was obtained by the magistrates and town council in 1872, empowering them to purchase the old and to erect new gas-works, to improve the water-works, to erect the new pier, and to construct tramways to Alexandria. The police force in 1881 comprised 9 men; and the salary of the superintendent is £150. The sheriff county court is held every Tuesday and Friday during session; the debts recovery court every Friday; the sheriff's ordinary small debt court every Tuesday during session, and occasionally during vacation; and quarter sessions are on the first Tuesday of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. Dumbarton, along with KILMARNOCK, Renfrew, Rutherglen, and Port Glasgow, returns one member to parliament, its municipal and parliamentary constituency numbering 1758 in 1882. The annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £15,004 in 1856, £37,532 in 1875, and £45,898 in 1881-82, when the corporation revenue was £1048, and the harbour revenue £1339 (in 1866, £738). Pop. of royal burgh (1801) 2541, (1811) 3121, (1821) 3481, (1831) 3623, (1841) 4391, (1851) 4590, (1861) 6090; of parl. burgh (1851) 5443, (1861) 8253, (1871) 11,404, (1881) 13,782, of whom 3482 were in Cardross parish. Houses (1881) 2478 inhabited, 40 vacant, 51 building.

The Castle of Dumbarton is situated on an acute peninsula at the left side of the Leven's influx to the Clyde, and consists partly of a mass of rock, partly of

superincumbent buildings. The rock appears to overhang both rivers—huge, mural, weather-worn—for several hundred yards down to their point of confluence. It culminates at 200 feet above sea-level, measures 1 mile in circumference, and figures picturesquely in most of the views of the upper waters of the Firth of Clyde. The rock is of basalt, like Ailsa Craig, the Bass, Stirling Castle Rock, and other single, sharply-outlined heights, that start abruptly from sea or plain. It rises sheer from the low circumjacent level, and stands by itself, without any hills near it. The basalt tends to the prismatic form, being slightly columnar, and in places magnetic; and is all the more curious for protruding through beds of sandstone, nearly a mile distant from any other eruptive formation. The rock towards the summit is cloven by a narrow deep chasm into a double peak, and presents its cloven sides to S and N. The western peak is equal in height to the eastern, but not so broad, and bears the name of Wallace's Seat. The buildings on the rock have differed in extent and form at different times, and do not seem to have ever had any high architectural merit. The entrance, in old times and till a recent period, was on the N side, by a gradually ascending footpath, through a series of gates, which now might be interesting antiquities had they not been sold for old iron. The present entrance is on the S side, through a gateway in a rampart, whence a long flight of steps leads to a battery and the governor's house—a modern white building utterly out of keeping with the character of the place, and used now as the quarter of the married men of the Coast Brigade stationed here. A second, narrower flight leads from the governor's house to the cleft between the two summits, and at one point is overarched by a small structure, alleged to have been the prison of Wallace, but clearly much later than Wallace's day. The barracks, the armoury, the Duke of York's battery, and the water tank stand in the cleft of the rock, and a steep winding stair conducts thence to the top of the western summit, which is surmounted by a flagstaff, and retains vestiges of a small circular building, variously pronounced a windmill, a Roman fort, and a Roman pharos. The barracks contain accommodation for only 150 men, and the armoury has lost its 1500 stand of arms since the Crimean war; while the batteries, though capable of mounting 16 guns, would be of little avail for defensive purposes, and at best could only serve to rake the channel of the Clyde. The castle, too, can be fully commanded by artillery from the brow of Dumbuck (547 feet), 1 mile to the E, so that ever since the invention of gunpowder it has been rendered unavailable for its original purposes, but it is maintained as a national fortress, in terms of the Articles of Union. Nor is it undeserving of good maintenance, for, besides forming a noble feature in a most noble landscape, it commands from its western summit three distant prospects—each different, and each of singular beauty. The first up the Clyde towards Glasgow—Dunglass Castle on its promontory, Erskine House opposite, with boats, ships, wooded hills, and many buildings; the second down the broadening estuary—Port Glasgow and Greenock, and the mountains that guard the entrance of Loch Long; and the third up the Vale of Leven, away to the dusky summits of Loch Lomond. 'If the grand outline of any one of the views can be seen, it is sufficient recompense for the trouble of climbing the Rock of Dumbarton.' So thought Dorothy Wordsworth, who, with her brother and Coleridge, made that climb, on 24 Aug. 1803 (pp. 57-62 of her *Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874).

Dumbarton has been identified with the Roman naval station *Theodosia*, with Ossian's *Balclutha* ('town on the Clyde'), and with *Urbs Legionis* ('city of the legion'), the scene of Arthur's ninth battle against the heathen Saxons in the beginning of the 6th century. The third identification slightly confirms the first, and itself is strengthened by the town's title of *Castrum Arthuri* in a record of David II. (1367); of the second we are told that, whilst Ossian says of Balclutha, 'The thistle shakes there its lovely head,' the true Scotch thistle,

though really rare in Scotland, does still grow wild on Dumbarton Rock. On this rock (*in alto montis Dumbreten*) the legend of St Monenna, who died in 519, records that, consecrated a virgin by St Patrick, she founded one of her seven Scotch churches. Be this as it may, from the battle of Ardderyd (573) we find the Cumbrian British kingdom of Strathclyde comprising the present counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Dumfries, Ayr, Lanark, Peebles, Renfrew, and Dumbarton; its northern half occupied by the Damnonii, belonging to the Cornish variety of the British race; its first king Rhydderch Hael, Columba's and Kentigern's friend; and its capital the strongly fortified rock on the Clyde's right bank, termed by the Britons *Alcluith* ('height on the Clyde'), and by the Gaelic people *Dumbreatan* ('fort of the Britons'). By the victory in 654 of Osuiu or Osway of Northumbria over Penda of Mercia, the ally of these Britons, the latter became Osuiu's tributaries; but Egfrid's crushing defeat at Dunnichen in 685 restored them to full independence. This lasted down to 756, when a Northumbrian and Pictish army under Eadberct and Angus mac Fergus pressed so hard upon Alclyde, that the place was surrendered after a four months' siege; and four years later we hear of the burning of its fortress, 'which,' says Hill Burton, 'was probably, after the fashion of that day, a large collection of wooden houses, protected by the height of the rock on which it stood, and, where necessary, by embankments.' In 870 Alclyde sustained a second four months' siege, this time by the Vikings, under Olaf the White, Norwegian King of Dublin, who reduced its defenders by famine. Before which siege, with the disorganisation of Northumbria, the whole of the British territory from the Clyde to the Derwent had once more become united under its line of independent kings, claiming Roman descent, the last of whom, Donald, died in 908. Thereon the Britons elected Donald, brother to Constantine, King of Alban; and thus Alclyde became dependent on Alban, till in 1018 its sub-king Owen or Eugenius the Bald was succeeded by Duncan, Malcolm II.'s grandson—the 'gracious Duncan' of *Macbeth*. Malcolm dying in 1034, Duncan succeeded him as King of Scotia, in which Strathclyde thenceforth becomes absorbed. In 1175 the northern portion of the old Cumbrian kingdom, nearly represented by Dumbar-tonshire, was formed by William the Lyon into the earldom of Levenach or LENNOX, and conferred on his brother David. By 1193 this earldom had come into possession of Aluin, the first of a line of Celtic earls, who, down to their extinction in 1425, frequently figure in Dumbarton's history, but who only retained the castle till 1238, from which year onward it was always a royal fortress. As such, during the competition for the Scottish crown (1292), it was delivered up to Edward I. of England, who gave it over to Baliol, on the adjudication in his favour; but from 1296 to 1309 it was held again by the English, with Sir Alexander Monteith for governor. He it was who on 5 Aug. 1305 took Wallace captive at Glasgow, so that likely enough the 'ubiquitous troglodyte' was really for a week a prisoner here, where (as elsewhere) his huge two-handed sword is preserved in the armoury, along with old Lochaber axes and skene-dhus 'from Bannoekburn,' flint pistols, rude pikes, and tattered regimental colours. In 1313, according to our least veracious chroniclers, Bruce, almost single-handed, achieved the capture of Dumbarton Castle. A sort of Guy Fawkes and Bluebeard episode this, with keys and a cellar figuring largely therein—the cellar first full of armed English soldiery, who are overawed by the Monarch, and the traitor Monteith next led to it in fetters, but presently pardoned by the magnanimous Hero. Anyhow, by Bruce the castle was committed to the governorship of Sir Malcolm Fleming of Cumbernauld, whose son was one of the few that escaped from Halidon Hill (1333), when Dumbarton became the rallying-point of the remnant adhering to the boy-king, David II. Sir Robert de Erskine was next appointed governor (1357), and after him Sir John de Dennistoun or Danielstoun. He was succeeded by

his son, Sir Robert, on whose death in 1399 Walter, his brother, the parson of Kincardine O'Neil, forcibly seized the castle, as belonging heritably to his family. He held it till 1402, surrendering it then in the hope of obtaining the vacant see of St Andrews—a hope cut short by his death before the end of the year. In 1425 James Stewart, son of the late Regent Albany, and grandson of the eighth and last Celtic Earl of Lennox, assaulted and burned the town of Dumbarton, and murdered the king's uncle, Sir John Stewart, who held the castle with only thirty-two men. Dumbarton was next besieged in 1481 by the fleet of Edward IV., but was bravely and successfully defended by Sir Andrew Wood of Largo. For the next half century the history of Dumbarton is virtually that of the Stewart Earls of Lennox. Their founder, John, having taken up arms against James IV., the castle was twice besieged in 1489—first by the Earl of Argyll without success, and then by the young king himself, who after a six weeks' leaguer compelled the four sons of Lennox to capitulate. The surprise of the castle one stormy night by John, third Earl (1514), the landing here of Albany from France (1515), the establishment of a French garrison (1516), the interception of a large French subsidy (1543) by Matthew, fourth Earl, Lord Darnley's father, and his design of betraying the fortress to England (1544)—these are events that can merely be glanced at in passing. On 7 Aug. 1548 Queen Mary, then six years old, embarked at Dumbarton for France; in July 1563 she paid a second visit to the castle; and hither her army was marching from Hamilton when its progress was barred at Langside, 13 May 1568. For nearly three years the castle held out for her under its governor, John, fifth Lord Fleming; and the story of how it was taken by escalade on the night of 1 April 1571 deserves to be told with some fulness. Captain Thomas Craufurd of Jordanhill, to whom the attack was entrusted, had long been attached to the house of Lennox. He it was whose evidence was so important regarding the death of Darnley, and who afterwards accused Lethington as one of the murderers, since which time he appears to have resumed the profession of arms. In the enterprise he was assisted by Cunningham, commonly called the Laird of Drumwhassel, one of the bravest and most skilful officers of his time, and he had been fortunate in bribing the assistance of a man named Robertson, who, having once been warden in the castle, knew every crag of the rock, 'where it was best to climb, and where fewest ladders would serve.' With him and a hundred picked men Craufurd set out from Glasgow after sunset. He had sent before him a few light horse to prevent intelligence by stopping all wayfarers, and about midnight he arrived at Dumbuck, within a mile of the castle, where he was joined by Drumwhassel and Captain Hume. Here he explained to the soldiers the hazardous service on which they were engaged, provided them with ropes and scaling ladders, and, advancing quickly and noiselessly, reached the rock, whose summit was fortunately wrapped in a heavy fog, whilst the bottom was clear. But, on the first attempt, all was likely to be lost. The ladders lost their hold while the soldiers were on them; and had the garrison been on the alert, the noise must have inevitably betrayed them. They listened, however, and all was still. Again the ladders were fixed, and, their 'craws' or steel hooks this time catching firmly in the crevices, the leaders gained a small out-jutting ledge, where an ash tree had struck its roots. Fixing the ropes to its branches, they speedily towed up the rest of their comrades. They were still, however, fourscore fathoms from the wall. They had reached but the middle of the rock, day was breaking, and when, for the second time, they planted their ladders, a singular impediment occurred. One of the soldiers in ascending was seized with a fit, in which he convulsively grasped the steps so firmly, that no one could either pass him or unloose his hold. But Craufurd's presence of mind suggested a ready expedient; he tied him to the ladder and turned it round, so the passage was once more free. They were

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now at the bottom of the wall, where the footing was narrow and precarious; but once more fixing their ladders in the copestone, Alexander Ramsay, Craufurd's ensign, and two other soldiers, stole up, and though at once discovered by a sentinel, leapt down and slew him, sustaining the attack of three of the guard till they were joined by Craufurd and the rest. Their weight and struggles to surmount it brought the wall down with a run, and afforded an open breach, through which they rushed in shouting, 'A Darnley, a Darnley!' Craufurd's watchword, given evidently from affection to his hapless master, the murdered king. According to Dr Hill Burton, the point thus gained was the top of the western peak, the ascent being made to the left of the present entrance; and from this vantage-ground the assailants now turned the cannon on the garrison, who, panic-struck, attempted no resistance. Fleming, the governor, from long familiarity with the rock, managed to escape down the face of an almost perpendicular gully, and, passing through a postern which opened upon the Clyde, threw himself into a fishing-boat, and so passed over to Argyllshire. In this achievement the assailants lost not a man, and of the garrison only four were slain. In the castle were taken prisoner John Hamilton, Archbishop of St Andrews, who was found with mail shirt and steel cap on, Verac, the French ambassador, Fleming of Boghall, and John Hall, an English gentleman, who had fled to Scotland after Dacre's rebellion. Lady Fleming, the wife of the governor, was also taken, and treated by the Regent courteously, being suffered to go free, and carry off with her her plate and furniture. But Hamilton, the primate, was instantly brought to trial for the murder of Darnley and Moray, condemned, and hanged and quartered without delay.

In 1581, as a signal and crowning favour, Esmé Stewart, the new-made Duke of Lennox, received the governorship of Dumbarton Castle, one of the three great national fortresses; in 1639 it was seized on a Sunday by the Covenanters, its captain, 'a vigilant gentleman,' attending church with so many of the garrison that, they being taken on their homeward way, the place was defenceless. It was, however, recaptured by the Royalists, to be lost again on 28 Aug. of the following year. Thereafter the castle drops quietly out of history, a visit from Queen Victoria on 7 Aug. 1847 being all that remains to be noticed. Nor of the town is there anything worthier of record than the injury done it by floods of the Leven in 1334, and again in the early years of the 17th century, when the magistrates felt obliged to apply to parliament for aid in constructing bulwarks. A commission of 1607 reported that 'na less nor the sowme of threttie thousand poundis Scottis money was abill to beir out and furneis the necessar charges and expenses in pforming these warkis that are liable to saif the said burgh from utter destructioun.' A grant of 25,000 merks Scots was accordingly made for the purpose by parliament; and, this proving insufficient, a farther sum of 12,000 was afterwards granted by King James. In 1675 Dumbarton gave the title of Earl in the peerage of Scotland to George, third son of the first Marquis of Douglas, but this peerage became extinct at the death of his son about the middle of the 18th century.

The parish of Dumbarton is bounded NW by Bonhill; N by Kilmarnock; NE by Drymen and Killearn in Stirlingshire; SE by Old Kilpatrick; S, for 3 furlongs, by the river Clyde, which separates it from Renfrewshire; and W by the river Leven, dividing it from Cardross. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is 6½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 1½ furlong and 5½ miles; and its area is 8563 acres, of which 98¾ are foreshore and 174 water. The LEVEN winds 4½ miles southward along all the western border, and is joined from the interior by Murroch Burn; whilst Overton Burn, tracing much of the south-eastern boundary, and itself joined by Black Burn, flows direct to the Clyde. The southern and western districts, to the mean distance of 1½ mile from the Leven, present no striking natural

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feature except the Castle Rock, in whose vicinity they lie so little above sea-level as to be sometimes flooded by spring tides. From this low valley the surface rises north-eastward to Auchenreoch and Dumbarton Muirs, attaining 895 feet at Knockshanoch, 1228 at Doughtnot Hill, 1118 at Knockupple, and 892 at Knockvadie. Limestone abounds at Murroch Glen, 2½ miles NNE of the town; red sandstone is quarried on the moors; and an excellent white sandstone occurs at Dalreoch, in Cardross parish. The soil—in a few fields a rich alluvium—in some of the arable tracts is very clayey, in others gravelly, and in most somewhat shallow, yet generally fertile; whilst that of the moors is sparse, and of little value. STRATHLEVEN, on the river Leven opposite Renton, is the chief mansion. Dumbarton is seat of a presbytery in the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £202. Valuation of landward portion (1882) £5108, 5s. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 2541, (1831) 3623, (1861) 6304, (1871) 8933, (1881) 10,837, of whom 538 were in the landward portion.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

The presbytery of Dumbarton comprises the old parishes of Arrochar, Baldernock, Balfron, Bonhill, Buchanan, Cardross, Drymen, Dumbarton, Fintry, Killearn, Kilmarnock, New Kilpatrick, Old Kilpatrick, Luss, Roseneath, Row, and Strathblane; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Alexandria, Clydebank, Craigrownie, Dalreoch, Garelochhead, Helensburgh, Jamestown, Milngavie, and Renton; and the chapelries of Duntocher, Helensburgh-West, and Kilcreggan. Pop. (1871) 56,216, (1881) 70,081, of whom 8971 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dumbarton, with 2 churches at Dumbarton, 2 at Helensburgh, 3 at Renton, and 14 at respectively Alexandria, Arrochar, Baldernock, Bonhill, Bowling, Cardross, Duntocher, Garelochhead, Killearn, Luss, Old Kilpatrick, Roseneath, Shandon, and Strathblane, which 21 churches together had 4262 members in 1881.

See, besides works cited under DUMBARTONSHIRE, John Glen's *History of the Town and Castle of Dumbarton* (Dumb. 1847); William Fraser's *The Lennox* (2 vols., Edinb., 1874); and Donald Macleod's *Castle and Town of Dumbarton* (Dumb. 1877).

Dumbarton and Helensburgh Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Dumbartonshire, a county, partly maritime, but chiefly inland, in the W of Scotland, comprising a main body and a detached district. The main body is bounded N by Perthshire, E by Stirlingshire, SE by Lanarkshire, S by the river Clyde and the upper Firth of Clyde, which divide it from Renfrewshire, and W by Argyllshire. Its eastern boundary, from Island Vow, above Inversnaid, to the mouth of Endrick Water, runs along the middle of Loch Lomond; thence, to the mouth of Catter Burn, is traced by Endrick Water; and, in the extreme SE, for 3 miles above Maryhill, is traced by the river Kelvin. Its western boundary, except for 9¼ miles in the extreme N, is all formed by Loch Long. Its outline bears some resemblance to that of a crescent with the convexity towards the NE. Its length, from N to S, varies between 4¾ and 24¾ miles, its breadth, from E to W, between 1¼ and 18½ miles. The detached district, commencing 4¼ miles E by N of the nearest point of the main body, and 5 NNE of Glasgow, comprises the parishes of Kirkintilloch and Cumbernauld; is bounded N and E by Stirlingshire, S and W by Lanarkshire; and measures 12½ miles in maximum length from W by S to E by N, and 4 in maximum breadth. The area of the entire county is 270 square miles or 172,677 acres, of which 3814 are foreshore and 14,312½ water, whilst 19,030 belong to the detached district.

All the northern or ARROCHAR district of the county, lying partly around the head of Loch Lomond, partly between that lake and Loch Long, is a group of mountains, intersected by deep glens. Culminating in Ben Vorlich (3092 feet) and Ben Vane (3004), it displays all the most characteristic features of grand, romantic,

beautiful Highland scenery. The central part from Finnart and the middle of Loch Lomond to the hillscreens of the Firth of Clyde, but including the peninsula of Roseneath, is a region varying between the highland and lowland, and exquisitely blends many a feature of sternness and wildness with many of the sweetest loveliness. The lofty hills of Arrochar and Luss, in particular, contrast most strikingly with the wide expanse of the pellucid waves of the queen of lakes, far-famed Loch Lomond. 'Here savage grandeur, in all the towering superiority of uncultivated nature, is seen side by side with the very emblem of peace and tranquillity, an alpine lake, which the winds reach only by stealth.' The southern district, comprising the seaboard of the Clyde, the Vale of Leven, and the tract eastward of that vale to the extremity of the main body of the county, is generally lowland and rich almost to excess with gentle contour and tasteful ornamentation; yet even this is diversified—to some extent broadly occupied—with characters of abruptness and boldness, shown in the shoulders of the Cardross hills, in the mass of Dumbarton Rock, in the brows of Dumbuck and of basaltic ranges northward of it, and in the capriciously escarped, romantic acclivities of the Kilpatrick Hills, which, extending $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from E to W, and attaining a maximum altitude of 1313 feet in Duncomb and Fynloch, contain many rich close scenes, and command some of the finest and most extensive views in Scotland. The detached district is all lowland, and of tame appearance, nowhere exceeding 480 feet above sea-level, yet extends so near the roots of the Campsie Fells as to borrow effects of scenery similar to those which the tracts along the Clyde borrow from the Kilpatrick Hills. No region in Scotland can boast of finer scenery than the county of Dumbarton; and certainly none more varied, or oftener visited and admired by strangers.

Considerably more than one-half of Loch Lomond, and fully two-thirds of the islands in it, belong to Dumbartonshire. Loch Sloy in Arrochar, Lochs Humphrey and Cochno in Old Kilpatrick, Fynloch in Dumbarton, Fannyside Loch in Cumbernauld, and several smaller lakes, have aggregately a considerable area. The river Clyde, from opposite Blythswood to the influx of the Leven, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the southern border; and, like the Firth, onward to the south-western extremity of Roseneath, teems with the vast commercial traffic of Glasgow. The Leven, winding $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles southward from Loch Lomond to the Clyde, bisects the lowland district of the county's main body, and is notable at once for the purity of its waters, the richness of its vale, and the profusion of bleachfields and print-works on its banks. The Endrick, over all its run on the eastern boundary, is a beautiful stream. The Kelvin, though ditch-like where it approaches the main body's south-eastern border, yet at Killermont and Garscube exhibits much exquisite beauty. Allander Water drains most of New Kilpatrick to the Kelvin. The Falloch, Inveruglas, Douglas, Luss, Finlas, Fruin, and other brooks and torrents, with many fine cascades, drain most of the Highland tracts into Loch Lomond. The Kelvin traces most of the northern boundary of the detached district, but everywhere there retains its ditch-like character. The sluggish Luggie drains the western part of the detached district to the Kelvin, and some tiny streamlets drain the eastern part to the Carron. Many beautiful rivulets and burns are in the interior of the main body, running either to the principal rivers, or pursuing independent courses to the Clyde, Gare Loch, or Loch Long. The Forth and Clyde Canal traverses the N border of the detached district, and afterwards passes along the S border of the main body to the Clyde at Bowling Bay. Springs of excellent water are almost everywhere numerous and copious.

The climate is exceedingly various. Some parts of the county, such as the seaboard of the Clyde and the Vale of Leven, are comparatively genial, while other parts, as the pastoral lands of Arrochar and the plateaux of the Kilpatrick Hills, are comparatively severe. Even

small tracts only a few miles distant from one another are so strongly affected by the configuration of the surface as to differ widely in regard to heat, moisture, and the winds. Nowhere in Scotland do heights and hollows act more powerfully on climate, the former in the way of attracting or cooling, the latter in ventilating or warming. Even in places so near and like one another as Keppoch, Camus Easkan, Ardincaple, and Bellretiro, the aggregate rain-fall, as ascertained by gauges all of one construction, was respectively 43.15, 45.5, 50.57, and 52.5. The climate, on the whole, however, is good. There is more moisture, indeed, than in many other parts of Scotland, but the excess is not so much in the quantity that falls as in the length of time it takes to fall; and whatever disadvantage arises from a corresponding excess of cloudiness, seems to be well counter-balanced by the prevalence of the genial W wind during no less than about nine months in the year. Sharp E winds blow in spring, but, even in their sharpest moods, they are not so keen as in the eastern counties, and are much less accompanied with frosty fogs.

The formation consists of mica slate in the N, with dykes of whinstone and greenstone; Lower Silurian towards the S; and Old Red sandstone along the Clyde estuary, where trap rocks of various kinds form Dumbarton Castle Rock and Dumbuck Hill, besides the main bulk of the Kilpatrick Hills. Mica slate, always stratified, often laminated, and generally comprising much mica, much quartz, and very little felspar, forms the greater part of the highest and most striking uplands of the N. The quartz of the mica slate is sometimes so extremely abundant as to render the rock more properly quartzose than micaceous. The mica slate likewise passes occasionally into talc slate, and both the mica slate and the talc slate, between Tarbet and Luss, are intersected by beds of greenstone, felspar, and porphyry. Clay slate is also plentiful in the N, lies generally on the mica slate, is frequently traversed by veins of quartz, abounds with iron pyrites, and is quarried as a roofing slate at Luss and Camstradden. A kind of limestone slate, or a laminated rock strongly charged with lime, occurs in the same tracts as the clay slate. Greywacke, chiefly amorphous, seldom slaty, and often abounding with quartz, commences a little S of Camstradden slate quarry, and forms a large portion of the parishes of Row and Cardross. A bluish-black limestone is frequently associated with the greywacke. Old Red sandstone extends from the lower part of Loch Lomond, through the western part of Bonhill, and through Cardross and Row, to the SW of Roseneath. A yellow sandstone of quite different lithological character from the Old Red sandstone, easily chiseled, but hardening by exposure, occurs at some parts of the seaboard of the Clyde, and extends at intervals and fitfully to Netherton-Garscube. Carboniferous limestone, coal, shale, and small beds of ironstone lie above the sandstones in the eastern wing of the main body of the county, and throughout the detached district; but they aggregately yield a very poor produce compared with that of other Scottish regions of the coal formation, Dumbartonshire's mineral output for 1878 being 210,520 tons of coal and 3000 of fireclay.

The land area of the county is 154,541 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, but was formerly over-estimated at 167,040 acres; and, by a competent agricultural authority, who so over-estimated it, was classified into 6050 acres of deep black loam, 30,970 of clay on a subsoil of till, 25,220 of gravel or gravelly loam, 3750 of green hilly pasture, 99,400 of mountain and moor, 720 of bog, and 930 of isles in Loch Lomond. The rivalry of proprietors in the lowland districts, the demand from the markets of Glasgow and Greenock, the great increase of general local trade, and the new facilities of communication by steamboats and railways, have powerfully stimulated agricultural improvement. Draining, fencing, reclamation, skilful manuring, ameliorated courses of rotation, and the use of better implements, have all been brought largely into play, with the result of greatly enhancing

the value of land and increasing the amount of produce. In 1870 the percentage of the cultivated area was 24·9, in 1881 26·8, viz., 5·8 under corn crops, 2·8 under green crops, 7·7 under clover, etc., and 10·4 under permanent pasture. A great extension of sheep-farming, begun in the early part of the present century, went on vigorously and rapidly in the upland districts; and was accompanied there by the practice of moor-burning, which occasioned such a change on the face of the hills, that tracts formerly brown and heathy are now covered with pasture. The growth of copsewood on lands unfit for tillage or pasture has long been much practised; and, besides being ornamental to the landscape, yields a considerable revenue. In 1872 there were 8388 acres under wood. The cattle, in the upland districts, are of the Highland breeds; in the lowland districts, generally either crosses between these and the Ayrshire, or, on dairy farms or for dairy purposes, pure Ayrshire. The sheep, on the hill districts, are mostly the black-faced; on the low grounds, are generally the Cheviot, with some mixture of English breeds. The native horses are small animals, of intermediate character between the ordinary cart-horse and Highland pony; and with few exceptions are scarcely ever used in field labour. Clydesdale horses, either purchased in the Lanarkshire markets or bred from good stallions, are in common use on the arable farms. Swine, mostly for home use, are kept by almost all the farmers, and by many cottagers. Herds of fallow deer are on Inchmurrin and Inchlonaig in Loch Lomond; and red deer once abounded in the mountain districts, but were long ago exterminated. Bee-keeping is largely carried on, especially at Clynder.

Manufactures struck root in Dumbartonshire in the year 1728, and were greatly stimulated and extended by the formation of good roads, the deepening of the Clyde, the opening of the Forth and Clyde Canal, the introduction of steam navigation, and the opening of successively the Dumbartonshire, the Vale of Leven, the Forth and Clyde, the Dumbarton and Helensburgh, and the Strathendrick railways. They have also derived increase, from demands and facilities for shipbuilding, from the growing increase of summer tourists to Loch Lomond and Loch Long, and from summer residence of multitudes of Glasgow citizens at Helensburgh, Garelochhead, Roseneath, Kilcreggan, Cove, Arrochar, and other places; and they now figure so largely and vigorously as to compete in value with the arts of agriculture. Most of the low tracts of the county, even such as possess no coal within their own limits, have followed Glasgow and tried to rival it in some of its departments of manufacture. The Vale of Leven, in particular, is crowded with bleachfields, printfields, dye-works, and cotton-works, giving employment to thousands. Cotton-printing, cotton-spinning, paper-making, iron-working, shipbuilding, the making of chemicals, and the distilling of whisky are all more or less prominent. The salmon and herring fisheries are also highly important and lucrative. The Forth and Clyde Canal, besides serving for water conveyance, concentrates some trade around its W end at Bowling Bay. The deepening of the Clyde, in addition to its greatly improving the navigation and stimulating commerce, produced the incidental advantage of adding to the county about 600 acres of rich land—the spaces behind the stone walls, formed for confining the tidal current, having rapidly filled up with a fine alluvial deposit, which soon became available first for meadow and next for the plough. The steamboat communication is very ample, including lines up and down Loch Lomond, and connecting all the chief places on the Clyde and on the sea-lochs with Greenock and Glasgow. The railways comprise a continuous line from Helensburgh east-south-eastward through Dumbarton to the south-eastern boundary at the Kelvin, and various other lines and branch lines, which are all linked by junctions into the general railway system of Scotland.

The only royal burgh is Dumbarton. The other towns are Helensburgh, Kirkintilloch, Alexandria, Bonhill, Renton, and Cumbernauld. The chief villages are Arrochar, Balloch, Bowling Bay, Cardross, Clyde-

bank, Condorrat, Cove, Dalmuir, Dalsholm, Dumbuck, Duntocher, Faifley, Gairlochhead, Garscadden, Garscube, Hardgate, Jamestown, Kilcreggan, Knightswood, Little Mill, Luss, Milton, Netherton, New Kilpatrick, Old Kilpatrick, Roseneath, Smithston Rows, Waterside, with parts of Yoker and Lenzie. The principal seats are Arden House, Ardincaple, Ardmore, Ardoch, Auchendennan, Auchentorlie, Auchentoshan, Balloch Castle, Balvie, Barmean, Barnhill, Bloomhill, Bonhill Place, Boturich Castle, Cameron House, Camus Eskan, Clobber House, Cockno House, Cowden Hill, Craigrownie, Cumbernauld House, Darleith, Dumbuck House, Edinbarnet, Finnart, Garscadden, Garscube, Gartshae House, Glenarubuck, Helenslee, Keppoch, Killermont, Kilmahew, Kilmardinny, Knoxland, Lennoxbank, Roseneath Castle, Rosdhu, Strathleven, Stuckgowan, Tillechewan Castle, Westerton House, and Woodhead. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 153,736 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £325,407, were divided among 2346 landowners, one holding 67,041 acres (rental £12,943), two together 15,979 (£8794), eight 20,221 (£29,970), twelve 17,515 (£24,745), eighteen 12,152 (£15,336), sixty-three 14,737 (£67,632), etc.

The places of worship within the civil county, in 1881, were 17 *quoad civilia* parish churches, 9 *quoad sacra* parish churches, 3 chapels of ease, 21 Free churches, 11 U.P. churches, 1 United Original Secession church, 1 Independent chapel, 2 Baptist chapels, 1 Methodist chapel, 1 Evangelical Union chapel, 3 Episcopal churches, and 5 Roman Catholic churches. In Sept. 1880 the county had 50 schools (39 of them public), which, with total accommodation for 11,695 children, had 9729 on the registers and 7171 in average attendance, the certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbering 96, 8, and 87.

The county is governed (1882) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 22 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 109 magistrates. The sheriff court for the county, and the commissary court are held at Dumbarton on every Tuesday and Friday during session; sheriff's small debt courts are held at Dumbarton on every Tuesday during session and occasionally during vacation; at Kirkintilloch, on the first Thursdays of March, June, September, and December; and quarter sessions are held at Dumbarton on the first Tuesdays of March, May, and August, and the last Tuesday of October. The county gaol is at Dumbarton, and has been noticed in our account of that town. The committals for crime, in the annual average of 1841-45, were 77; of 1846-50, 127; of 1851-55, 141; of 1856-60, 87; of 1861-65, 77; of 1865-70, 89; of 1871-75, 50; of 1876-80, 57. The police force of the county, in 1881, excluding 9 men for Dumbarton, comprised 43 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £250. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1880, was 785; convicted, 731; committed for trial, 45; not dealt with, 35. Exclusive of Dumbarton, the county returns a member to parliament (Liberal 1837-41, Lib.-Con. 1841-68, Con. 1868-81), its constituency numbering 3009 in 1882. The annual value of real property, assessed at £71,587 in 1815, was £147,079 in 1843, £272,138 in 1875, and £384,627 in 1882, or, including railways, etc., £458,761, 13s. Pop. (1801) 20,710, (1811) 24,169, (1821) 27,317, (1831) 33,211, (1841) 44,296, (1851) 45,103, (1861) 52,034, (1871) 58,857, (1881) 75,327, of whom 37,311 were males, and 38,016 females. Houses (1881) 14,259 inhabited, 1238 vacant, 191 building.

The registration county takes in a part of New Kilpatrick parish from Stirlingshire, and had, in 1881, a population of 78,176. All the parishes are assessed for the poor, and 9 of them, with 3 in Stirlingshire and 1 in Perthshire, are included in Dumbarton poor law combination. The number of registered poor, during the year ending 14 May 1880, was 1313; of dependants on these, 881; of casual poor, 899; of dependants on these, 773. The receipts for the poor in the same year were £14,408; and the expenditure was £13,790.

The number of pauper lunatics was 148, and the expenditure on their account was £1163, 3s. 6d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 6·7 in 1871, 5·9 in 1876, 5·4 in 1879, and 4·8 in 1880.

The territory now forming Dumbartonshire belonged anciently to the Caledonian Damnonii or Attacotti; was included by the Romans in their province of Vespasiana; and, exclusive of its detached district, was long a main part of the ancient district of Lennox or Levenax. That district included a large part of what is now Stirlingshire, and portions of what are now Perthshire and Renfrewshire. It was constituted a county by William the Lyon, and underwent curtailments after some period in the 13th century, reducing it to the limits of the present main body of Dumbartonshire. The county then changed its name from Lennox to Dumbartonshire; and, in the time of Robert I., had annexed to it its present detached district. It was the scene of many contests between Caledonians and Romans, between Cumbrians and Saxons, between Scots and Picts, between Highland clan and Highland clan, between the caterans and the Lowlanders, between different parties in the several civil wars of Scotland; and made a great figure, especially in the affairs of Antoninus' Wall and those of the Cumbrian or Strathclyde kingdom, in the events of the wars of the succession, and the turmoils of the cateran forays in the time of Rob Roy. Some of the salient points in its history are touched in the account of Dumbarton Castle, and in the article on Lennox. Several cairns and a cromlech still extant, several rude stone coffins, and fire-hollowed canoes found imbedded in the mud of the river close to the castle a few years ago, are memorials of its Caledonian period. A number of old rude forts or entrenchments, particularly in its Highland districts, are memorials of Caledonian, Pictish, and Scandinavian warfare within its limits. Vestiges of Antoninus' Wall, and relics found on the site of that wall along all the N border of its detached district, and along the SE border of its main body onward to the wall's western end at Chapel-hill in the vicinity of Old Kilpatrick village, and an ancient bridge and a sudatorium at Duntocher, are memorials of the Romans. Several objects in Dumbarton Castle, and particularly historical records in connection with the castle, are memorials of the civil wars; a mound in the E end of Cardross parish, not far from Dumbarton town, indicates the last residence or death-place of Robert Bruce; numerous old castles, some scarcely traceable, some existing as ruins, some incorporated with modern buildings, as at Faslane, Balloch, Ardincaple, Dunglass, and Kirkintilloch, are relics of the several periods of the baronial times; and other objects in various parts, particularly in Glenfruin, are memorials of sanguinary conflicts among the clans. See Joseph Irving's *History of Dumbartonshire, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Territorial* (Dumb. 1860); his *Book of Dumbartonshire* (3 vols. 1879); and William Fraser's *Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country* (2 vols., Edinb., 1869).

Dumbartonshire Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Dumbreck, a hill on the mutual boundary of Strathblane and Campsie parishes, SW Stirlingshire, culminating 1½ mile NNE of Strathblane village, and rising to an altitude of 1664 feet above sea-level. It forms part of the western chain of the Lennox Hills; and overhangs Ballagan Glen on the W, and Fin Glen on the E.

Dumbrock, a triangular loch (2 × ¾ furl.) in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, 1 mile SW of Strathblane village.

Dumbuck, a village and a mansion in the W of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire. The village stands near the Clyde, 1¾ mile E by S of Dumbarton; and the neighbouring mansion, Dumbuck House, is the property of John Edward Geils, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1843), who owns 655 acres in the shire, valued at £1209 per annum. Wooded Dumbuck Hill (547 feet), immediately to the N, is a bold basaltic abutment from the south-western extremity of the Kilpatrick Hills, that stoops precipi-

titously to Dumbarton plain. It commands a magnificent prospect from Tinto to Arran, and from the Grampians to Ayrshire; and so much outtops Dumbarton Castle as easily to command it by artillery, yet was occupied with little effect by Prince Charles Edward's forces in the '45.

Dumbulls, an eminence (300 feet) in Forgandenny parish, SE Perthshire, 1 mile SE of Forgandenny village. Low, craggy, and elliptical, it has traces on the crests of its accessible sides of an ancient bulwark, formed of very large granite boulders; and it commands a brilliant view of Lower Strathearn and the Firth of Tay.

Dumcreeff, a handsome mansion, with finely wooded grounds, in Moffat parish, N Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of Moffat Water, 2 miles SE of Moffat town. Owned first by Murrays, then by the future Sir George Clerk of Penicuik, it was the residence about 1785 of John Loudon Macadam, of road-making celebrity, and next of Burns's biographer, Dr James Currie (1756-1805), by whom, a few months before his death, it was sold to Dr John Rogerson (1741-1823), court physician at St Petersburg for close upon fifty years. It now belongs to his great-grandson, Lord Rollo, who holds 7220 acres in the shire, valued at £3044 per annum. See DUNCRUB.

Dumfin, an eminence (200 feet) in Luss parish, Dumbartonshire, on the left bank of Fruin Water, 3 miles ENE of Helensburgh. It takes its name, signifying 'the fort of Fin,' from its legendary connection with Fingal; and it has traces of an ancient fort.

Dumfries, a town and a parish on the SW border of Dumfriesshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a seaport—since the era of railways of little importance—a seat of manufacture, the capital of Dumfriesshire, the assize town for the south-western counties, and practically the metropolis of a great extent of the S of Scotland, the town stands on the left bank of the river Nith, and on the Glasgow and South-Western railway at the junction of the lines to Lockerbie and Portpatrick, by rail being 14½ miles WSW of Lockerbie, 15½ WNW of Annan, 19¼ NE of Castle-Douglas, 80½ ENE of Portpatrick, 42½ SE of Cumnock, 92 SE by S of Glasgow, 39¾ S by W of Edinburgh, 33 WNW of Carlisle, and 333¾ NNW of London. The site is mainly a gentle elevation, nowhere higher than 80 feet above sea-level, partly the low flat ground at its skirts; extends about 1 mile from N to S, parallel to the river; rises steeply from the banks at the N end, and is blocked there by a curve in the river's course; and bears the lines of Castle Street and High Street along its summit. MAXWELLTOWN, along the Kirkcudbrightshire bank of the Nith, directly opposite and nearly of the same length as Dumfries, seems to be rather a part of the town than a suburb, and is partly included in the parliamentary (though not in the royal) burgh. Behind Maxwelltown to the W is Corbelly Hill, a broad-based, round, and finely-outlined elevation, on the summit of which stand a church and convent of the Immaculate Conception, erected in 1881-84, from designs by Messrs Pugin, for Nuns of the Perpetual Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament; whilst a little lower down is a picturesque building, serving the double purpose of an observatory and a museum of natural history and antiquities. The view from the top of this hill is very extensive, and also of great natural beauty—the broad and level valley, for the most part highly cultivated, of the Nith, abounding in mansions, villas, gardens, and nursery grounds; the Moffat and Galloway Hills, with the higher peaks of Queensberry and Criffel; and, over the Solway, the far-away Cumberland mountains. Altogether, the landscape, seen from the top of Corbelly Hill, is not so unlike the plains of Lombardy. Dumfries itself, in architectural structure, relative position, social character, marketing importance, and general influence, holds a high rank among the towns of the kingdom. It is a minor capital, ruling in the S with nearly as much sway as Edinburgh in the E. It has either within itself or in its immediate outskirts an unusually large proportion of educated and wealthy inhabitants, giving evident indication of their presence in the tone and manners;

and is seen at once, by even a passing stranger, to be a place of opulence, taste, and pretension. It has sometimes been called, by its admirers, 'the Queen of the South;' and it was designated by the poet Burns, 'Maggie by the banks o' Nith, a dame wi' pride enouch.' It is the cynosure of the south-western counties; and it sways them alike in the interests of mind, of trade, and of commerce. It has no rival or competitor, none at least that can materially compare with it, between Ayr and Carlisle, or between the Irish Sea and the Lowther Mountains. And even as a town, though other influential towns were not remote, it challenges notice for its terraces and pleasant walks beside the river; for its lines and groups of villas around its outskirts; for its picturesqueness of aspect as seen from many a vantage-ground in the near vicinity; for the spaciousness of its principal streets; and for a certain, curious, pleasing romance in the style and collocation of many of its edifices. It so blends regularity of alignment with irregularity as to be far more fascinating than if it were strictly regular; and it so exhibits its building material, a red-coloured Permian sandstone, now in the full flush of freshness from the quarry, now in worn aspects of erosion by time, as to present a *tout ensemble* of mingled sadness and gaiety.

Three bridges connect Dumfries and Maxwelltown; but only the uppermost one is available for carriages; and this commands a good view of all the riverward features of the burgh and the suburb, stretching partly to the N but chiefly to the S. The space along the Dumfries bank, between the bridges, is a wide street-terrace; the space further down, to a much greater distance, is an expanded or very wide street-terrace, used partly as the cattle market, partly as a timber market, and called the Sands; and the space still further down, opposite the foot of the town and a long way past it, is a broad grassy promenade, fringed along the inner side by a noble umbrageous avenue, and called the Dock. The central streets present an array of fairly well-appointed shops. All the streets are paved, drained, clean, and well-lighted; and outlets on the roads to the N, to the S, and to the E are studded with villas. Yet parts of the town, particularly numerous lanes or closes off High Street, some intersecting lanes from street to street, and portions of the old narrow streets are disagreeable and unwholesome. The Nith contributes much to both salubrity and beauty; approaches, in long winding sweeps, under high banks richly clothed with wood; breaks immediately beyond the lower bridge, over a high caul, built for the water supply of grain mills on the Maxwelltown side; swells into a lake-like expanse above the caul; leaps into rapid current at low tide below it; is driven back by the flow of tide against it; and, both above and below the town, to the extent of several miles, has verdant banks tracked with public roads and footpaths.

The uppermost bridge was built in 1790-94; encountered great difficulties in the erection; cost, with the approaches to it, £4588; and occasioned, for the forming of Buccleuch Street, an additional cost of £1769; and is a structure more substantial than elegant, yet not destitute of beauty. The middle bridge was built in the 13th century by Devorgilla, mother of John Baliol; and for many long generations was held to be second only to London Bridge. It had originally nine arches, and is commonly, but erroneously, said to have had thirteen; suffered, in course of burghal improvements, demolition of about one-third of its length at the Dumfries end; has now only six arches; is ascended, at the Dumfries end, by a flight of steps, so as to be accessible only by foot passengers; and makes a prominent figure both in curious picturesqueness and as a great work of the early mediæval times. The lowermost bridge was opened on the last day of 1875; cost nearly £1800; is an iron suspension structure for pedestrians; measures 203 feet in length and 6½ feet in width; and has sides of trellis work rising 35 feet from the roadway to the finial. The County Buildings stand on the S side of the lower part

of Buccleuch Street; were erected in 1863-66, after designs by David Rhind, of Edinburgh, with aid of £10,418 from Government; are in the Scottish Baronial style, with peaked towers and open Italianised parapets; present an imposing castellated appearance; rise to a height of four stories, including a sunk story; and contain a court-hall with accommodation for 300 persons, and offices or rooms for all departments of the county business. The prison of 1851, adjoining the E end of the County Buildings, is surrounded by a high wall, that greatly disfigures the aspect of the street. This building, not fulfilling the requirements deemed necessary in modern prisons, was condemned; and a new one, with 83 cells, for Dumfries, Wigtown, and Kirkcudbright shires, was opened in August 1883, on the western outskirts of Maxwelltown. The Town-Hall, on the N side of Buccleuch Street, opposite the prison, was originally the spacious chapel or 'tabernacle' erected by Robert Haldane in 1799. Having stood for some years unoccupied after the Haldane collapse, it was purchased in 1814, altered, renovated, and architecturally adorned, to be used as the county courthouse; and, after the opening of the new County Buildings in 1866, was sold for £1020 to the town council. Within it hang portraits of William and Mary of Orange, and Charles, the third Duke of Queensberry; and here is preserved the famous Silver Gun of the Seven Trades, the mimic cannon, 10 inches long, which James VI. presented to the craftsmen in 1617, to be shot for on Kingholm Merse—a custom kept up till 1831. The stack of buildings in the centre of High Street, cleaving it for a brief space into two narrow thoroughfares, contains the old town council room, and is surmounted by a steeple called originally the Tron, but now the Mid Steeple. This steeple was erected in 1707, at a cost of £1500, from designs (not of Inigo Jones, but) of a certain Tobias Bachup of Alloa. It figures prominently, both in the High Street's own range and in every landscape view of the town, but has now a weather-worn and neglected appearance. The Trades Hall, on the E side of High Street opposite the Mid Steeple, was rebuilt in 1804 at a cost of £11,670; and, the trades' corporation privileges having been abolished in 1846, was sold to a merchant in 1847 for £650. The Assembly Rooms stand in George Street, were erected at a comparatively recent period, and are neat and commodious. The Theatre, in Shakespeare Street, built in 1790, and rebuilt and decorated in 1876, was the scene of early efforts of Edmund Kean and Macready. A Doric column to the memory of the third Duke of Queensberry was erected in Queensberry Square in 1804; and an ornamental public fountain (1860) stands in the centre of the lower expansion of High Street.

The railway station stands at the north-eastern extremity of the town; was constructed, in lieu of a previous adjacent one, in 1863; and contains accommodation for the junctions of the lines from Lockerbie and Portpatrick with the Glasgow and South-Western. It includes a fine suite of buildings for offices, waiting-rooms, and hotel; had, till 1876, all its building on the W side of the railway, confronted, along the opposite side, by a broad brilliant parterre; but in 1875-76, preparatory to its becoming the working nexus between the Scottish systems and the English Midland system, underwent great extension and improvement by the erection of a booking-office and other buildings on the E side, the provision of three times the previous amount of accommodation for goods, the construction of new premises for engines and smiths' shops, the formation of a great series of new sidings, the laying down of three new lines of rails, and the opening of a new approach street, so that it is now a station at once handsome, picturesque, and commodious. A viaduct of the Glasgow and North-Western railway crosses the Nith about a mile N of the station; and some other railway works of considerable magnitude are in the vicinity. Most of the banking-offices in the town are neat or handsome edifices, and several of them are of recent erection. The King's Arms Hotel and the Commercial Hotel, on the confronting sides of the lower expansion of High Street, are old and spacious establish-

ments; and the latter was the headquarters of Prince Charles Edward during three days of Dec. 1745. The Queensberry Hotel, near the junction of English Street and High Street, is a recent elegant erection. The Southern Counties Club, in Irish Street, was erected in 1874; is a handsome two-story edifice; and contains an elegant billiard room, 45 feet by 25, and other fine large apartments. Nithsdale woollen factory, at the foot of St Michael Street, overlooking the Dock promenade, was erected in 1858-59; is a vast, massive, turreted edifice, almost palatial in aspect; and has a chimney stalk rising to the height of 174 feet. Troqueur woollen factories, on the Kirkcudbrightshire side of the Nith, almost directly opposite the Nithsdale factory, are two structures of respectively 1866-67 and 1869-70, and more than compete with the Nithsdale factory in both extent of area and grandeur of appearance.

St Michael's Established church stands off the E side of St Michael Street, near the site of its pre-Reformation predecessor. Built in 1744-45, and repewed and renovated in 1869 and 1881, it contains 1250 sittings, and is surmounted by a plain but imposing steeple, 130 feet high. The churchyard around it—a burial-place for upwards of seven centuries—is crowded with obelisks, columns, urns, and other monuments of the dead, computed to number fully 3000, and to have been raised at an aggregate cost of from £30,000 to £100,000. Among them are the mausoleum of the poet Burns, a granite pyramid (1834) to the memory of three martyrs of the Covenant, and over 300 'first-class monuments.' Greyfriars Established church stands on the site of Dumfries Castle, fronting the N end of High Street, and succeeded a previous church on the same site, built in 1727 partly of materials from the ancient castle. Itself erected in 1866-67, after designs by Mr Starforth, of Edinburgh, at a cost of nearly £7000, it is a richly ornamented Gothic edifice, the finest in the burgh, with a beautiful spire 164 feet high. St Mary's Established church, at the N end of English Street, on the site of a 14th century chantry, reared by the widow of Sir Christopher Seton, was built in 1837-39, after designs by John Henderson, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £2400. It also is Gothic, with an open spire formed by flying buttresses, and was renovated and reseated in 1878. The Free church in George Street, built in 1843-44 at a cost of £1400, is a plain mansion-like edifice, containing 984 sittings. The Territorial Free church, at the junction of Shakespeare Street with the foot of High Street, was built in 1864-65 at a cost of £1800, and contains 500 sittings. The U.P. church in Loreburn Street, rebuilt in 1829 at a cost of more than £900, contains 500 sittings. The U.P. church in Buccleuch Street, rebuilt in 1862-63, after designs by Alexander Crombie, at a cost of £2000, is a handsome Gothic edifice, and contains 700 sittings. The U.P. church, in Townhead Street, was built in 1867-68; succeeded a previous church in Queensberry Street, built in 1788; is a handsome edifice; and contains 460 sittings. The Reformed Presbyterian church, on the E side of Irving Street, was built in 1831-32, and interiorly reconstructed in 1866; is a neat building; and contains 650 sittings. The Independent chapel, on the W side of Irving Street, was built in 1835, enlarged in 1862, repewed and renovated in 1880; is a neat structure in the Italian style; and contains 650 sittings. The Wesleyan chapel in Buccleuch Street, at the corner of Castle Street, is a modest edifice, and contains 400 sittings. The Episcopal church of St John's, in Dunbar Terrace, was built in 1867-68, after designs by Slater and Carpenter, of London; is a striking structure in pure First Pointed style, with a tower and spire 120 feet high; and contains 460 sittings. The Catholic Apostolic chapel, in Queen Street, was built in 1865 at a cost of £1000, and is a small building with a towerlet and pinnacle 58 feet high. The Baptist chapel in Newall Terrace, successor to one in Irish Street, is a solid, plain edifice, seated for 420, erected in 1880 at a cost of £1900. The Roman Catholic church of St

Andrew, pro-cathedral of the diocese of Whithorn or Galloway, in Shakespeare Street, near English Street, was built in 1811-13 at a cost of £2600. Romanesque in style with Byzantine features, it received the addition of a fine tower and octagonal spire (1843-58), 147 feet high, of N and S transepts and a domed apse (1871-72); and in 1879 the interior was beautifully decorated with arabesque designs. For all these improvements St Andrew's is indebted to the Maxwells of Terregles, and mainly to the late Hon. Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, a monument to whom was placed in it in 1876. The Roman Catholic schools adjoining the church are excellent buildings with separate departments for boys, girls, and infants. Pupils on roll, 430; average attendance, 360; Government grant, May 1881, £296, 0s. 6d. The Marist Brothers, a R.C. teaching order, a lay association of men, under vows of obedience, poverty, and chastity, have, since 1874, had their head house for the three kingdoms at St Michael's Mount, formerly Laural Bank, a mansion within 5 or 6 acres of ground in a south-eastern suburb. St Michael's Mount is also used as a sanatorium for the invalided brothers of the Order; a Provincial resides; and there is a Novitiate attached. St Joseph's Commercial College, formerly the old infirmary building, altered and enlarged, is a R.C. middle-class boarding school for boys, conducted by these Marist Brothers. About 40 pupils from various parts of the kingdom, and a few foreigners, are instructed in modern languages, mathematics, English, etc.

The Academy or High School, erected in 1802 on the brow of the Nith's steep bank near Greyfriars' church, is surrounded by a playground, 1½ acre in extent, and presents a plain yet imposing appearance. With accommodation for 500 scholars, it gives instruction to boys and girls in classics, modern languages, mathematics, arithmetic, writing, drawing, and all departments of English. Under the school-board, the Academy is conducted by a rector, 3 other masters, 3 assistants, and 1 lady teacher, with endowments amounting to £262, and £48 per annum to keep up fabric from the town. In 1882 there were 281 pupils on the roll. There are several bursaries—1 of £18, 1 of £15, 3 or 4 each of £12, and a number of special prizes, besides 22 bursaries provided for by additional bequests, entitling successful competitors to a free education at the Academy, with use of books. There are 1 private school for boys and 2 ladies' schools, all well attended. There are 3 elementary board schools—Loreburn Street, St Michael Street, and Greensands, of which the two first were erected in 1876 at a cost of £3770 and £2800. With respective accommodation for 500, 400, and 236, the three had a total average attendance of 1064 during 1881.

School fees—Elementary schools,	£639	10	3
Academy,	1510	12	9
School rate,	1182	16	1
Teachers' salaries—Elementary schools,	1467	6	6
Academy,	1660	4	10

The Episcopal school—a small plain building in St David Street—has 130 scholars on the roll, an average attendance of 100, and a government grant of £80. The Industrial school, Burns Street, founded in 1856, with accommodation for 80 boys in 1882, is supported partly by voluntary contribution and partly by government grant. There are also an Industrial Home for destitute and orphan girls, supported by voluntary contribution; and several charitable associations of a minor character. In 1880, a Young Men's Christian Association and a Young Women's do. were established, both having since been fairly well supported. The Mechanics' Institute (1825), near the foot of Irish Street, was built in 1859-61, and is a First Pointed edifice, including a lecture-hall (76 × 58 feet; 46 high), with accommodation for 1000 persons, in which cheap public lectures are delivered during the winter months. Connected with the main building, but facing St Michael Street, stands the antique town-house of the Stewarts of Shambelly, which serves for reading-room and library, and is also the librarian's residence. The Crichton Institution, on a

rising-ground off the public road, 1½ mile SSE of the town, originated in a bequest of over £100,000 by Dr James Crichton of Friars Carse. He had thought of a university; but, owing to the failure of attempts to obtain a charter, his trustees decided to construct a lunatic asylum for affluent patients. As partially built (1835-39), at a cost of fully £50,000, it was to have taken the form of a Greek cross, with central low octagonal tower, but, as completed (1870) at a further outlay of £40,000, it has somewhat departed from the original plan, the whole being now a dignified Italian edifice, one of whose finest features is the magnificent recreation hall. The neighbouring Southern Counties Asylum, for pauper lunatics, was erected in 1848 at a cost of £20,000; it and the Crichton Royal Institution had respectively 359 and 145 inmates in 1881.

The Dumfries parish schools (landward) are Catherinefield, Noblehill and Throghoughton, Kelton and Brownhall combined—three in all. For 1881 the aggregate fees were £187, 5s. 5d.; annual education grant £372, 10s. 6d.; balance from rates £215, 16s. 7d.; teachers' salaries £652, 14s. 11d.; retiring allowances £70.

In 1879, the estate of Hannahfield and Kingholm having fallen to the Queen as *ultima hæres*, that portion of the estate to the south of the town on the river bank, known as Kingholm Merse, has been made over to the corporation—subject to servitude in favour of the War Department—for golf, cricket, and purposes of general sport and recreation. The crown has also granted a gift of £9500 from the estate, in trust, for the improvement of education in the counties of Dumfries and Wigtown and in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright; the trustees to create bursaries and scholarships, open to competition for pupils educated in primary schools, under the condition that successful competitors shall continue their education at secondary schools or at universities. The trustees have now in operation a 'tentative scheme for the Hannahfield bursaries' in the three counties, which is likely to be of great advantage to many deserving students. But the scheme in its present form is thought to be open to objection, and will certainly be referred to the Education Department unless a compromise is arrived at with objecting school-boards.

The Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary stands in a situation similar to that of the Crichton Institution, a little nearer the town; was erected in 1869-71, after designs by Mr Starforth, at a cost of £13,000; has arrangements and appliances on the most approved plans; and is maintained chiefly by legacies, subscriptions, parochial allowances, and annual grants from the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown. The workhouse occupies an airy healthy site to the S of the town; was erected in 1853-54 at a cost of more than £5500; contains accommodation for 127 pauper inmates; serves entirely for the parish of Dumfries; and has commonly from 70 to 80 pauper inmates, maintained at an annual cost of about £600. Morehead's Hospital stands in St Michael Street, opposite St Michael's Church; was founded and endowed, in 1733, by two persons of the name of Morehead; gives lodging and support to poor orphans and aged paupers of both sexes, and pensions to upwards of 40 widows at their own homes; and is maintained, partly by its own funds, partly by subscriptions and donations.

Dumfries is broadly stamped with the name of the poet Burns (1759-96). His term of residence here flashed on the popular mind so vividly as to have been at once and till the present day esteemed an epoch—'the time of Burns.' The places in it associated with his presence outnumber, at least outweigh, those in Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Tarbolton, Mauchline, or Edinburgh. He appeared first in the town on 4 June 1787, and came to it then on invitation to be made an honorary burgess. He became a resident in it, on removal from ELLISLAND, in December 1791. For eighteen months he lived in a house of three small apartments, on the second floor of a tenement on the N side of Bank Street, then called the Wee Vennel. He then removed to a small, self-contained, two-story house

on the S side of a short mean street striking eastward from St Michael Street, in the northern vicinity of St Michael's Church. The street was then called Millbrae or Millbrae-Hole; but, after Burns's death, was designated Burns Street. The house, in the smaller of whose two bedrooms he died on 21 July 1796, was occupied afterwards by his widow down to her death in 1834, and purchased in 1850 by his son, Lieut.-Col. William Nicol Burns. It is now occupied by the master of the adjoining Industrial School, continues to be as much as possible in the same condition as when Burns inhabited it, and, through courtesy of its present occupant, is shown to any respectable stranger. Nearly a hundred of Burns's most popular songs, including 'Auld Langsyne,' 'Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,' 'A man's a man for a' that,' 'O whistle and I'll come to ye, my lad,' 'My love is like a red, red rose,' 'Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,' 'Cauld kail in Aberdeen,' 'Willie Wastle,' 'Auld Rob Morris,' and 'Duncan Gray,' were written by him either in this house or in the house in Bank Street. Many objects, too, in and near the town, and many persons who resided in or near it, are enshrined in his verse. The High School which preceded the present academy was made accessible to his children by a special deed of the Town Council (1793), that put him on the footing of a real freeman. The Antiburgher Church in Loreburn Street, on the site of the present U.P. church there, was frequently attended by him in appreciation of the high excellence of the minister who then served it. The pew which he more regularly occupied in St Michael's Church bore the initials, 'R. B.,' cut with a knife by his own hand; and was sold, at the repairing of the church in 1869, for £5. A window pane of the King's Arms Hotel, on which he scratched an epigram, drew for a long time the attention of both townsmen and strangers. A volume of the *Old Statistical Account of Scotland*, belonging in his time to the public library of which he was a member, was transferred to the mechanics' institute, and bears an original verse of his in his own bold handwriting. Another volume there, a copy of *De Lolme on the British Constitution*, presented by him to the library, contains an autograph of his which was interpreted at the time to indicate seditious sentiments. The Globe Tavern which he used to frequent, and on a window of which he inscribed the quadrain in praise of 'Lovely Polly Stewart' and a new version of 'Coming through the Rye,' retains an old-fashioned chair on which he was wont to sit; and the mere building, situated in a narrow gloomy close off High Street, is hardly less replete with memories of him than is the house in which he lived and died. To the Trades' Hall, already noticed, his coffined corpse was removed on the eve of his public funeral. The matrix of the cast of his skull, taken at the interment of his widow in 1834, continued in the possession of the townsman who took it, and probably is still in safe keeping in the town. His remains were originally buried in the N corner of St Michael's churchyard, with no other monument than a simple slab of freestone* erected by his widow; but, in 1815, were transferred to a vault in a more appropriate part on the SE border, and honoured with a mausoleum, erected by subscription of fifty guineas from the Prince Regent and of various sums from a multitude of admirers. The mausoleum, in the form of a Grecian temple, after a design by Thomas F. Hunt, of London, cost originally £1450, and contains a mural sculpture by Turnerelli, representing the Poetic Genius of Scotland throwing her mantle over Burns, in his rustic dress, at the plough. It is now glazed in the intervals between its pillars, to protect the sculpture from erosion by the weather; and, besides Burns's own remains, covers those of his widow and their five sons. The late William Ewart, M.P., placed a bust of the poet in a niche of the front wall of the Industrial School; and on 6 April 1882 Lord Rosebery unveiled Mrs D. O. Hill's fine marble

* So says Mr M'Dowall, but, according to Dorothy Wordsworth, there was 'no stone to mark the spot' when, on 18 Aug. 1803, with Coleridge and her brother William, she stood beside the 'untimely grave of Burns.' Can it be that here too they were misinformed, as in the case of Rob Roy's grave, noticed under BALQUHIDDER?

statue, on the open space in front of Greyfriars Church. Nearly 10 feet high, it is raised 5 feet from the ground on a pedestal of grey Dalbeattie granite; and represents Burns, resting on an old tree root, in the act of producing one of his deathless lyrics. A collie snuggles to his right foot, and near by lie bonnet, song-book, and shepherd's pipe. See William M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire* (Edinb. 1870).

Dumfries has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, offices of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the Clydesdale, Commercial, National, Royal, and Union Banks, and offices or agencies of 30 insurance companies. Three newspapers are published—the Liberal and Independent *Dumfries Courier* (1809) on Tuesday, the Conservative *Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald* (1835) on Wednesday and Saturday, and the Liberal *Dumfries and Galloway Standard* (1843) also on Wednesday and Saturday. A weekly market of much importance is held every Wednesday for the sale of sheep, cattle, pigs, etc.; and on the same day, in a covered building in Loreburn Street, a sale of butter and eggs is held. Another market of secondary importance is also held on Saturday. Horse fairs are held on a Wednesday of February, either the second day of that month *o. s.* or the Wednesday after it, on the Wednesday before 26 May, on the Wednesday after 17 June *o. s.*, on either 25 Sept. or the Wednesday after, and on the Wednesday before 22 Nov.; pork fairs are held on every Wednesday of January, February, March, November, and December; and eight hiring fairs are held in the course of the year. A sale of cattle on the Sands, at the Wednesday weekly market, dates from 1659; was preceded, from a time long before the Union, by a weekly sale on Monday; drew always large supplies from Dumfriesshire and Galloway for transmission into England; rose progressively to such importance that, during a considerable course of years, so many as about 20,000 head of cattle were annually sold on the Sands to English purchasers; suffered a severe check, partly by the opening of the railways, partly by weekly auction of live stock, partly by other causes; and became so reduced toward 1865, that the number of cattle shown in that year was only 9605. The number sent from the station, in 1859, was 13,975, but in 1866 was only 3470. The sale of sheep, at the weekly markets, seems not to have commenced till about the end of last century; but it increased rapidly in result of the turnip husbandry; and it amounted, during the five years ending in 1866, to the annual average of about 28,000 sheep; yet, like the Sands or market sale of cattle, it was much curtailed by auction sales and private transfer. The number of sheep sent from the station, chiefly to England, in 1859, was 43,932; in 1865, 47,105; in 1881, 60,000. The total sale of cattle and sheep on the Sands, and in the auction marts, in 1866, was 9828 cattle and 47,239 sheep. The sale of pork, in the weekly market on the Sands, for many years prior to 1832, amounted usually to upwards of 700 carcasses in one day, in the busiest part of the year, often to many more, but it also received a severe check by the opening of the railways and by other causes. The number of carcasses shown on the Sands in all 1859, was only 13,550; in 1867, 10,235. The stock sold in the market or at auction in 1881 were, cattle 26,415, sheep 82,327, calves 1352, pigs 1086. The number of horses sold is also very large.

The port of Dumfries is strictly the river Nith, in its run of 14½ miles to the channel of the Solway, but comprises besides all the Scottish side of the Firth, from Sarkfoot to Kirkandrews Bay; and includes, as creeks or sub-ports, Annan, Barlochan, and Kirkcudbright. Its harbourage nearly everywhere is tidal, with great disadvantage from the peculiar 'bore' of the Solway—a sudden rapid breast of water of short duration, followed by hours of total recess, leaving nothing but shallow fresh-water streams across great breadths of foreshore. At Dumfries itself there is no better accommodation than a series of quays, one at Dumfries dock, and three at intervals down to a distance of 5 miles. The naviga-

tion of the Nith was always difficult; but, in years prior to 1834, at a cost of £18,930, it underwent material improvement. A rock which obstructed the channel at Glencaple, 5 miles below the town, was cut away; other obstacles in the river's bed were removed; the landing-places at the river's mouth, and the lighthouse on Southernness flanking the mouth, were put in better condition; a quay at Glencaple, and two quays at Kelton, and near Castledyke, between Glencaple and the town, were constructed. The quay at the town itself was renovated and extended, and embankments and other works, to counteract the devastating effect of the tide's impetuous rush up the river, were formed. The town's harbour, in consequence, became safer for small vessels, accessible to larger vessels than before, and accessible also to coasting steamers; yet, in result of successively the opening of the Glasgow and South-Western railway in 1850, the opening of the Castle-Douglas and Dumfries railway in 1859, the opening of the Lockerbie and Dumfries railway in 1863, the opening of the Silloth railway and wet-dock in 1864, and the opening of the Solway Junction railway in 1869, it has lost an amount of traffic more than equal to all that it previously gained. The revenue from the harbour, in 1831, was a little short of £1100; in 1844, £1212; in 1864, £555; in 1867, £474; in 1881, £332, 7s. 9d. The tonnage belonging to the port and sub-ports, which averaged 8292 during 1840-44, had risen to 15,286 in 1860, but sank to 11,632 in 1866, to 7764 in 1873, and to 3304 on 31 Dec. 1884. In 1884, the tonnage of ships inwards was 31,872; outwards, 29,263. The principal imports are timber, slate, iron, coal, wine, hemp, and tallow; and the principal exports are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, wool, and sandstone. The customs, which averaged £8576 a year during 1840-44, and £11,540 during 1845-49, amounted to £6524 in 1864, to £4986 in 1869, to £4583 in 1874, and (inclusive of duty on British spirits) to £7500 in 1881.

The productive industry of Dumfries, till a recent period, went little beyond ordinary local artisanship, but it is now vigorous and flourishing in various important departments of trade and manufacture. The large number of warehouses and shops bears evidence to a healthy amount of competition among business people, both for the ordinary retail trade, and also for the wholesale supply of numerous county towns and villages. There are two important foundries, one very extensive, for the construction and repair of engines, agricultural machines, implements, etc. The manufacture of hosiery is increasing yearly in importance, and gives employment to a large number of hands in several factories of considerable size. Tanning and currying, and coach-building are also important, and there are many employers of skilled labour, of high standing, in various departments of trade. The manufacture of tweeds was introduced in 1847, and has gone on since then steadily increasing. There are several factories of moderate size, and three of the largest size, the latter now (1882) owned by one firm (Messrs Walter Scott & Sons), and employing a large number of hands.

Constituted a royal burgh by David I. (1124-53), and divided into four wards, Dumfries is governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 22 other councillors. The General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland was adopted prior to 1871; and the magistrates and town councillors act as commissioners of police. The income of the police commissioners arises chiefly from rates, and in 1880-81 amounted to £4619, 19s. 7d. The assize or judiciary court is held twice a year. The sheriff court for the county is



Seal of Dumfries.

held every Tuesday and Friday during session; the sheriff small debt court, and the debts recovery act court, every Tuesday in time of session, and on the same days that ordinary courts are held in vacation. A court of county justices is held in Dumfries every Monday. The water and gas works of the burgh are public property, and are well managed, the rates to consumers steadily diminishing. With Annan, Kirkcudbright, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, Dumfries returns one member to parliament (always a Liberal since 1837); in 1882 its parliamentary constituency numbered 1858, its municipal 1282. Corporation revenue (1867) £1599, (1875) £2360, (1881) £2204. Valuation (1861) £30,028, (1870) £42,860, (1882) £57,713, of which £4344 was in railways. Pop. of royal burgh (1841) 10,069, (1851) 11,107, (1861) 12,313, (1871) 13,710, (1881) 15,759; of parliamentary burgh (1851) 13,166, (1861) 14,023, (1871) 15,435, (1881) 17,090, of whom 9283 were females. Houses in parliamentary burgh (1881) 3642 inhabited, 174 vacant, 17 building.

The name Dumfries was anciently written Dunfres, and is supposed to have been derived from the Gaelic words *dun* and *phreas*, signifying 'a mound covered with copsewood,' or 'a hill-fort among shrubs.' A slight rising-ground on the area now occupied by Greyfriars Church was the site of an ancient fort, afterwards reconstructed into a strong castle; is presumed to have been clothed with copse or natural shrubs; and appears to have given origin to the name. The burgh's armorial bearing was anciently a chevron and three fleur-de-lis, but came to be a winged figure of St Michael, trampling on a dragon and holding a pastoral staff. The motto is, 'A'loreburn'—a word that, during centuries of struggle against invaders, was used as a war-cry to muster the townsmen. The side toward the English border being that whence invasion usually came, a place of rendezvous was appointed there on the banks of a rill called the Lower Burn, nearly in the line of the present Loreburn Street; and when the townsmen were summoned to the gathering, the cry was raised, 'All at the Lower Burn,'—a phrase that passed by elision into the word 'A'loreburn.' A village, which ere the close of the 10th century had sprung up under the shelter of the fort on the copse-covered mound, grew gradually into a town, and was the seat of the judges of Galloway in the reign of William the Lyon, who died in 1214, about which period or a little later it seems to have become a centre of considerable traffic. Streets on the line of the present Friars' Vennel and of the northern part of High Street, with smaller thoroughfares toward Townhead and Loreburn Street, appear to have been its oldest portions; and are supposed to have had, about the middle of the 13th century, nearly 2000 inhabitants. The erection of the old bridge before the middle of the 13th century, together with the high character which that structure originally possessed, indicates distinctly both the importance then attained by the town and the line in which its chief riverward thoroughfare ran; and another structure, erected by the same bountiful lady who erected the bridge, also indicates the position of the nucleus around which the town lay. This was a Minorite or Greyfriars' monastery, situated near the head of Friars' Vennel, where now the Burns Statue stands; and, small though it was, as compared with many abbeys, it seems to have been a goodly First Pointed edifice, comprising an aisled church, a range of cloisters, a refectory, and a dormitory. In 1286 Robert Bruce the Competitor and the Earl of Carrick, his son, with banner displayed assaulted and captured the castle of Dumfries, a royal fortress of the child-queen Margaret, the Maid of Norway; and in the summer of 1300 King Edward I., on his way to the siege of Caerlaverock, seized and garrisoned this castle, and added the high square keep, part of which remained standing till 1719. In the beginning of 1306 the famous Robert Bruce was in London, called thither as King Edward's counsellor, when a warning of peril was sent him by the Duke of Gloucester, his friend—a sum of money and a pair of spurs. The hint was

enough; that day he started for Scotland, his horse shod backwards, that the hoof-prints might throw pursuers off the track. On February the 4th he halted at Dumfries, where the English justiciars were sitting in assize—John Comyn of Badenoch, surnamed the Red, among the throng of barons in attendance. Him Bruce encountered in the church of the Minorites, and, falling into discourse, made the proposal to him: 'Take you my lands, and help me to the throne; or else let me take yours, and I will uphold your claim.' Comyn refused, with talk of allegiance to Edward, and their words waxed hotter and hotter, till, drawing his dagger, Bruce struck a deadly blow, then hurried to his friends, who asked if aught were amiss. 'I must be off,' was the answer, 'for I doubt I have slain the Red Comyn.' 'Doubt!' cried Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, 'I mak sikar;' and, with Sir John de Lindsay, rushing into the church, despatched the wounded renegade outright. A frenzy seized them; they carried the castle by assault; and thus was rekindled the War of Independence. One episode therein was that, in this same year of 1306, Sir Christopher Seton, Bruce's brother-in-law, was hanged by the English at Dumfries, on the Crystal Mount, where his widow afterwards founded a chapel in honour of the Holy Rood.

The town was burned by the English prior to 1448; suffered devastation by them at other periods; and, in 1469, obtained from the Crown all the houses, gardens, revenues, and other property which had belonged to the Grey Friars. It was burned again by the English in 1536, and was then revenged by Lord Maxwell. That nobleman, with a small body of retainers, made an incursion into England, and reduced Penrith to ashes; and either he or some member of his family, mainly with materials from the Greyfriars' monastery, strongly reconstructed Dumfries Castle. Queen Mary, in October 1565, when the town was held by Murray and other disaffected nobles, favourers of the Reformation, marched against it with an army of 18,000 men, at whose approach the leaders of the opposition retreated over the Border. The castle was again taken and the town sacked, in 1570, by the English under Lord Scrope and the Earl of Essex. The townsmen, in 1583, erected a bartizaned, two-storied stronghold, called the New Wark, to serve both as a fortress to resist invasion and as a retreat under discomfiture; and, either about the same time or at an earlier period, they constructed likewise, between the town and Lochar Moss, a rude fortification or extended rampart, called the Warder's Dike. But all vestiges of these works, of the castle, and of the monastery are now extinct.

In 1617 James VI. spent two days at Dumfries in royal state, and was sumptuously entertained at a public banquet. The town shared largely in the disasters that overspread Scotland under Charles I., and still more largely in those of the dark reign of Charles II., when, in November 1666, a fortnight before the battle of Rullion Green, fifty mounted Covenanters and a larger party of peasants on foot here seized Sir James Turner, and, with him, a considerable sum of money. The Cameronians, or those of the Covenanters who resisted the settlement at the Revolution, were comparatively numerous in the surrounding district; and, on 20 Nov. 1706, about 200 of them rode into the town, issued a manifesto against the impending union of Scotland and England, and burned the articles of union at the cross, but did not succeed in precipitating the town into any serious disaster. In October 1715 word was brought to the magistrates that the Jacobite gentry of the neighbourhood had formed a design to surprise the town; and, it being the sacramental fast-day, and the provincial synod being then in session, the clergy mustered their fencible parishioners, so that 'a crowd of stout Whigs flocked in from the surrounding districts and villages, with their broad bonnets and grey hose, some of them mounted on their plough-horses, others on foot.' That very evening they were joined by a strange ally, no other than Simon Fraser, the infamous Lord Lovat, who, with five followers, all armed to the teeth, rode up to the head inn,

en route from London to the North. Hill Burton describes the suspicions aroused by the presence of this large, square-built, peculiar-looking man; how, having shown his credentials, he presently helped to bring in the Marquis of Annandale, beset by the Jacobites under Viscount Kenmore; and how their courteous and partly convivial meeting was interrupted by a rumour of attack, a body of horse having ridden up close to the town.* A party of the townspeople, during the insurrection of 1745, cut off at Lockerbie a detachment of the Highlanders' baggage; and, in consequence, drew upon Dumfries a severer treatment from Prince Charles Edward than was inflicted on any other town of its size. Prince Charles, on his return from England, let loose his mountaineers to live at free quarters in Dumfries; and he levied the excise of the town, and demanded from its authorities a contribution of £2000 and of 1000 pairs of shoes; but, an alarm having reached him that the Duke of Cumberland had mastered the garrison left at Carlisle and was marching rapidly on Dumfries, he hastily broke away northward, accepting for the present £1100 for his required exaction, and taking hostages for the payment of the remainder. The town suffered loss to the amount of about £4000 by his visit, besides the damage caused by the plundering of his troops; but, in acknowledgment of its loyalty to the Crown, and as part compensation for its loss, it afterwards got £2800 from the forfeited estate of Lord Elcho. Later events have mainly been either commercial, political, or social; and, with the exception of a dire visitation of cholera (15 Sept. to 27 Nov. 1832), by which nearly 500 perished, they have left no considerable mark on its annals. It may, however, be noticed that the Highland and Agricultural Society has held its meeting here in 1830, 1837, 1845, 1860, 1870, and 1878. The town, on the whole since 1746, has plentifully participated in the benign effects of peace and enlightenment; and, though moving more slowly than some other towns in the course of aggrandisement, it has been excelled by none in the gratefulness of its progress, and in the steadiness and substantiality of its improvement.

The title Earl of Dumfries, in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1633 on the seventh Baron Crichton of Sanquhar, passed in 1694 to an heiress who married the second son of the first Earl of Stair. Her eldest son, William, who succeeded her in 1742 as fourth Earl of Dumfries and his brother James in 1760 as fourth Earl of Stair, died without issue in 1768, when the former title devolved on his nephew, Patrick Macdowall of Feugh (1726-1803), whose daughter married the eldest son of the first Marquis of Bute; and the title now is borne by her great-grandson, John (b. 1881), son and heir of the present Marquis of Bute. On the town's roll of fame are the following eminent natives or residents, the former distinguished by an asterisk:—The Rev. William Veitch, who was minister of Dumfries during the conflict between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy, and whose biography was written by the Rev. Dr M'Crie; the Rev. Dr Henry Duncan of Ruthwell (1774-1846), author of the *Philosophy of the Seasons*, who started the *Courier*, and founded here the earliest of all savings' banks, and a statue of whom is in front of the Savings' Bank building; *Dr Benjamin Bell (1749-1806), the eminent surgeon; Sir Andrew Halliday (1783-1839), a famous physician, who spent his latter years and died in Dumfries; *Sir John Richardson (1787-1865), the surgeon and naturalist of Sir John Franklin's overland Polar expedition; *Sir James Anderson (b. 1824), the telegraph manager; *Gen. William M'Murdo, C.B. (b. 1819), the son-in-law and favourite officer of Sir Charles Napier, the hero of Scinde; John M'Diarmid (1790-1852), editor of the *Scrap Book*, author of *Sketches from Nature and a Life of Cowper*, and for 35 years the talented conductor of the *Dumfries Courier*; Thomas Aird (1802-76), the well-known poet, and editor of the *Dumfriesshire Herald* from 1835 to 1863; William

M'Dowall (b. 1815), author of the *Man of the Woods* and of the *History of Dumfries*, and editor of the *Dumfries Standard* from 1846; *James Hannay (1827-73), author of *Eustace Conyers, Singleton Fontenoy*, and other works of fiction; *Dr Robert Carruthers (1799-1878), of Inverness, but long connected with Dumfries, the author of a *Life of Pope*, the *Highland Note-Book*, the *Encyclopædia of English Literature*, etc., and of ten *Dumfries Portraits*, which appeared in the *Dumfriesshire Monthly Magazine*, begun in 1821; William Bennet, editor of the three volumes of the *Dumfries Monthly Magazine*, begun in 1825; Allan Cunningham, John Mayne, Robert Anderson, Joseph Train, Robert Malcolmson, Dr Browne, and Dr John Gibson, who contributed largely to these two periodicals; the Rev. William Dunbar, editor of the *Nithsdale Minstrel*, a volume of original poetry published in 1815; William Paterson (1658-1719), the founder of the Bank of England, and the projector of the Darien Expedition; Patrick Miller of Dalswinton (1731-1815), the distinguished inventor and agriculturist; *Robert Thorburn, A.R.A. (b. 1818), the famous miniature painter; Kennedy, the landscape painter; Dunbar and Currie, the sculptors; *James Pagan (1811-70), journalist; *Joseph Irving (b. 1830), historian and annalist; Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), a 'writer of books'; *John Mayne (1759-1846), minor poet and journalist; and not a few besides.

The parish, containing also the villages of Georgetown, Gasstown, and Locharbriggs, with part of the village of Kelton, is bounded NW by Holywood and Kirkmahoe, NE by Tinwald, E by Torthorwald, S by Caerlaverock, and W by Troqueur and Terregles in Kirkcudbrightshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, is 6½ miles; its greatest breadth is 3¼ miles; and its area is 10,200 acres, of which 69½ are foreshore and 98¼ water. The NITH winds 7 miles south-by-eastward along all the boundary with Holywood and Kirkcudbrightshire, and sluggish LOCHAR Water 7½ south-south-eastward along that with Tinwald and Torthorwald. Near Lochthorn, 2½ miles NNE of the town, is a little lake (1¼ × ¾ furl.), which, in time of hard frost, is much frequented by skaters and curlers. A mineral spring, called Crichton's Well, occurs in Lochar Moss; another, a strong chalybeate, on Fountainbleau farm. The picturesque low height of Clumpton rises 2 miles NE of the town; and an undulating low eminence, as formerly noticed, forms chief part of the site of the town, southward of which another low ridge of hills runs nearly parallel to the Nith, at about half a mile's distance, into Caerlaverock; and rises at Trohoughton to 312 feet. The rest of the surface is nearly a dead level, sinking to 40, and rarely exceeding 100, feet. The western face of the ridge, overlooking the Nith, is gently sloping, and highly embellished; but the eastern breaks down in abrupt declivities, presents a bold front and a commanding outline, and forms, about 1¼ mile from the town, two precipitous ledges, called the Maiden Bower Craigs, one of them containing a remarkable cavity, said to have been used by those mythic beings, the Druids, as a sort of 'St Wilfrid's needle,' or ordeal of chastity. A broad belt of Lochar Moss, along the eastern border, continued all sheer morass down into the present century, but now is extensively reclaimed, and partly clothed with verdure or with wood. Permian sandstone is the prevailing rock, and has been largely quarried. The soil, in the SW, is a pretty strong clay; in the flat lands by the Nith, is mostly clay incumbent on gravel; in the N and NE, is a light reddish sandy earth resting on sandstone; and in the E, is either native moss, reclaimed moss, or humus. Nearly four-fifths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, some 350 acres are under wood, and nearly all the rest of the land is capable of remunerative reclamation or culture. An ancient castle of the Comyns stood ¾ mile SSE of the town, on a spot overlooking a beautiful bend of the Nith, and still called Castledykes. A meadow near it bears the name of Kingholm, and may have got that name either by corruption of Comyn's holm or in honour of Robert Bruce. Another meadow, by the riverside

* It is noteworthy that the first book printed at Dumfries was Peter Rae's *History of the Rebellion in Scotland, in Dumfries, Galloway, etc.* (1718).

DUMFRIES HOUSE

northward of the town, is called the Nunholm, from its lying opposite the ancient Benedictine nunnery of Lincluden. This parish is the seat of both a presbytery and a synod, and it is divided ecclesiastically into the three parishes of St Michael, Greyfriars, and St Mary, the value of the two first livings being £436 and £336. Valuation, exclusive of burgh, (1882) £20,877, 18s. 1d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 7288, (1831) 11,606, (1861) 13,523, (1871) 14,841, (1881) 16,839.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 10, 9, 1864-63.

The presbytery of Dumfries comprises the old parishes of Caerlaverock, Colvend, Dumfries-St Michael, Dumfries-Greyfriars, Dunscore, Holywood, Kirkbean, Kirkgunzeon, Kirkmahoe, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, Lochrutton, Newabbey, Terregles, Tinwald, Torthorwald, Troqueer, and Urr, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Dumfries-St Mary, Dalbeattie, and Maxwelltown. Pop. (1871) 38,967, (1881) 41,099, of whom 7072 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dumfries, with 3 churches in Dumfries, 2 at Dunscore, and 12 at Corsock, Dalbeattie, Dalton, Glencaple, Hightae, Irongray, Kirkbean, Kirkmahoe, Kirkpatrick-Durham, Maxwelltown, Newabbey, and Ruthwell, which 17 had together 3216 members in 1881.—The U. P. Synod likewise has a presbytery of Dumfries, with 3 churches in Dumfries, 2 in Sanquhar, and 10 at Burnhead, Castle-Douglas, Dalbeattie, Dalry, Dunscore, Lochmaben, Mainsriddle, Moniaive, Thornhill, and Urr, which together had 2814 members in 1880.

The synod of Dumfries comprises the presbyteries of Dumfries, Lochmaben, Langholm, Annan, and Penpont. Pop. (1871) 94,023, (1881) 96,018, of whom 17,897 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a synod of Dumfries, comprising presbyteries of Dumfries, Lockerbie, and Penpont, and superintending thirty-four congregations, which together had 7256 members in 1881.

See John M'Diarmid's *Picture of Dumfries and its Environs* (Edinb. 1832); William M'Dowall's *History of the Burgh of Dumfries; with Notices of Nithsdale, Annandale, and the Western Border* (Edinb. 1867; 2d ed. 1873); and his *Memorials of St Michael's, the Old Parish Churchyard of Dumfries* (Edinb. 1876).

Dumfries House, a seat of the Marquis of Bute in Old Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the left bank of Lugar Water, 2 miles W of Cumnock town, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Dumfries House station on the Ayr and Cumnock section of the Glasgow and South-Western, this being $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Ayr. Built about 1757 by William Dalrymple, fourth Earl of DUMFRIES, it has a drawing-room hung with very fine old tapestry, said to have been presented by Louis XIV. to one of the former Earls, and stands amid finely wooded grounds that contain the ruins of Terringzean Castle, and extend into Auchinleck parish, on the opposite bank of the Lugar, which here is spanned by an elegant bridge. The Marquis holds 113,734 acres in Ayrshire, valued at £25,263 per annum, including £2506 for minerals.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dumfriesshire, a coast and Border county in the S of Scotland. It is bounded N by Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk shires; NE by Roxburghshire; SE by Cumberland; S by the Solway Firth; SW by Kirkcudbrightshire; and NW by Ayrshire. Its length, from W to E, varies between 21 and $46\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, between 13 and 32 miles; and its area is 1103 square miles or 705,945 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 20,427 are foreshore and 5301 $\frac{1}{2}$ water. Its outline is irregularly ellipsoidal, being indented to the depth of 13 miles by the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, and to the depth of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles by Ettrick Head in Selkirkshire. Its boundary line, over all the W, NW, N, and NE, to the aggregate extent of 120 miles, is mainly mountain watershed; over most of the march with Cumberland, to the aggregate extent of 11 miles, is variously Liddel Water, Esk river, and Sark Water; over all the S, to the extent of 21 miles, is the Solway Firth; along the SW, to the extent of 15 miles, is the river Nith and Cluden Water. The summits on or near the upland boundary line

DUMFRIESSHIRE

include Auchenchain (1271 feet) and Blackcraig (1961) at the Kirkcudbrightshire border; Blacklog (2231), M'Crierick's Cairn (1824), and Halfmerk Hill (1478), at the Ayrshire border; Mount Stuart (1567), Wanlock Dod (1808), Lowther Hill (2377), Well Hill (1987), Wedder Law (2185), and Queensberry (2285), at the Lanarkshire border; Hartfell (2651) and White Coomb (2695), at the Peebleshire border; Herman Law (2014), Andrewhinney (2220), Bodesbeck Law (2173), Capel Fell (2223), Ettrick Pen (2269), Quickningair Hill (1601), and Black Knowe (1481), at the Selkirkshire border; and Stock Hill (1561), Roan Fell (1862), and Watch Hill (1642), at the Roxburghshire border.

All the northern part of the county is prevalently upland. Mountains or high hills, with similar altitudes to those on the boundary line, and intersected with only a small aggregate of glens or vales, occupy all the north-western, the northern, and the north-eastern border to a mean breadth of 7 or 8 miles; and spurs or prolongations of them strike south-eastward, southward, and south-westward, to lengths of from 2 or 3 to 7 or 8 miles, sometimes shooting into summits nearly as high as those on the borders, but generally sinking into low hills, and separated from one another by broadening vales. These uplands constitute a large and prominent portion of the Southern Highlands of Scotland; but they differ much, in both segregation and contour, from the upland masses of most of the Northern Highlands. Few or none of the mountains have the ridgy elongations, the rugged, craggy outlines, or the towering peaked summits so common in Argyll, Perth, Inverness, and Ross shires; but almost all of them, whether on the borders or in the interior, lie adjoined in groups, rise from narrow bases over rounded shoulders, and have summits variously domical, conical, and tabular or flat. Three of the most remarkable of the interior heights are Cairnkinna (1813 feet) in Penpont, Langholm Hill (1161) in the vicinity of Langholm, and Brunsworth Hill (920) in the NE of Hoddam, all three having forms of peculiar character, quite in contrast to those prevailing in the Northern Highlands. The region southward of the uplands breaks into three great valleys or basins, traversed by the rivers Nith, Annan, and Esk; and is intersected, between the Nith and the Annan, to the extent of about 7 miles southward from the vicinity of Amisfield, by the range of the Tinwald, Torthorwald, and Mouswald Hills, with curved outlines, cultivated surfaces, and altitudes of from 500 to 800 feet above sea-level, and commanding gorgeous, extensive, diversified prospects. The basins of the Annan and the Esk S of a line drawn from Whinnyrig, past Ecclefechan, Craigsnows, Solway Bank, and Broomholm, to Moorburnhead, cease to be valleys, or are flattened into plains, variegated only by occasional rising-grounds or low hills, either round-backed or obtusely conical. The valley of the Nith also, for 10 miles before it touches the Solway, is in all respects a plain, with exception of a short range of low hills in Dumfries and Caerlaverock parishes and a few unimportant isolated eminences; and the E wing of it, partly going flatly from it to the base of the Tinwald Hills, partly going southward, thence past the small Dumfries and Caerlaverock range to the Solway Firth, is the dead level of Lochar Moss.

The river Nith and one or two of its unimportant and remote tributaries enter Dumfriesshire through openings or gorges in its north-western boundaries, and a small tributary of the Annan enters through a gorge in the N; but all other streams which anywhere traverse the county rise within its own limits. The Nith, from the point of entering it, and the Annan and the Esk, from short distances below the source, draw toward them nearly all the other streams, so as to form the county into three great valleys or basins, but the Nith giving the lower part of the right side of its basin to Kirkcudbrightshire, and the Esk going entirely in its lower part into England. The three rivers all pursue a south-south-easterly course—the Nith in the W, the Annan in the middle, and the Esk in the E; and, with the exception of some small curvings, they flow parallel to

one another, at an average distance of about 12 miles, imposing upon their own and their tributaries' basins the names of respectively Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The streams which run into them are very numerous, yet mostly of short course, of small volume, and remarkable chiefly for the beauty or picturesqueness of the ravines or the dells which they traverse. The chief of those which enter the Nith are, from the W, the Kello, the Euchan, the Scar, the Cairn, and the Cluden; from the E, the Crawick, the Minnick, the Enterkin, the Carron, the Cample, and the Duncow. The chief which enter the Annan are, from the W, the Evan and the Kinmel; from the E, the Moffat, the Wamphray, the Dryfe, the Milk, and the Mein. The chief which enter the Esk are, from the W, the Black Esk and the Wauchope; from the E, the Megget, the Ewes, the Tarras, and the Liddel. Four rivulets, each 10 miles or more in length, have an independent course southward to the Solway—the Lochar and the Cummertrees Pow in the space between the Nith and the Annan; the Kirtle and the Sark in the space between the Annan and the Esk. Several of the tributary streams, like the three main ones, give their names to their own basins—the Moffat, the Dryfe, and the Ewes in particular giving to their basins the names of Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, and Ewesdale. A group of lakes, the largest of them Castle Loch ($6 \times 5\frac{1}{4}$ furl.), lies near Lochmaben; and dark Loch Skene ($6 \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), remarkable for emitting the torrent of the 'Grey Mare's Tail,' lies on the N border at the source of Moffat Water. Pure springs are almost everywhere abundant; chalybeate springs are near Moffat, Annan, and Ruthwell; and sulphureous at Moffat and Closeburn House.

The Geology.—The oldest rocks in Dumfriesshire are of Silurian age, consisting mainly of greywackes, flagstones, and shales, belonging to the upper and lower divisions of that formation. A line drawn from the head of Ewes Water in Eskdale, south-westwards by Lockerbie to Mouswald, marks the boundary between the two divisions, the Lower Silurian rocks being met with to the N of this limit. The members of both series have been much folded; but by means of the lithological characters of the strata, and with the aid of certain fossiliferous bands of shales yielding graptolites, it is possible to determine the order of succession. In the neighbourhood of Moffat the fossiliferous black shales of the lower division are typically developed, where they have been divided into several well-marked zones by means of the graptolites which occur in them in profusion. They are admirably displayed at Dobbs Lynn, near the head of Moffatdale, and in the streams on the S side of the Moffat valley. The Silurian rocks, which now form the great mass of high ground throughout the county, were elevated so as to form a land barrier towards the close of the Silurian period. In the hollows worn out of this ancient tableland, the strata belonging to the Old Red Sandstone, Carboniferous, and Permian periods were deposited. But even these newer palæozoic formations have been so denuded that only isolated fragments remain of what once were more extensive deposits.

Along the county boundary in Upper Nithsdale the representatives of the Lower Old Red Sandstone are met with, where they consist of sandstones and conglomerates, associated with contemporaneous volcanic rocks. They form part of the great belt of Lower Old Red strata stretching from the Braid Hills near Edinburgh into Ayrshire. The Upper Old Red Sandstone, on the other hand, forms a narrow fringe underlying the carboniferous rocks from the county boundary E of the Ewes Water south-westwards by Langholm to Brunswark. At the base they consist of conglomeratic sandstones, the included pebbles having been derived from the waste of the Silurian flagstones and shales. These are overlaid by friable Red sandstones and marls, which pass conformably underneath the zone of volcanic materials which always intervene between them and the overlying Carboniferous strata. The zone of igneous rocks just referred to is specially interesting, as it points to the existence of volcanic action on the S side of the Silurian

tableland at the beginning of the Carboniferous period. The igneous rocks consist mainly of slaggy and amygdaloidal porphyrites, which were spread over the ancient sea bottom as regular lava flows. Brunswark Hill is made up of this igneous material. Some of the volcanic orifices from which the igneous materials were discharged are still to be met with along the watershed between Liddesdale and Teviotdale in the adjacent country of Roxburgh.

The carboniferous rocks are met with in three separate areas:—(1.) in the district lying between Langholm and Ruthwell; (2.) at Closeburn near Thornhill; (3.) in the neighbourhood of Sanquhar. The first of these areas is the most extensive, measuring about 22 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 2 to 7 miles. The strata included in it belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series which forms the lowest subdivision of the Carboniferous formation. The following zones were made out in the course of the geological survey of the district. They are given in descending order:—(7.) Canonbie coals; (6.) Marine Limestone series of Penton, Gilnockie, and Ecclefechan; (5.) Volcanic zone of fine tuff and porphyrite, including about 50 feet of fine shales; (4.) Irvine Burn and Woodcock air sandstones; (3.) Tarras Water-foot Cementstone series; (2.) White sandstones; (1.) Brunswark and Ward Law volcanic rocks.

The recent discovery which has proved so interesting and important was met with in the fine shales of zone (5) and partly in zone (3). Upwards of twenty new species of ganoid fishes were obtained from these beds near Langholm, and out of the sixteen genera to which these species belong five are new to science. Very few of the species are common to the carboniferous rocks of the Lothians, which has an important bearing on the history of that period. Along with the fishes were found about twelve new species of decapod crustaceans and three new species of a new genus of Phyllo-pods. Of special importance is the discovery of four new species of scorpions. Hitherto the occurrence of fossil scorpions in rocks of Carboniferous age has been extremely rare. The specimens recently obtained are admirably preserved, and from a minute examination of them it is evident that they closely resemble their living representatives. The remains of several new plants were also found in the fine shales already referred to.

Within the Silurian area, Carboniferous rocks are met with in the Thornhill and Sanquhar basins. These deposits lie in ancient hollows worn out of the Silurian tableland which date back as far as the Carboniferous period. At Closeburn and Barjarg there are beds of marine limestone associated with sandstones and shales which probably belong to the Calciferous Sandstone series. Again, at the south-eastern limit of the Sanquhar coalfield there are small outliers of the Carboniferous Limestone series, consisting of sandstones, shales, and thin fossiliferous limestones. The latter rapidly thin out, and the true coal measures rest directly on, the Silurian platform. From these facts it would appear that in Upper Nithsdale the Silurian barrier did not sink beneath the sea-level till the latter part of the Carboniferous period, not in fact till the time of the deposition of the coal measures. The Sanquhar coalfield is about 9 miles in length, and from 2 to 4 miles in breadth. It contains several valuable coal seams, and from the general character of the strata it is probable that they are the southern prolongations of the Ayrshire coal measures. Another fact deserves to be mentioned here, which was established in the course of the survey of the county. The Canonbie coal seams do not belong to the true Coal Measures as has hitherto been supposed, but are regularly intercalated with the members of the Calciferous Sandstone series.

The strata next in order are of Permian age which are invariably separated from the Carboniferous rocks by a marked unconformity. Indeed so violent is the unconformity that we find the Permian strata to the E of Lochar Moss stealing across the edges of the Calciferous Sandstone beds till they rest directly on the Silurian rocks.

Permian strata occur in five separate areas—1 at Moffat, 2 at Lochmaben and Corncockle Moor, 3 between Annan and the mouth of the Esk, 4 the Dumfries basin, 5 the Thornhill basin. In addition to these areas there is a small patch of contemporaneous igneous rocks overlying the Sanquhar coalfield, which is believed to be of the same age. In the neighbourhood of Moffat the breccias are evidently an ancient morainic deposit of glacial origin. Several well-striated stones were found in them resembling the scratched stones in ordinary boulder clay. In the red sandstones of Corncockle Moor reptilian footprints have been detected, produced by reptiles moving in a S direction, which led to the witty remark of Dean Buckland 'that even at that early date the migration from Scotland to England had commenced.' Between Annan and Canonbie the strata consist of red sandstones, while in the Dumfries basin the red sandstones of Locharbriggs are overlaid by an alternation of red sandstones and breccias. An interesting feature connected with the Thornhill basin is the occurrence of contemporaneous volcanic rocks at the base of the series. They form a continuous ring round the northern half of the basin cropping out from underneath the breccias and red sandstones. In the Sanquhar basin also there are several 'necks' or volcanic vents filled with agglomerate, which in all likelihood mark the sites from which lavas of Permian age were discharged.

It is interesting to note the proofs of the original extension of the Permian strata over areas from which they have been completely removed by denudation. Some of the Carboniferous strata in the Sanquhar coal-field have been stained red by infiltration of iron oxide, and in the S of the county the Calciferous Sandstone beds overlying the Canonbie coals have been so much reddened as to resemble externally the Permian sandstones. Even on Eskdalemuir the Silurian greywackes have been stained in a similar manner. In these cases the older rocks were buried underneath strata of Permian age from which the percolating water derived the iron oxide.

Within the limits of the county there are intrusive igneous rocks of which the most conspicuous example is the mass of granite on Spango Water, about 5 miles N of Sanquhar. This mass is about 3 miles long, and upwards of 1 mile in breadth. There are also dykes or veins of felstone and basalt. One example of the latter deserves special notice. It has been traced from the Leadhills south-eastwards by Moffat, across Eskdalemuir by Langholm to the English border. In texture it varies from a dolerite to tachylite, which is the glassy form of basalt.

Only a passing allusion can be made to the proofs of glaciation which are so abundant throughout the county. During the period of extreme glaciation the general trend of the ice sheet was SE towards the Solway Firth and the English border. The widespread covering of boulder clay which is now found in the upland valleys and on the low grounds is the relic of this ancient glaciation. But in the valleys draining the main masses of high ground there are numerous moraines deposited by local glaciers. Amongst the finest examples are those round Loch Skene at the head of Moffatdale.

Economic Minerals.—Coal seams occur at Sanquhar and Canonbie, and limestone at Clouseburn, Barjarg, Kelhead, and Harelaw Hill, Liddesdale. Veins of silver and lead ore are met with at Wanlockhead, antimony at Glendinning and Meggat Water. The building stones in greatest demand are the white sandstones of the Carboniferous formation, the Permian red sandstones of Thornhill, Dumfries, Corncockle, and Annan; while in the neighbourhood of Moffat the coarse grits of Silurian age are much used. (B. N. Peach, F.R.S.E., and J. Horne, F.R.S.E., of the Geological Survey of Scotland.)

The soil in the mountain districts is mainly moorish, mostly unsuitable for tillage, and partly irreclaimable; but in places where it has a dry subsoil, is capable of gradual transmutation into loam. The soil, in the lowland districts, is generally of a light nature, incumbent on either rock, gravel, or sand; in Nithsdale and Annan-

dale, is mostly dry; in Eskdale, is generally wet; in some places, where it lies on a retentive subsoil, is cold, and occasions rankness of vegetation; in considerable tracts of the outspread plain, is of a loamy character, rich in vegetable mould; on the gentle slopes of the midland district, is an intermixture of loam with other soils; on the swells or knolls of the valleys, and even of the bogs, is of a gravelly or sandy character; on the margins of streams, is alluvium, or what is here called holm-land, generally poor and shallow in the upland dells, but generally rich and deep in the lowland valleys. Clay, as a soil, seldom occurs, except as mixed with other substances; but, as a subsoil, is extensively found, either white, blue, or red, under the greensward of hills, and beneath soft bogs. Peat-moss exists in great expanses both on the hills and in the vales; and wherever it so lies as to be amenable to drainage, is of such a character as to be convertible into good soil. Sea-silt, or the saline muddy deposit from the waters of the Solway, spreads extensively out from the estuary of the Lochar, and both forms a productive soil in itself, and serves as an effective top-dressing for the adjacent peat-moss. The percentage of cultivated area is 32.5; 27,472 acres are under wood; and little short of two-thirds of the entire county is either pastoral or waste.

Arable farms range mostly between 100 and 150 acres, yet vary from 60 to 800; and sheep-farms range from 300 to 3000 acres. Some farms, chiefly along the mutual border of the upland and the lowland regions, are both pastoral and arable, and are regarded as particularly convenient and remunerative; and these comprise about one-third of the total acreage under rotation of crops. The cattle, for the dairy, are mostly of the Ayrshire breed; for the shambles or for exportation, are mostly of the Galloway breed. The sheep, on the uplands, are either black-faced or Cheviots; in the lowlands are a mixed breed, resulting from crosses of the Cheviots with Leicesters, Southdowns, and Spanish breeds. The draught horses are of the Clydesdale breed. Pigs are raised chiefly for exportation of pork and bacon into England; and they have, for many years, been an object of general attention among both farmers and cotters. The value of the pork produced rose from £500 in 1770 to £12,000 in 1794, to £60,000 in 1812, and to £100,000 in 1867, since which last year it has somewhat fallen off, there being only 10,286 pigs in the county in 1881 against 15,088 in 1877, and 18,612 in 1866.

The commerce of the county is all conducted through DUMFRIES and its sub-ports. Manufactures in hosiery and tweeds have recently become important in Dumfries; but manufactures in other departments, either there or throughout the county, are of comparatively small amount. Hosiery employs many looms in Thornhill, Lochmaben, and other towns and villages; woollen fabrics, of various kinds, are made at Sanquhar and Moffat; ginghams are manufactured at Sanquhar and Annan; muslins, at Kirkconnel; course linens, at Langholm. Weaving, in different departments, employs many hands; artificership, in all the ordinary departments, employs many more; and operations connected with coal and lead-mining employ a few. The energies of the county, as compared with those of other counties, either in Scotland or in England, are not small; but, partly in consequence of dearth of coal, partly for other reasons, they are mainly absorbed in the pursuits and accessories of agriculture; and yet, since at least the commencement of the present century, they have been so spent as to produce an amount of prosperity scarcely, if at all, inferior to what has been realised in other counties. The roads, the fences, the dwelling-houses, the churches, the people's dress, and the people's manners in Dumfriesshire, taken as indices of progress and refinement, will bear comparison with those of any other district in Great Britain. The railways within the county are the Glasgow and South-Western, down Nithsdale, and across the foot of Annandale; the Caledonian, down the entire length of Annandale; the Dumfries and Lockerbie, across the

interior from Dumfries to Lockerbie; the Solway Junction, in the S of Annandale, from the Caledonian near Kirtlebridge to the Solway Firth near Annan; small part of the Castle-Douglas and Dumfries, on the W border of Dumfries parish; and branches of the Hawick and Carlisle section of the North British to Langholm and Gretna.

The *quoad civilia* parishes, inclusive of two which extend slightly into Lanarkshire, amount to 43. The royal burghs are Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar. The burghs of barony are Moffat, Lockerbie, Langholm, Ecclefechan, Thornhill, and Moniaive. The principal villages are Springfield, Eaglesfield, Sunnybrae, Bridekirk, Gasstown, Heathery Row, Hightae, Park, Dunreggan, Rowan Burn, Wanlockhead, Greenbrae, Glencale, Torthorwald, Roucan, Collin, Penpont, Kirkconnel, Kirtlebridge, Waterbeck, Dornock, Cummertrees, Ruthwell, Clarencefield, Mouswald, Closeburn, Holywood, Kelton, Locharbriggs, Amisfield, Dalswinton, Wamphray, Carronbridge, and Crawick Mill. The principal seats are Drumlanrig Castle, Langholm Lodge, Castlemilk, Kinmount, Kinharvey House, Glen Stewart, Tinwald House, Comlongan Castle, Dumcrieff House, Springkell, Jardine Hall, Rockhall, Westerhall, Raehills, Crawfordton, Amisfield House, Closeburn Hall, Dalswinton House, Hoddam Castle, Mossknow, Halleaths, Mount Annan, Craigdarroch, Blackwood House, Murraythwaite, Broomholm, Barjiarg Tower, Speddoch, Dormont, Elshields, Carnsalloch, Conheath, Capenoch, Courance, Glenae, Kirkmichael House, Rammerscales, Craigielands, Corehead, Langshaw, Cove, Maxwelltown House, Warmanbie, Bonshaw, Northfield, Boreland, Broomrig, Cowhill, Portrack, Gribton, Newtonairds, Milnhead, Burnfoot, Lanrick, and Corehead. According to *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), 676,971 acres, with a total gross estimated rental of £595,512, were divided among 4177 landowners, one holding 253,514 acres (rental £97,530), one 64,079 (£27,884), six together 82,759 (£56,690), twelve 81,881 (£59,150), twenty-six 76,576 (£50,977), twenty-eight 36,800 (£26,318), fifty-three 37,505 (£129,105), etc.

The county is governed (1882) by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 11 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, a sheriff-substitute, and 97 magistrates. The principal courts are held at DUMFRIES; and sheriff small-debt courts are held at Annan on the first Tuesday of January, May, and September; at Langholm on the third Saturday of January, May, and September; at Lockerbie on the first Thursday of April, August, and December; at Moffat on the first Friday of April, August, and December; and at Thornhill on the second Thursday of April, August, and December. The police force, in 1881, besides 10 men for Dumfries and 2 for Annan, comprised 35 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £400. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police, in 1880, besides those in Dumfries and Annan, was 785; convicted, 749; committed for trial, 38; not dealt with, 226. The county prison is at Dumfries. The committals for crime, in the yearly average of 1836-40, were 71; of 1841-45, 96; of 1846-50, 209; of 1851-55, 141; of 1856-60, 99; of 1861-65, 50; of 1865-69, 29; of 1871-75, 50; and of 1876-80, 50. The annual value of real property, assessed at £295,621 in 1815, was £319,751 in 1843, £350,636 in 1861, and £572,945 in 1882, including £75,286 for railways. The four royal burghs, together with Kirkcudbright, send one member to parliament, and the rest of the county sends another, and had a constituency of 3469 in 1882. Pop. (1801) 54,597, (1811) 62,960, (1821) 70,878, (1831) 73,770, (1841) 72,830, (1851) 78,123, (1861) 75,878, (1871) 74,808, (1881) 76,124, of whom 35,956 were males. Houses (1881) 15,656 inhabited, 835 vacant, 109 building.

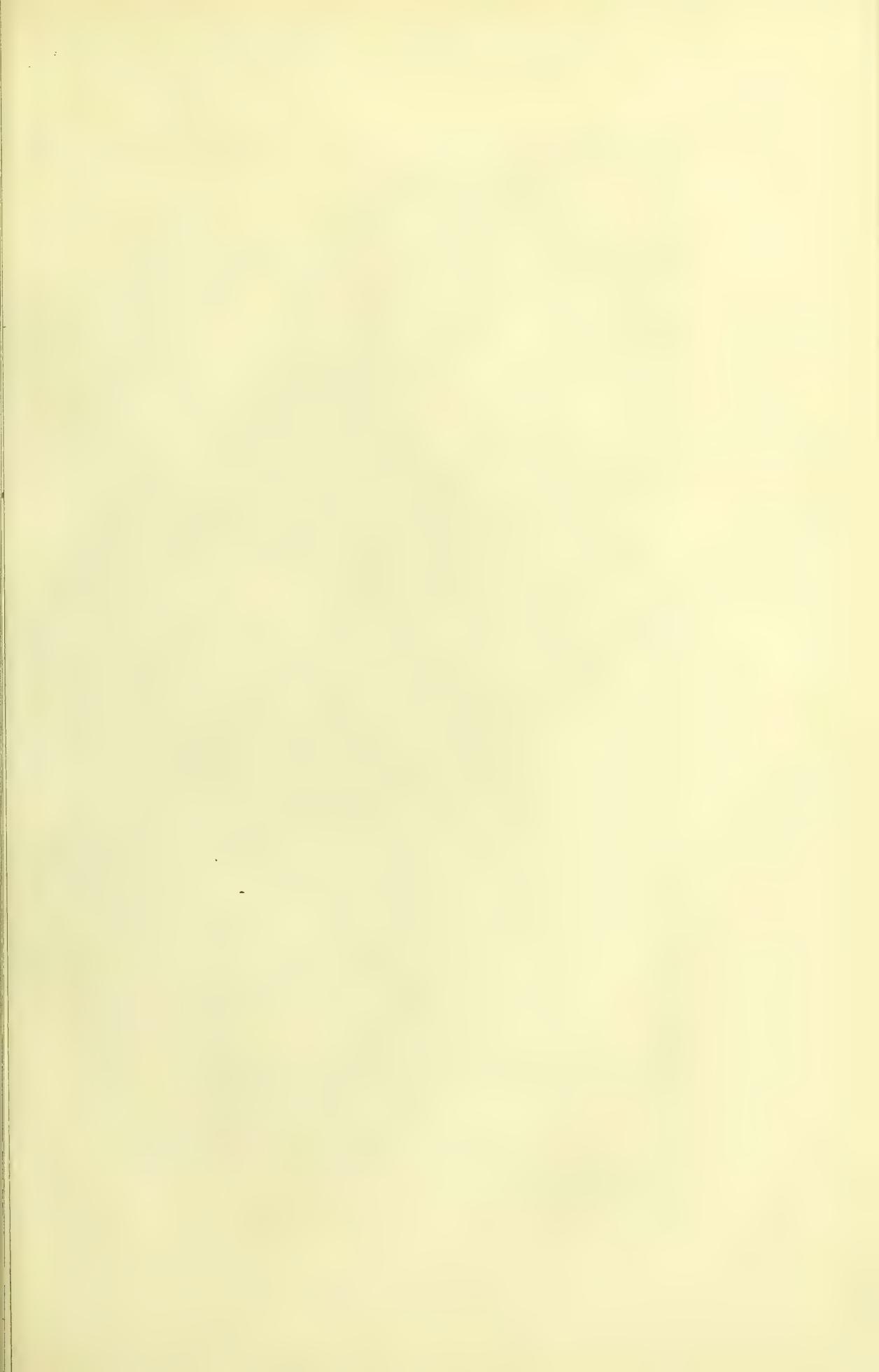
The registration county takes in small parts of Moffat and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes from Lanarkshire; and had, in 1881, a population of 76,151. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. Dumfries parish has a poor-house for itself; and respectively 6 and 9 parishes form the poor-law combinations of Kirkpatrick-Fleming and

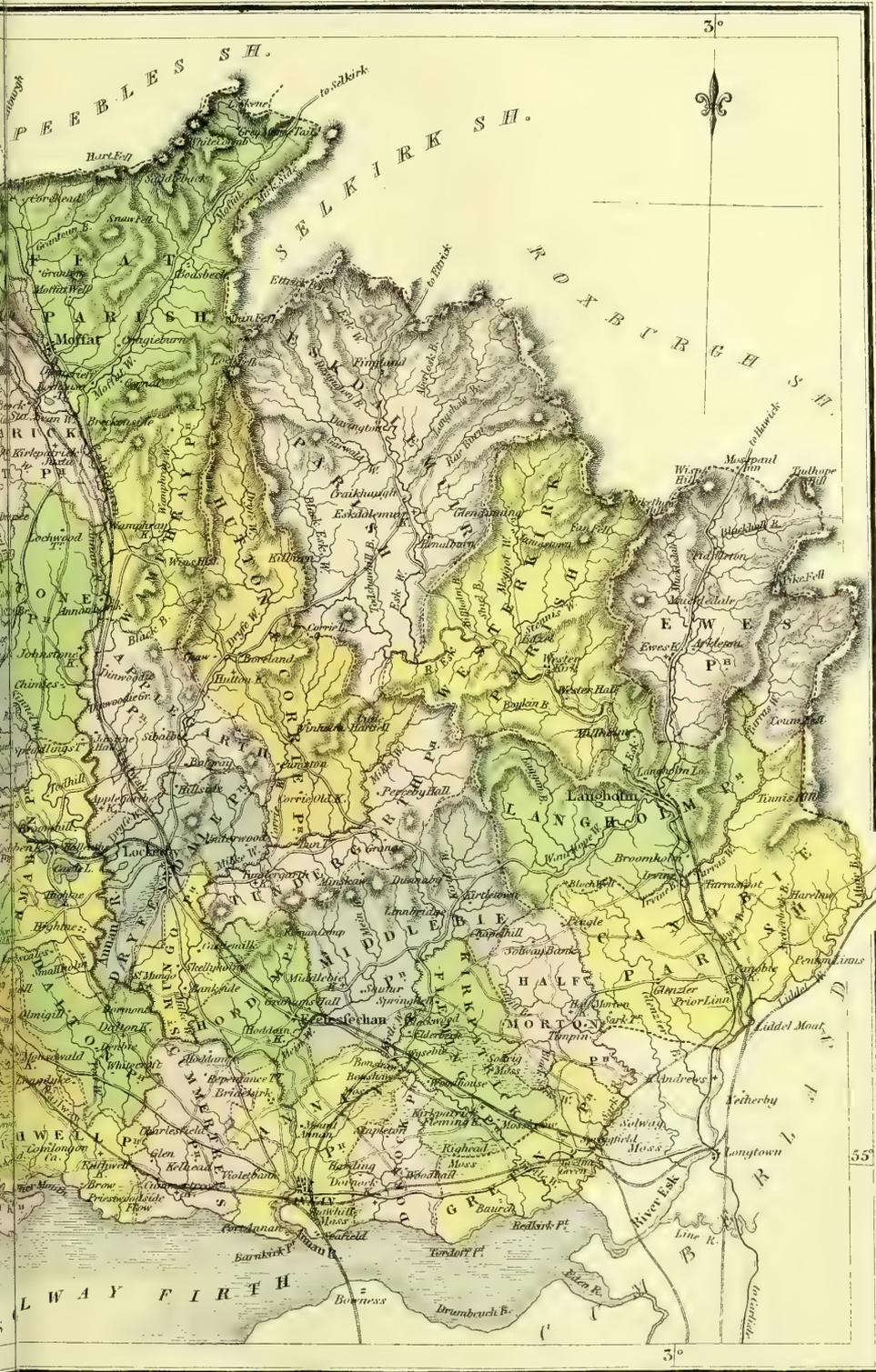
Upper Nithsdale. The number of registered poor, in the year ending 14 May 1880, was 1688; of dependants on these, 872; of casual poor, 1312; of dependants on these, 1007. The receipts for the poor, in that year, were £19,638, 1s. 6³/₄d; and the expenditure was £19,446, 8s. 10d. The number of pauper lunatics was 211, their cost being £3816, 18s. 8d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 15·9 in 1872, 15·7 in 1877, 13·5 in 1879, and 13·8 in 1880.

Dumfriesshire, in the times of Established Episcopacy, formed part of the diocese of Glasgow, and was divided into the deaneries of Nithsdale and Annandale. And now, under Established Presbyterianism, it lies wholly within the province of the synod of Dumfries, but does not constitute all that province. Its parishes are distributed among the presbyteries of Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, Langholm, and Penpont; but those in Dumfries presbytery are conjoined with 12 in Kirkcudbrightshire, those in Langholm presbytery with Castleton in Roxburghshire. In 1882 the places of worship within the county were 49 Established (14,373 communicants in 1878), 27 Free (5882 members in 1881), 22 U.P. (4381 members in 1880), 2 Independent, 4 Evangelical Union, 1 Baptist, 1 Methodist chapel, 3 Episcopal, and 2 Roman Catholic. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1880, the county had 115 schools (96 of them public), which, with accommodation for 15,126 children, had 12,424 on the rolls, and 9709 in average attendance.

The territory now forming Dumfriesshire, together with large part of Galloway, belonged to the Caledonian Selgovæ; passed, after the Roman demission, to the kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde; was much overrun by the Dalriadans, both from the N of Ireland and from Kintyre; rose, for a time, into a condition of rude independence; was subjugated by the Scots or Scoto-Dalriadans after the union of the Scoto-Dalriadan and the Pictavian kingdoms; and was constituted a county or placed under a sheriff by William the Lyon. But, during a considerable period, its sheriffs had direct authority only within Nithsdale, and no more than nominal authority in the other districts. Both Annandale and Eskdale, from the time of David I. till that of Robert Bruce, were under separate or independent baronial jurisdiction; held, in the former, by Robert Bruce's ancestors, in the latter, by various great landowners. The county then consisted of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewartry of Annandale, and the regality of Eskdale; and was cut into three jurisdictions nearly corresponding in their limits to the basins of the three principal rivers. [Bruce, after his accession to the throne, framed measures which issued in a comprehensive hereditary sheriffship; and an Act, passed in the time of George II., adjusted the jurisdiction of the county to the condition in which it now exists.

Great barons, about the time of David I., were proprietors of most of the lands in the county. Donegal, the ancestor of the Edgars, owned great part of Nithsdale, and was called Dunegal of Stranith. The Maccauwells, ancestors of the Maxwells, held the lands of Caerlaverock; the Comyns held the estates of Dalswinton and Duncow, and lands extending thence southward to Castledykes in the southern vicinity of Dumfries; the Bruces, ancestors of the royal Bruce, held Annandale, and resided chiefly at Lochmaben; the Kirkpatricks, the Johnstons, the Carlyles, and the Carnocs held portions of Annandale as retainers of the Bruces; and the Soulises, the Avenels, the Rossedals, and others held Eskdale. The Baliols also, though not proprietary barons of the county itself, but only impinging on it through succession to the lords of Galloway, yet powerfully affected its fortunes. Dumfriesshire, during the wars between the Bruces and the Baliols, was placed betwixt two fires; or, to use a different figure, it nursed at its breasts both of the competitors for the crown; and, from the nature of its position bearing aloft the Bruce in its right arm, and both the Baliol and the Comyn in its left, it was peculiarly exposed to suffering. The successful Bruce, after his victory of Bannockburn, gave the Comyns' manor





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DUMGLOW

of Dalswinton to Walter Stewart, and their manor of Duncow to Robert Boyd; bestowed his own lordship of Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben, on Sir Thomas Randolph, and created him Earl of Moray; and conferred on Sir James Douglas, in addition to the gift of Douglasdale in Lanarkshire, the greater part of Eskdale, and other extensive possessions in Dumfriesshire. The county suffered again, and was once more the chief seat of strife during the conflicts between the Bruces and the Baliols in the time of David II. Nor did it suffer less in degree, while it suffered longer in duration, under the subsequent proceedings of the rebellious Douglases. These haughty barons, 'whose coronet so often counterpoised the crown,' grew so rapidly in at once descent, acquisition, power, and ambition, as practically to become lords-paramount of both Dumfriesshire and Kirkcudbrightshire. Their possessions, at their attainder in 1455, reverted to the Crown, and were in part bestowed on the Earl of March; yet still, through old influence and through action of old retainers and their descendants, continued to give the Douglases a strong hold upon the county, such as enabled them to embroil it in further troubles. The county was invaded, in 1484, by the exiled Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany; and thence, during a century and a half, it appears never to have enjoyed a few years of continuous repose. Even so late as 1607, the martial followers of Lord Maxwell and the Earl of Morton were led out to battle on its soil, in a way to threaten it with desolation; and all onward till the union of the Scottish and the English crowns, marauding forces and invading armies, at only brief intervals of time, overran it from the southern border, and subjected it to pillage, fire, and bloodshed. The county sat down in quietude under James VI., and begun then to wear a dress of social comeliness; but again, during the reign of the Charleses, it was agitated with broils and insurrections; and, in the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, especially in the latter, it was the scene of numerous disasters. The Jacobites were strong in it, and worked so vigorously in the cause of the Chevalier and the Pretender as to draw destruction on their own families. The Maxwells, in particular, were utterly overthrown by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715; and several other great families lost all their possessions and their influence either then or in 1746. The Dukes of Buccleuch, partly through extension of their own proper territories, partly through inheritance of those of the Dukes of Queensberry, are now by far the largest and most influential landowners of the county; and the Marquis of Queensberry and Hope-Johnstone of Annandale hold a high rank.

Caledonian cairns, camps, and hill-forts are numerous in many of the upland districts, particularly on the south-eastern hills; remains of Caledonian stone circles are in the parishes of Gretna, Eskdalemuir, Wamphray, Moffat, and Holywood; Roman stations, Roman camps, or remains of them are at Brunswark, Castle O'er, Raeburnfoot, Torwoodmoor, Trohoughton, Gallaberry, Wardlaw Hill, and Caerlaverock; Roman roads connected the Roman stations with one another, and went up Annandale, and westward thence to Nithsdale. A remarkable antiquity, supposed by some writers to be Anglo-Saxon, by others to be Danish, is in Ruthwell churchyard; old towers are at Amisfield, Lag, Achincass, Rogbill, and Lochwood; and ancient castles, some in high preservation, others utterly dilapidated, are at Caerlaverock, Comlongan, Torthorwald, Closeburn, Morton, Sanquhar, Hoddam, Wauchope, and Langholm. Ancient monasteries were at Dumfries, Caxtonbie, Holywood, and other places; and a fine monastic ruin is still at Lincluden. Vast quantities of ancient coins, medals, weapons, and pieces of defensive armour have been found. Numerous places figure prominently in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*, *Redgauntlet*, and *Abbot*. See, besides works cited under ANNANDALE, CAERLAVEROCK, DRUMLANRIG, DUMFRIES, LOCHMABEN, and MOFFAT, two articles on Dumfriesshire in *Trans. High. and Ag. Soc.*, 1869.

Dumglow. See DRUMGLOW.

DUNAGOIL

Dumgree, an ancient parish in the upper part of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, now divided between Kirkpatrick-Juxta and Johnstone. The larger section of it is within Kirkpatrick-Juxta, and retains there, near the right bank of Kinnel Water, some traces of the ancient church.

Dumphail. See DUNIPHAIL.

Dun, a parish of NE Forfarshire, containing, towards its south-western corner, Bridge of Dun Junction on the main line of the Caledonian, 4 miles E by S of Brechin, 15½ ENE of Forfar, and 5¾ (3½ by road) W by N of Montrose, under which it has a post and railway telegraph office. Bounded N by Logiepert, NE by Montrose, SE by Montrose Basin, S by the river South Esk, dividing it from Maryton, SW by Brechin, and NW by Stracathro, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 3½ miles, an utmost width from N to S of 2¾ miles, and an area of 6030 acres, of which 1586¾ are foreshore and 137½ water. Montrose Basin, over all its connection with the parish, is alternately an ornament and an eyesore—at high-tide a beautiful lagoon, but at ebb a dismal expanse of black and slimy silt. The South Esk, along all the southern border, is a fine stream, abounding with salmon and sea-trout, and it is crossed at Bridge of Dun by a handsome three-arched bridge, built in 1787. A loch called Dun's Dish (4¼ × 1½ furl.) lies at an altitude of 242 feet in the north-western corner, and sends off a burn to the South Esk. The land along the river and the basin is low, flat, and protected by embankments, thence rises gently to the centre of the parish, and thence to the western and north-western borders is somewhat tabular, attaining 230 feet above sea-level near Balnillo, 202 near Dun House, 207 near Glenskinno, 279 in Dun Wood, and 290 near Damside. The soil, on the low flat ground, is a fertile clayey loam; on the ascent thence to the centre is partly light and sandy, partly rich blackish mould; and beyond is first of good quality, next wet and miry. About three-fourths of the entire area are in tillage, and nearly one-sixth is under wood. In Dun, in 1839, was born Alexander Hay Jaap ('H. A. Page'), sub-editor of *Good Words* since 1865; and John Erskine, the Laird of Dun (1508-91), was born at the family seat of Dun. He was a leader of the Reformation party, and at his house in 1555 John Knox preached almost daily, making many converts. David Erskine, Lord Dun (1670-1755), an eminent lawyer, and a staunch upholder of the Episcopalian non-jurors, was also born at Dun House, which, standing 7 furlongs NNE of Bridge of Dun, is now the seat of Augustus Jn. Wm. Hy. Kennedy-Erskine, Esq. (b. 1866; suc. 1870), owner of 1727 acres in the shire, valued at £3571 per annum. The other chief mansion is LANGLEY Park; and the property is mostly divided among four. Dun is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £160. The parish church, 9½ furlongs N by W of Bridge of Dun, was built about 1833, and contains 300 sittings; a public school, with accommodation for 140 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 84, and a grant of £77, 2s. Valuation (1882) £7846, 3s. 6d., plus £2024 for railway. Pop. (1801) 680, (1831) 514, (1861) 552, (1871) 565, (1881) 541.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Dunach, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmore parish, Argyllshire, on the N shore and near the head of salt-water Loch Feochan, 3½ miles S of Oban. It was purchased in 1871 for £16,500 by Neil Macleod Macdonald, Esq. (b. 1836), who holds 463 acres in the shire, valued at £409 per annum.

Dunachton, a barony in Alvie parish, Inverness-shire, 1¼ mile SW of Kincaig station. It passed by marriage, about 1500, from the M'Nivens to the Mackintoshes; and had a castle, burned in 1689, and never rebuilt.

Dunagoil, a headland on the SW coast of the Isle of Bute, 1¼ mile NW of Garroch Head. Rising to a height of 119 feet, and offering to the sea a steep and rugged acclivity, that terminates in a lofty, cavernous cliff, it presents also to the land side a precipitous ascent, difficult of access, and scaleable chiefly by a narrow rugged ledge

at the southern extremity. Its flattish summit, retaining vestiges of an ancient vitrified fort, supposed to be Scandinavian, commands an extensive view along Kilbrannan Sound and the Firth of Clyde.

Dunaidh, a large, high, almost inaccessible rock in Killarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire, near the Mull of Islay. An old castle or fort on it, that seems to have been a place of remarkable strength, is now an utter ruin, without any characters of architectural interest.

Dunain or **Dunean**, an estate, with a mansion, in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 3 miles SW of Inverness town. It anciently had a baronial fortalice; and to the N rises Dunain Hill (940 feet).

Dun Alastair or **Mount Alexander**, a fine modern Scottish Baronial mansion in Fortingall parish, Perthshire, on the left bank of the Tummel, 3 miles E of Kinloch Rannoch, and 17 W of Pitlochry. Its predecessor was the seat of the Struan Robertsons, and it owes much of its ornamental planting to the Jacobite poet-chieftain of Clan Donnachie, Alexander Robertson (1670-1749), the prototype of Scott's 'Baron of Bradwardine.' The present house was built by Gen. Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B. (1788-1866). There is a post and telegraph office of Dun Alastair. See DALCHOSNIE.

Dunamarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunan, a bold promontory (100 feet) on the Atlantic coast of Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, on the northern side of the entrance to Loch Broom, 10½ miles NW of Ullapool.

Dunan-Aula, a tumulus in Craignish parish, Argyllshire, in the valley of Barbreck. It is said to have been formed over the grave of a Danish prince of the name of Olaf or Olaus, who led an invading force into sanguinary battle with the natives on ground in its vicinity; and ¼ mile distant are a number of rude monuments erected in memory of the warriors who fell in the battle.

Dunans, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilmodan parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Glendaruel, 4 miles NNE of Glendaruel House, and 23 NNW of Rothesay.

Dunaskin, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, in Dalmellington parish, Ayrshire, near Waterside station.

Dunaverty, a quadam castle in Southend parish, Argyllshire, on a small bay of its own name, 5 miles E by N of the Mull of Kintyre, and 10½ SSW of Campbeltown. Crowning a steep pyramidal peninsula (95 feet), with cliff descending sheer to the sea, and defended on the land side by a double or triple rampart and a fosse, it appears, both from its site and from its structure, to have been a place of uncommon strength, and commanded the approach to Scotland at the narrowest part of sea between Scotland and Ireland. An early stronghold of the Lords of the Isles, said to have given shelter to Robert Bruce at the ebb of his fortunes, it was captured and garrisoned by James IV. in 1493, and in the following year recaptured by Sir John of Isla, who hanged the governor from the wall, in the sight of the King and the fleet. In 1647 it capitulated to General David Leslie, who put every mother's son of its garrison to the sword, instigated thereto by Mr John Nave, his excellent chaplain, who 'never ceased to tempt him to that bloodshed, yea, and threatened him with the curses befell Saul for sparing the Amalekites.' The castle has been so completely demolished that scarcely a vestige of it now exists.

Dunavour. See DONAVOURD.

Dunbar (Gael. *dun-barr*, 'fort on the point'), a town and a parish on the north-eastern coast of Haddingtonshire. A royal and parliamentary burgh, seaport, and seat of considerable traffic, the town by road is 11 miles ENE of Haddington, and 11¼ ESE of North Berwick, whilst by the North British railway it is 29½ E of Edinburgh, and 28½ NW of Berwick-upon-Tweed. It stands, Carlyle says, 'high and windy, looking down over its herring-boats, over its grim old Castle now much honey-combed,—on one of those projecting rock-promontories with which that shore is niched and vandyked, as far as the eye can reach. A beautiful sea; good land

too, now that the plougher understands his trade; a grim niched barrier of whinstone sheltering it from the chafings and tumbings of the big blue German Ocean. Seaward St Abb's Head, of whinstone, bounds your horizon to the E, not very far off; W, close by, is the deep bay and fishy little village of Belhaven; the gloomy Bass and other rock-islets, and farther the hills of Fife, and foreshadows of the Highlands, are visible as you look seaward. From the bottom of Belhaven Bay to that of the next sea-bight St Abb's-ward, the town and its environs form a peninsula. . . . Landward, as you look from the town of Dunbar, there rises, some short mile off, a dusky continent of barren heath hills, the Lammermuir, where only mountain sheep can be at home.' To which need only be added that the town itself chiefly consists of a spacious High Street and two smaller parallel streets.

At the foot or N end of the High Street stands Dunbar House, within the old park of the castle, exhibiting to the street a large couchant sphinx with extended wings, and to the sea a handsome façade with central circular portico. Built by the Messrs Fall, and thereafter a mansion of the Earl of Lauderdale, it was purchased in 1859 by Government, and converted into a barrack. The park around it, which serves as the parade-ground of the Haddingtonshire militia, contained, till its levelling in 1871-72, two large artificial mounds, supposed to be of prehistoric origin. The castle, founded at an early period of the Christian era, but many times reconstructed in the course of wellnigh a thousand years, bore for a long time prior to the invention of gunpowder the reputation of impregnability, and was one of the grandest fortresses of the Border counties, exerting a powerful influence on the national history down to its demolition in 1568. Its ruins, already grievously dilapidated, were still further reduced by excavations for the Victoria Harbour; but Grose has left us two views, and Miller a full description, of them in their more perfect condition. Of Miller's description the following is a summary:—The castle is founded on a reef of trap rocks, which project into the sea, and, in many places, rise like bastions thrown up by nature to guard these stern remains of feudal grandeur against the force of the waves. The body of the buildings measures 165 feet from E to W, and in places 207 from N to S. The South Battery—by Grose supposed to have been the citadel or keep, and now converted into a fever hospital—is situated on a detached rock, which, 72 feet high, and accessible only on one side, is connected with the main part of the castle by a passage of masonry 69 feet long. The citadel measures 54 feet by 60 within the walls, and in shape is octagonal. Five of the gun-ports, or so-called 'arrow-holes,' remain, and measure 4 feet at the mouth, but only 16 inches at the inner extremity. The buildings are arched, and extend 8 feet from the outer walls, and look into an open quadrangle, whence they derive their light. About the middle of the fortress, part of a wall remains, through which there is a doorway, surmounted with armorial bearings, and leading seemingly to the principal apartments. In the centre are the arms of George, eleventh Earl of Dunbar, who succeeded his father in 1369; and who, besides the earldom of Dunbar and March, inherited from his heroic mother the lordship of Annandale and the Isle of Man. The towers had communication with the sea, and dip low in many places. NE from the front of the castle is a large natural cavern of black stone, supposed to have formed part of the dungeon, which, Pennant observes, 'the assistance of a little art had rendered a secure but infernal prison.' But as it has a communication with a rocky inlet from the sea on the W, it is more likely that it is the dark postern through which Sir Alexander Ramsay and his brave followers entered with a supply of provisions to the besieged in 1339. It was a place also well suited for securing the boats belonging to the garrison. The castle is built of a red stone like that of the neighbouring quarries. Part of the foundation of a fort, which was begun in 1559 for the purpose of accommodating a

French garrison, may be traced, extending 136 feet in front of the castle. This building was, however, interrupted in its progress, and demolished. In the NW part of the ruins is an apartment about 12 feet square, and nearly inaccessible, which tradition designates Queen Mary's Room.

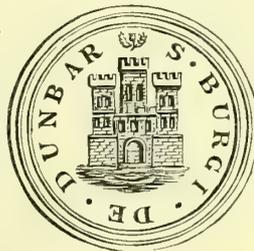
The public buildings include the town-hall, an old edifice; the assembly-rooms (1822), substantial and commodious, but badly situated; the prison, legalised in 1864 for prisoners whose term does not exceed 10 days; the corn exchange (1855); St Catherine's Hall (1872), with ball or concert room, and Masonic, Free Gardeners', and Good Templars' lodges; the custom-house; and the railway station, which, standing on the south-eastern outskirts of the town, occupies part of the site of Oliver Cromwell's camp, and is a large Tudor structure, with accommodations suitable to its position nearly midway between Berwick and Edinburgh. Not far from the station, at the S end of the High Street, stands the parish church, on a spot 65 feet above sea-level—the site of a cruciform collegiate church, which, founded in 1342 and 1392 by Earls Patrick and George for a dean, a vicar-dean, and 8 prebendaries, measured 123 feet from E to W, and 83 feet across the transept. Built in 1819-21, from designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of £6000, the present church is an elegant structure in the Gothic style, with a pinnacled square tower 108 feet high, that commands an extensive view, and serves as a landmark to mariners. The interior, seated for 1800 worshippers, is adorned with two stained-glass windows, erected in 1865 and 1871; whilst immediately behind the pulpit is a superb monument, erected to the memory of George Home, Earl of Dunbar, third son of Alexander Home of Manderston. This nobleman was in great favour with James VI., and, holding successively the offices of high-treasurer of Scotland and chancellor of the exchequer in England, was raised to the peerage in 1605. It was on him that the 'British Solomon' chiefly depended for the restoration of prelacy in Scotland; and, at the parliament held at Perth in 1606, he had the skill to carry through the act for the restoration of the estate of bishops. He died at Whitehall, 29 Jan. 1611, 'not,' says Calderwood, 'without suspicions of poison.' 'His body being embalmed, and put into a coffin of lead, was sent down to Scotland, and with great solemnity interred in the collegiate church of Dunbar, where his executors erected a very noble and magnificent monument of various coloured marble, with a statue as large as life.' The monument is 12 feet broad at the base, and 26 feet high. The Earl is represented, kneeling on a cushion, in the attitude of prayer, with a Bible open before him. He is clad in armour, which is seen under his knight's robes, and on his left arm is the badge of the Order of the Garter. Two knights in armour stand on each side as supporters. Above them are two female figures, Justice and Wisdom, betwixt whom, and immediately above the cupola, Fame sounds her trumpet; while, on the opposite side, Peace, with her olive branch, sheds a laurel wreath on his lordship. Immediately beneath the monument is the vault, wherein the body is deposited in a leaden coffin. Other places of worship are a Free church (1850), 2 U.P. churches, with respectively 700 and 500 sittings, a Wesleyan Methodist chapel, St Anne's Episcopal church, of iron (1876; 170 sittings), and the Roman Catholic church of Our Lady of the Waves (1877; made a separate mission in 1881). The Burgh public school, the Lamer public school, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 289, 325, and 125 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 159, 185, and 32, and grants of £134, 10s., £140, 15s., and £27, 12s.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Co., and the Commercial Bank, 20 insurance agencies, 9 hotels and inns, a British workman public-house, a gas company, a cemetery company, a lifeboat, bowling and golf clubs, masonic, foresters', and Good Templars' lodges, a clothing society, a total abstinence society, etc. A

weekly corn market is held on Tuesday, and fairs are held on the first Tuesday of February (hiring) and on 26 May and 22 Nov. if a Tuesday, otherwise on the Tuesday after. Malting, brewing, fish-curing, boat-building, brickmaking, rope-spinning, iron-founding, and the manufacture of agricultural implements, sailcloth, and artificial manure are carried on. A printing-press was erected in 1795, the earliest in the county; and from it was issued the first Scotch cheap periodical miscellany. Trade has greatly fluctuated, both in quantity and in kind. The port had long a custom-house of its own, with jurisdiction from Gullane Point to the bounds of Berwick, but is now a sub-port of Leith. A whale fishery company was established in 1752, but, having little or no success, was dissolved in 1804. In 1830 six vessels were engaged in timber and grain trade with the Baltic, and 39 in various coasting trade; and in 1839 the vessels belonging to the port were 30 of 1495 tons, in 1851 only 11 of 658 tons, this falling-off of the shipping trade being mainly ascribed to the opening of the North British railway. The small Old Harbour, commenced with a grant of £300 from Cromwell, in 1820 received the addition of a graving-dock, which, proving, however, useless, was long ago filled up. The New or Victoria Harbour, formed in 1844 at a cost of £15,762 by the burgh and the Fishery Board, and repaired in 1880 at a further cost of £2181, covers 5 acres, and is an important haven of refuge for vessels between Leith Roads and the English Tyne. It has a light, visible for 16 miles.

Created a royal burgh by David II. (1329-71), Dunbar is now governed by a provost, 3 bailies, a treasurer, and 7 councillors. It partly adopted the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland prior to 1871; and, with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh, it returns a member to parliament, the parliamentary constituency numbering 463 in 1885, when the annual value of real property within the burgh amounted to £15,093, 11s. 10d., whilst the corporation revenue for 1884 was £741. Pop. (1841) 3013, (1851) 3038, (1861) 3517, (1871) 3320, (1881) 3661. Houses (1881) 810 inhabited, 57 vacant, 6 building.

Dunbar is a place of hoar antiquity. At it in 678—the year of his expulsion from his see—the great St Wilfrid, Bishop of York, was imprisoned by Egfrid; and in 849 it is said to have been burned by Kenneth mac Alpin. In 1072 Gospatric, ex-earl of the Northumbrians, and kinsman to Malcolm Ceanmor, obtained from that king Dunbar with the adjacent territory; and the town's history for 360 years centres mainly around the sea-built castle of his descendants, the Earls of Dunbar and March. Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, who in 1184 wedded a natural daughter of William the Lion, was justiciary of Lothian and keeper of Berwick; and during his tenure of these offices, in 1214, Henry III. invaded Scotland with a powerful army, and, having taken the town and castle of Berwick, next laid siege to the fortress of Dunbar, but finding it impregnable, devastated the country up to the walls of Haddington. A marvellous story is told of Patrick, seventh Earl, who, during the troublous minority of Alexander III., was one of the chiefs of the English faction. Bower, who was born at Haddington 100 years after, relates that, on 11 March 1286, the night preceding King Alexander's death, True Thomas of Erildoun or EARLSTON, arriving at the castle of Dunbar, was jestingly asked by the Earl if the morrow would bring any noteworthy event. Where-to the Rhymour made answer mystically: 'Alas for tomorrow, a day of calamity and misery! Before the twelfth hour shall be heard a blast so vehement as shall exceed those of every former period,—a blast that shall strike the nations with amazement,—shall humble



Seal of Dunbar.

what is proud, and what is fierce shall level with the ground! The sorest wind and tempest that ever was heard of in Scotland! Next day, the Earl and his companions having watched till the ninth hour without observing any unusual appearance in the elements, began to doubt the powers of the seer, and, ordering him into their presence, upbraided him as an impostor, whereto he replied that noon was not yet past. And scarce had the Earl sat down to the board, scarce had the shadow of the dial fallen upon the hour of noon, when a messenger rode furiously up, who, being questioned, cried: 'Tidings I bring, but of a lamentable kind, to be deplored by the whole realm of Scotland! Alas, our renowned King has ended his fair life at Kinghorn!' 'This,' said True Thomas, 'this is the scatheful wind and dreadful tempest which shall blow such calamity and trouble to the whole state of the whole realm of Scotland!'

Patrick, eighth Earl of Dunbar—surnamed Black Beard—succeeded in 1289, and in the same year appeared at the parliament of Brigham as Comes de Marchia (Earl of March or the Merse), being the first of his line so designated. He was one of the ten competitors for the crown of Scotland (1291); and when, in 1296, Edward I. with a powerful army entered Scotland, the Earl of Dunbar took part against his country. His Countess, however, more patriotic than he, delivered the castle over to the leaders of the Scottish army. Edward despatched the Earl of Warrenne with 12,000 men to the siege; whilst the Scots, sensible of the importance of this fortress, whose capture would lay their country open to the enemy, hastened with their main army of 40,000 men, under the Earls of Buchan, Lennox, and Mar, to its relief. Warrenne, undaunted by the superior numbers of the Scots, left part of his army to blockade the castle, and with the rest advanced to meet the foe. The English had to descend into a valley before they could reach the Scots; and as they descended, the Scots, observing some confusion in their ranks, set up a shout of exultation, and, causing their horns to be sounded, rushed down from their position of advantage. But when Warrenne emerged from the glen, and advanced undismayed against their formidable front, the undisciplined troops, after a brief resistance, fled, and were chased with great slaughter as far as Selkirk Forest. Edward, next day, with the main body of the English army, came up to Dunbar, and compelled the garrison to capitulate. So, at least, runs the story, but Dr Hill Burton observes, that 'evidently there was not a great battle, with organised troops and known commanders pitted against each other' (*Hist. Scot.*, ii. 170, ed. 1876). According to Blind Harry, when Wallace first undertook to deliver his country, the Earl of Dunbar refused to attend a meeting of the Estates at Perth. Thereupon Wallace encountered Patrick in a field near Innerwick, where the Earl had assembled 900 of his vassals, and with half that number compelled the traitor, after a terrible conflict, to retreat to Cockburnspath, himself falling back on Dunbar. Patrick now went to Northumberland to crave the aid of the Bishop of Durham; but his ostensible reason, the Minstrel tells us, was 'to bring the Bruce free till his land.' Vessels were immediately sent from the Northumbrian Tyne to blockade Dunbar, and cut off supplies, while the Earl, with 20,000 men, hastened to retake his fortress. In the interim Wallace had repaired to the W in quest of succour, and, returning by Yester, was joined by Hay and a chosen body of cavalry. With 5000 men he marched to the support of Seton, while the Bishop of Durham, who had remained at Norham with Bruce, came to the assistance of Dunbar, and threw himself into an ambushade near Spottmoor. By this unexpected movement Wallace was completely hemmed in, when Seton fortunately came to his relief. The two armies closed in mortal strife. The Scots pushed on so furiously against the Southrons, that they were just about to fly, but Patrick was

'Sa cruel of intent,
That all his host tuk of him hardiment;
Through his awne hand he put mony to pain.'

'The desperate valour of the Wallaces, the Ramsays, and the Grahams was of little avail against the superior force of the English; so that when the ambushade of Bishop Beck appeared, they were on the point of retiring. Dunbar singled out Wallace amidst the throng, and wounded him; but the hero, returning the blow with sevenfold vengeance, clove down Maitland, who had thrown himself between. Wallace's horse was killed beneath him, and he was now on foot dealing destruction to his enemies, when

'Erle Patrick than, that had gret craft in war,
With spears ordand guid Wallace down to bear.'

But 500 resolute warriors rescued their champion, and the war-worn armies were glad to retire. The same night Wallace traversed Lammermuir in quest of the retreating host, while Bishop Beck, Earl Patrick, and Bruce fled to Norham. On his return, the champion, still mindful of the odium attached to his name by the Earl of Dunbar,—

'Passit, with mony awfull men,
On Patrickis land, and waistit wonder fast,
Tuk out guidis, and places doun thai cast;
His steads, sevin, that Mete Hamys was call'd,
Wallace gert break the burly biggings bauld,
Baith in the Merse, and als in Lothiane,
Except Dunbar, standand he leavit nane.'

In 1314 Edward II. of England, after seeing his army annihilated at Bannockburn, fled with a body of horse towards Berwick; but Sir James Douglas, with 80 chosen horsemen, so pressed on the royal fugitive, that he was glad to shelter himself in the castle of Dunbar. Here he was received by Patrick, ninth Earl, 'full gently;' and hence, in a fishing-boat, he coasted along the shore till he reached the towers of Bambrough. After this, the Earl of Dunbar made peace with his cousin, King Robert, and was present at Ayr in May 1315, when the succession to the Crown of Scotland was settled on Bruce's brother. But after the defeat at Halidon Hill (1333), Edward at Berwick once more received the fealty of the Earl of Dunbar with several others of the nobility; and the castle of Dunbar, which had been dismantled and razed to the ground on the approach of the English, was now rebuilt at the Earl's expense, for the purpose of maintaining an English garrison.

In 1339 the castle was again in the sole possession of its lord, and at the service of the Crown of Scotland; and then the Earls of Salisbury and Arundel advanced at the head of a large English host to take it. The Earl of Dunbar was absent in the North; so that the defence of his stronghold devolved upon his Countess, a lady who, from her swarthy complexion, was called Black Agnes, and who was daughter to the great Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray. During the siege, Agnes performed all the duties of a bold and vigilant commander. When the battering engines of the English hurled stones or leaden balls against the battlements, in scorn she would bid a maid wipe off with a clean white handkerchief the marks of the stroke; and when the Earl of Salisbury, with vast labour, brought his sow close to the walls, the Countess cried:—

'Beware, Montagow,
For farrow shall thy sow!'

Whereupon a large fragment of rock was hurled from the battlements, and crushed the sow to pieces, with all the poor little pigs—as Major calls them—who were lurking beneath it. The following is Wyntoun's rhyming narrative of this most memorable siege:—

'Schyre William Montague, that sua
Had tane the siege, in hy gret ma
A mekil and richt stalwart engine,
And up smertly gert dress it; syne
They warpit at the wall great stanes
Baith hard and heavy for the nans,
But that nane merrying to them made,
And alsua when they castyne had,
With a towel, a damiselle
Arrayed jollily and well,
Wippit the wall, that they micht see
To gere them mair annoyed be;

There at the siege well lang they lay,
 But there little vantage got they;
 For when they bykkyne wald, or assail,
 They tint the maist of their travaile.
 And as they bykeryd there a' day,
 Of a great shot I shall you say,
 For that they had of it ferly,
 It here to you rehearse will I.
 William of Spens percit a Blasowne,
 And thro' three faulds of Awbyrchowne,
 And the Actowne through the third ply
 And the arrow in the bodie,
 While of that dynt there dead he lay;
 And then the Montagu gan say;
 "This is ane of my Lady's pinnis."
 Her amouris thus, till my heart rinnis."
 While that the siege was there on this wise
 Men sayis their fell sair juperdyis.
 For Lawrence of Prestoun, that then
 Haldin ane of the wichtest men,
 That was in all Scotland that tide,
 A rout of Inglismen saw ride,
 That seemed gude men and worthy,
 And were arrayed right richly;
 He, with als few folk, as they were,
 On them assembled he there;
 But at the assembling, he was there
 Intil the mouth stricken with a spear,
 While it up in the harnys ran;
 Till a dike he withdrew him than.
 And died; for nae mair live he might.
 His men his death perceived noucht;
 And with their faes faucht stoutly,
 While they them vanquish'd utterly.
 Thus was this guid man brought till end,
 That was richt greatly to commend.
 Of gret wirschipe and gret bownte
 His saul be aye in sattie.

Sir William als of Galstown
 Of Keith, that was of gude renown,
 Met Richard Talbot by the way
 And set him to sa hard assay,
 That to a kirk he gert him gae,
 And close there defence to ma;
 But he assailed there sae fast,
 That him behov'd treat at the last,
 And twa thousand pound to pay,
 And left hostage and went his way.

The Montagu was yet lyand,
 Sieging Dunbare with stalwart hand
 And twa gallies of Genoa had he,
 For till assiege it by the sea,
 And as he thus assieging lay,
 He was set intil hard assay;
 For he had purchased him covyn
 Of ane of them, that were therein,
 That he should leave open the yete,
 And certain term till him then set
 To come; but they therein hailly
 Were warnit of it privily.
 He came, and the yete open fand,
 And wald have gane in foot steppand,
 But John of Cowpland, that was then
 But a richt poor simple man,
 Shut him off back, and in is gane.
 The portullis came down on ane;
 And spared Montagh, thereout
 They cryed with a sturdy shout
 "A Montagu for ever mair!"
 Then with the folk that he had there
 He turned to his Herbery.
 And let him japyt fully.

Syne Alexander, the Ramsay,
 That trowed and thought, that they
 That were assieged in Dunbar,
 At great distress or mischief were;
 That in an evening frae the Bass,
 With a few folk, that with him was,
 Toward Dunbar, intil a boat,
 He held all privily his gate;
 And by the gallies all slyly
 He gat with his company;
 The lady and all that were there
 Of his coming well comfort were,
 He issued in the morning in hy,
 And with the wachis sturdily.
 Made ane apart and stout melie.
 And but tynsel entered he.

While Montagu was there lyand,
 The King Edward of England
 Purchased him help and alyawns.
 For he wald amowe were in France;
 And for the Montagu he sends;
 For he cowth nae thing till end
 Forowtyn him, for that time he
 Was maist of his counsel privie
 When he had heard the king's bidding
 He removed, but mair dwelling,
 When he, I trow, had lying there
 A quarter of a year and mair.
 Of this assiege in their hethyng
 The English oysid to make karping

"I vow to God, she makes gret sterc
 The Scottish wenche ploddere,
 Come I aire, come I late,
 I fand Annot at the yate."

Amongst the nobles who fell in the field of Durham, in 1346, was Thomas, Earl of Moray, brother to the heroic Countess of Dunbar. As he had no male issue, Agnes inherited his vast estates; and her husband assumed the additional title of Earl of Moray. Besides the earldom of Moray, the Earl of Dunbar and his Countess obtained the Isle of Man, the lordship of Annandale, the baronies of Morton and Tibbers in Nithsdale, of Morthingtoun and Longformacus, and the manor of Dunse in Berwickshire, with Mochrum in Galloway, Cumnock in Ayrshire, and Blantyre in Clydesdale.

George, the tenth Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1369. From his vast possessions he became one of the most powerful nobles of southern Scotland and the great rival of the Douglases. His daughter Elizabeth was betrothed, in 1399, to David, Duke of Rothesay, son and heir to Robert III.; and on the faith of the Prince, who had given a bond to perform the espousals, the Earl had advanced a considerable portion of her dowry. But Archibald, Earl of Douglas—surnamed the Grim—jealous of the advantage which this marriage promised to a family whose pre-eminence in the state already rivalled his own, protested against the alliance, and, by his intrigues at court, through the Duke of Albany, had the contract between Rothesay and Lady Elizabeth cancelled, and his own daughter substituted in her place. Stung by the insult, Earl George withdrew to England, where Henry IV. granted him a pension of £400 during the continuance of war with Scotland, on condition that he provided 12 men-at-arms and 20 archers with horses, to serve against Robert. With a Douglas at Otterburn (1388), he had defeated Hotspur; now, with Hotspur, at Homildon (1402), he defeated a Douglas. At last, through the mediation of Walter Halyburton of Dirleton, a reconciliation was effected in 1408, Douglas consenting to Dunbar's restoration, on condition that he himself should get the castle of Lochmaben and the lordship of Annandale, in lieu of the castle of Dunbar and earldom of March, which he then possessed.

George, eleventh Earl of Dunbar and March, succeeded his father in 1420, being then nearly 50 years old. In 1434, he and his son Patrick visited England. The motive of this visit to the English court is not known; but the slumbering jealousies of James I.—who had already struck a blow at the power of the barons—were easily roused; and he formed the bold plan of seizing the estates and fortresses of a family which for ages had been the wealthiest and most powerful on the Scottish border. The Earl of Dunbar was arrested and imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, while the Earl of Angus, Chancellor Crichton, and Adam Hepburn of Hailes were despatched with letters to the keeper of the castle of Dunbar, who immediately surrendered it to the King's authority. In a parliament assembled at Perth on 10 Jan. 1435, George was accused of holding his earldom and estates after their forfeiture by his father's treason. In vain did he plead that his father had been pardoned and restored by Albany; it was answered, that a forfeiture incurred for treason could not be pardoned by a regent; and the parliament, in compliance with this reasoning, adjudged, 'that, in consequence of the attainder of George de Dunbar, formerly Earl of March and Lord of Dunbar, every right both of property and possession in all and each of those estates in the earldom of March and lordship of Dunbar, and all other lands which he held of our said lord the King, with all and each of their appurtenances, did and does exclusively belong and appertain to our lord the King.' Thus earldom and estates were vested in the Crown; and by James II. the lordship of Dunbar was bestowed on his second son, Alexander, third Duke of Albany, then in his infancy.

In 1483 Albany gave the castle of Dunbar into the

hands of the English; a condition of the truce with Henry VII. was, that its recapture by the Scots should not be deemed an act of war. On the marriage of Margaret of England with the King of Scotland in 1502, the earldom of Dunbar and lordship of Cockburnspath, with their dependencies, were assigned as the jointure of the young Queen; but the castle of Dunbar is expressly mentioned as being reserved by the King to himself. In 1516 John, fourth Duke of Albany, placed a French garrison here, under poor De la Bastie; and by the French it was held till James V., during his marriage sojourn in Paris (1537), expressly bargained for its evacuation. Three years later an English spy wrote word how James 'at least twice every week in proper person, with a privy company of six persons and himself, repairs secretly by night, at the hour of twelve of the clock or after, to his said castle of Dunbar, and there so continues sometimes by the space of one day, and sometimes of two days, and returns by night again, and hath put all his ordnance there in such case that the same are in full and perfect readiness to be removed and set forward at his pleasure.'

The English, in the inroad under the Earl of Hertford, in 1544, after their return from the siege of Leith, and after burning Haddington, encamped the second night—26 May—near Dunbar. 'The same day,' says Patten, 'we burnt a fine town of the Earl of Bothwell's, called Haddington, with a great nunnery and a house of friars. The next night after we encamped besides Dunbar, and there the Scots gave a small alarm to our camp. But our watches were in such readiness that they had no vantage there, but were fain to recoil without doing of any harm. That night they looked for us to have burnt the town of Dunbar, which we deferred till the morning at the dislodging of our camp, which we executed by 500 of our hackbutters, being backed with 500 horsemen. And by reason we took them in the morning, who, having watched all night for our coming and perceiving our army to dislodge and depart, thought themselves safe of us, were newly gone to their beds; and in their first sleeps closed in with fire, men, women, and children, were suffocated and burnt. That morning being very misty and foggy, we had perfect knowledge by our espials that the Scots had assembled a great power at a strait called the Pease.'

In 1547, Hertford, now Duke of Somerset, invaded Scotland with an army of 15,000 men; and having crossed the pass of Pease, with 'puffing and payne,' as Patten says, demolished the castles of Dunglass, Innerwick, and Thornton. 'This done, about noon, we marched on, passing soon after within the gunshot of Dunbar, a town standing longwise upon the seaside, whereat is a castle—which the Scots count very strong—that sent us divers shots as we passed, but all in vain: their horsemen showed themselves in their fields beside us, towards whom Bartevel with his 800 men, all hackbutters on horseback—whom he had right well appointed—and John de Rybaud, with divers others, did make; but no hurt on either side, saving that a man of Bartevel's slew one of them with his piece. The skirmish was soon ended.' In 1548, Dunbar was burned by German mercenaries under the Earl of Shrewsbury, on his return to England from the attack on Haddington.

On Monday, 11 March 1566, just two days after Rizzio's assassination, Mary at midnight slipped out from Holyrood, and, with Darnley and six or seven followers, riding straight to Seton House, there got an escort on to the strong fortress of Dunbar, whose governor 'was amazed, early on Tuesday morning, by the arrival of his king and queen hungry and clamorous for fresh eggs to breakfast.' Having thus seduced Darnley to abandon his party, the Queen's next step was to avenge the murder of her favourite. A proclamation was accordingly issued from Dunbar on 16 March, calling on the inhabitants of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, Stirling, etc., to meet her at Haddington on Sunday the 17th; but it was not till the 27th that Bothwell, with 2000 horsemen, escorted the royal pair back to Edinburgh. Melville, the interim secretary,

tells how at Haddington during this homeward journey Mary complained bitterly of Darnley's conduct in the late assassination; and on 19 April, in parliament, she, 'taking regard and consideration of the great and manifold good service done and performed, not only to her Highness's honour, weill, and estimation, but also to the commonweill of her realm and lieges thereof, by James, Earl Bothwell, and that, through his great service foresaid, he not only frequently put his person in peril and danger of his life, but also super-expended himself, alienated and mortgaged his livings, lands, and heritage, in exorbitant sums, whereof he is not hastily able to recover the same, and that he, his friends and kinsmen, for the most part, dwell next adjacent to her Highness's castle of Dunbar, and that he is most habile to have the captaincy and keeping thereof, and that it is necessarily required that the same should be well entertained, maintained, and furnished, which cannot be done without some yearly rent, and profit given to him for that effect, and also for reward of his said service: therefore, her Majesty infested him and his heirs-male in the office of the captaincy keeping of the castle of Dunbar, and also in the crown lands of Easter and Wester Barns, the lands of Newtonleyes, Waldane, etc.

So it was to Dunbar Castle that Bothwell brought Mary 'full gently,' when, with 800 spearmen, he met her at Fountainbridge, on her return from Stirling, 24 April 1567, ten weeks after the Kirk-of-Field tragedy. The Earl of Huntly, Secretary Maitland, and Sir James Melville, were taken captives with the Queen, while the rest of her servants were suffered to depart; and Melville himself was released on the following day. Of Bothwell and Mary, Buchanan tells that, 'they had scarcely remained ten days in the castle of Dunbar, with no great distance between the Queen's chamber and Bothwell's, when they thought it expedient to return to the castle of Edinburgh.'

The marriage at Edinburgh, the retreat to BORTHWICK, and the flight thence in page's disguise to CAKEMUIR—these three events bring Mary once more to Dunbar, for the third and last time, on 13 June. With Bothwell she left next day to levy forces, and the day after that comes CARBERRY Hill, whence Bothwell returns alone, to fly on shipboard, which ends Dunbar's great three-act tragedy.

On 21 Sept. 1567, four companies of soldiers were sent to take Dunbar, which surrendered to the Regent on 1 Oct., and in the following December the castle, which had so often sheltered the unfortunate and the guilty, was ordered by Parliament to be destroyed. In 1581, among several grants excepted by James VI. from the general revocation of his deeds of gift made through importunity, mention is made of the 'forthe of Dunbar granted to William Boncle, burgess of Dunbar.' This probably referred to the site of the fortress, and perhaps some ground adjacent.

On 22 July 1650, Cromwell, at the head of 16,000 men, entered Scotland; on 3 Sept. he fought the Battle of Dunbar. Of which great battle and the events that led to it we have his own account in a letter to Lenthall, Speaker of the Parliament of England:—'We having tried what we could to engage the enemy, 3 or 4 miles W of Edinburgh; that proving ineffectual, and our victual failing, we marched towards our ships for a recruit of our want. The enemy did not at all trouble us in our rear, but marched the direct way towards Edinburgh; and partly in the night and morning slips-through his whole army, and quarters himself in a posture easy to interpose between us and our victual. But the Lord made him to lose the opportunity. And the morning proving exceeding wet and dark, we recovered, by that time it was light, a ground where they could not hinder us from our victual; which was an high act of the Lord's Providence to us. We being come into the said ground, the enemy marched into the said ground we were last upon; having no mind either to strive or to interpose between us and our victuals, or to fight; being indeed upon this aim of reducing us to a lock, hoping that the sickness of our army would

render their work more easy by the gaining of time. Whereupon we marched to Musselburgh to victual, and to ship away our sick men; where we sent aboard near 500 sick and wounded soldiers.

‘And upon serious consideration, finding our weakness so to increase, and the enemy lying upon his advantage, at a general council it was thought fit to march to Dunbar, and there to fortify the town. Which, we thought, if any thing, would provoke them to engage. As also, that the having a garrison there would furnish us with accommodation for our sick men, and would be a good magazine, which we exceedingly wanted, being put to depend upon the uncertainty of weather for landing provisions, which many times cannot be done, though the being of the whole army lay upon it; all the coasts from Berwick to Leith not having one good harbour. As also, to lie more conveniently to receive our recruits of horse and foot from Berwick.

‘Having these considerations, upon Saturday, the 30th of August, we marched from Musselburgh to Haddington. Where, by that time we had got the van-brigade of our horse, and our foot and train, into their quarters, the enemy had marched with that exceeding expedition that they fell upon the rear-forlorn of our horse, and put it in some disorder; and indeed had like to have engaged our rear-brigade of horse with their whole army, had not the Lord, by His Providence, put a cloud over the moon, thereby giving us opportunity to draw off those horse to the rest of the army. Which accordingly was done without any loss, save of three or four of our afore-mentioned forlorn; wherein the enemy—as we believe—received more loss.

‘The army being put into a reasonable secure posture, towards midnight the enemy attempted our quarters, on the W end of Haddington; but through the goodness of God we repulsed them. The next morning we drew into an open field, on the S side of Haddington; we not judging it safe for us to draw to the enemy upon his own ground, he being prepossessed thereof; but rather drew back, to give him way to come to us, if he had so thought fit. And having waited about the space of four or five hours, to see if he would come to us, and not finding any inclination in the enemy so to do, we resolved to go, according to our first intendment, to Dunbar.

‘By that time we had marched three or four miles, we saw some bodies of the enemy’s horse draw out of their quarters; and by that time our carriages were gotten near Dunbar, their whole army was upon their march after us. And, indeed, our drawing back in this manner with the addition of three new regiments added to them, did much heighten their confidence, if not presumption and arrogancy. The enemy that night, we perceived, gathered towards the hills, labouring to make a perfect interposition between us and Berwick. And having in this posture a great advantage, through his better knowledge of the country he effected it, by sending a considerable party to the strait pass at Coperspath [Cockburnspath], where ten men to hinder, are better than forty to make their way. And truly this was an exigent to us, wherewith the enemy reproached us; as with that condition the Parliament’s army was in, when it made its hard conditions with the King in Cornwall. By some reports that have come to us, they had disposed of us, and of their business, in sufficient revenge and wrath towards our persons, and had swallowed up the poor interest of England, believing that their army and their king would have marched to London without any interruption; it being told us, we know not how truly, by a prisoner we took the night before the fight, that their king was very suddenly to come amongst them, with those English they allowed to be about him. But in what they were thus lifted up, the Lord was above them.

‘The enemy lying in the posture before mentioned, having those advantages; we lay very near him, being sensible of our disadvantages; having some weakness of flesh, but yet consolation and support from the Lord Himself to our poor weak faith, wherein I believe not a

few amongst us stand: That because of their numbers, because of their advantages, because of their confidence, because of our weakness, because of our strait, we were in the Mount, and in the Mount the Lord would be seen; and that He would find out a way of deliverance and salvation for us; and indeed we had our consolations and our hopes.

‘Upon Monday evening—the enemy’s whole numbers were very great, as we heard, about 6000 horse and 16,000 foot at least; ours drawn down, as to sound men, to about 7500 foot and 3500 horse,—upon Monday evening, the enemy drew down to the right wing about two-thirds of their left wing of horse. To the right wing; shogging also their foot and train much to the right, causing their right wing of horse to edge down towards the sea. We could not well imagine but that the enemy intended to attempt upon us, or to place themselves in a more exact position of interposition. The Major-General and myself coming to the Earl Roxburgh’s house [Broxmouth], and observing this posture, I told him I thought it did give us an opportunity and advantage to attempt upon the enemy. To which he immediately replied, that he had thought to have said the same thing to me. So that it pleased the Lord to set this apprehension upon both of our hearts at the same instant. We called for Colonel Monk, and showed him the thing; and coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred.

‘We resolved, therefore, to put our business into this posture: That six regiments of horse and three regiments and a half of foot should march in the van; and that the Major-General, the Lieutenant-General of the horse, and the Commissary-General, and Colonel Monk to command the brigade of foot, should lead on the business; and that Colonel Pride’s brigade, Colonel Overton’s brigade, and the remaining two regiments of horse, should bring up the cannon and rear. The time of falling-on to be by break of day; but, through some delays, it proved not to be so; not till six o’clock in the morning.

‘The enemy’s word was *The Covenant*, which it had been for diver days. Ours, *The Lord of Hosts*. The Major-General, Lieutenant-General Fleetwood, and Commissary-General Whalley, and Colonel Twisleton, gave the onset; the enemy being in a very good posture to receive them, having the advantage of their cannon and foot against our horse. Before our foot could come up, the enemy made a gallant resistance, and there was a very hot dispute at sword’s point between our horse and theirs. Our first foot, after they had discharged their duty, being overpowered with the enemy, received some repulse, which they soon recovered. For my own regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Goffe, and my Major, White, did come seasonably in; and, at the push of pike, did repel the stoutest regiment the enemy had there, merely with the courage the Lord was pleased to give. Which proved a great amazement to the residue of their foot; this being the first action between the foot. The horse in the meantime did, with a great deal of courage and spirit, beat back all opposition, charging through the bodies of the enemy’s horse, and of their foot; who were, after the first repulse given, made by the Lord of Hosts as stubble to their swords. Indeed, I believe I may speak it without partiality, both your chief commanders and others in their several places, and soldiers also, were acted [actuated] with as much courage as ever hath been seen in any action since this war. I know they look to be named; and therefore I forbear particulars.

‘The best of the enemy’s horse being broken through and through in less than an hour’s dispute, their whole army being put into confusion, it became a total rout; our men having the chase and execution of them near eight miles. We believe that upon the place and near about it were about three thousand slain. Prisoners taken: of their officers, you have this enclosed list; of private soldiers, near 10,000. The whole baggage and train taken; wherein was good store of match, powder, and bullet;

all their artillery, great and small—thirty guns. We are confident they have left behind them not less than fifteen thousand arms. I have already brought in to me near two hundred colours, which I herewith send you. What officers of theirs of quality are killed, we yet cannot learn; but yet surely divers are; and many men of quality are mortally wounded, as Colonel Lumsden, the Lord Libberton, and others. And, that which is no small addition, I do not believe we have lost 20 men. Not one commissioned officer slain as I hear of, save one cornet, and Major Rooksby, since dead of his wounds; and not many mortally wounded. Colonel Whalley only cut in the hand-wrist, and his horse (twice shot) killed under him; but he well recovered another horse, and went on in the chase. Thus you have the prospect of one of the most signal mercies God hath done for England and His people, this war' (Carlyle's *Cromwell*,* part vi.).

The subsequent history of Dunbar presents nothing very memorable. At it Cope landed his troops from Aberdeen, 16 to 18 Sept. 1745—the week of the battle of Prestonpans. In 1779, Paul Jones's squadron hovered a brief space in front of the town, and, in 1781, Captain G. Fall, another American privateer, threatened a descent, but sheered off on perceiving preparations making for giving him a warm reception. By a strange coincidence the provost in the latter year was Robert Fall, member of a family that, from the middle of the 17th to the close of the 18th century, figures largely in the annals of Dunbar as one of the chief merchant houses in the kingdom. The Falls of Dunbar married into the Scottish baronetcy, and gave a Jacobite member to Parliament; yet Mr Simson adduces many reasons for believing that they came of the selfsame stock as the Gipsy Faas of Kirk-Yetholm—Faa being the form under which we first meet with the name at Dunbar, in the Rev. J. Blackadder's Memoir, under date 1669. When on 22 May 1787 Robert Burns arrived at 'this neat little town, riding like the devil, and accompanied by Miss —, mounted on an old carthorse, huge and lean as a house, herself as fine as hands could make her, in cream-coloured riding-clothes, hat and feather, etc.'—he 'dined with Provost Fall, an eminent merchant (Mrs F. a genius in painting).' Which is about the last that we hear of the Falls at Dunbar, where, in 1835, there was 'not even a stone to tell where they lie.' At York there are Falls at the present day, who likewise lay claim to Romani origin (Simson's *History of the Gipsies*, 2d ed., New York, 1878; and *Notes and Queries*, 1881).

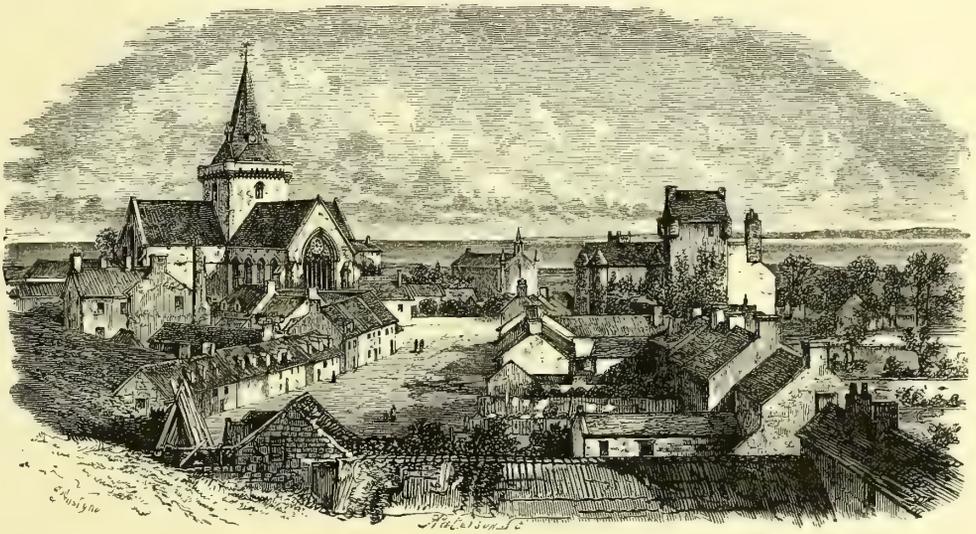
The parish, containing also the villages of BELHAVEN and East and West BARNs, is bounded N and NE by the German Ocean, SE by Innerwick, S by Spott and Stenton, W by Prestonkirk, and NW by Whitekirk-Tynninghame. Its utmost length, from W by N to E by S, is 7½ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 2½ furlongs and 3 miles; and its area is 8803 acres, of which 1284½ are foreshore and 21½ water. At the western boundary is the mouth of the river TYNE; Dry Burn winds 4¼ miles east-north-eastward to the sea along all the Innerwick border; and to the sea through the interior flow Spott Burn and Beil Water. The coast to the W, indented by Tynninghame and Belhaven Bays, presents a fine sandy beach; but eastward from the mouth of Beil Water is bold and rocky, 'nicked and vandyked' with headlands of no great height, yet here and there jagged and savage in their way. The interior exhibits a pleasant diversity of hill and dale, rising gradually towards the Lammermuir Hills, and commanding a prospect of seaboard and ocean from St Abb's Head to the Bass and the hills of Fife. The highest points are BRUNT Hill (737 feet) and DOON Hill (582), these rising 3 and 2½ miles SSE of the town, the latter on the boundary with Spott; since Dunbar

* John Aubrey, in his *Miscellanies* (1696), records a circumstance unnoticed by Carlyle. 'One that I knew,' he says, 'that was at the Battle of Dunbar, told me that Oliver was carried on with a Divine Impulse; he did laugh so excessively as if he had been drunk; his Eyes sparkled with Spirits. He obtained a great Victory; but the Action was said to be contrary to Human Prudence.'

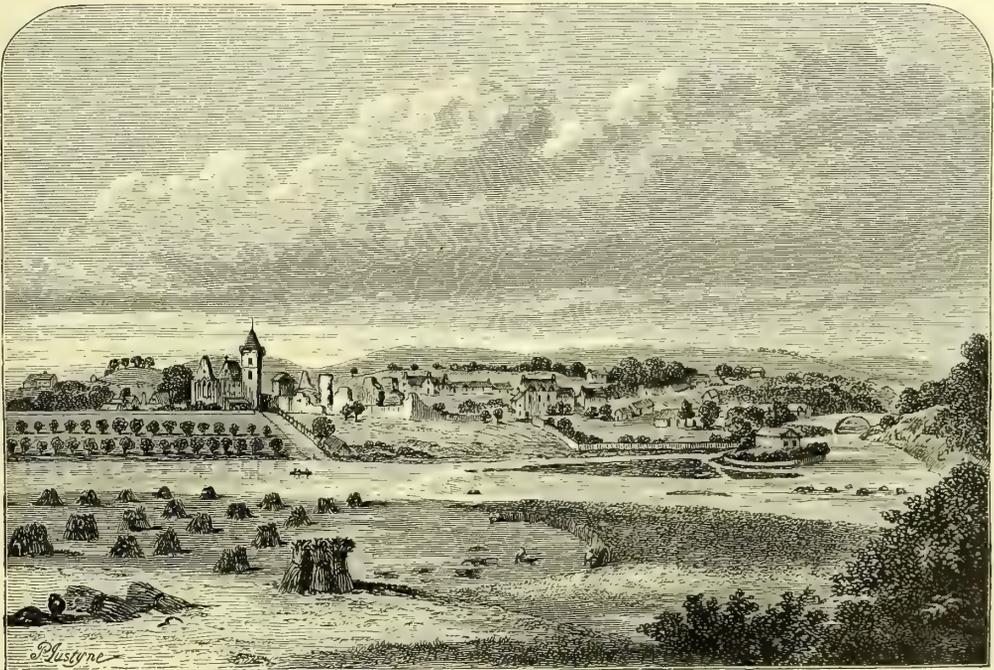
Common, 6½ miles SSW of the town, though sometimes regarded as part of the parish, is really divided among Spott, Stenton, and Whittinghame. A part of the Lammermuirs, with drainage towards the Berwickshire Whitadder, it attains at Clints Dod a height of 1307 feet. The rocks of the parish exhibit interesting phases both of eruptive and of secondary formations. Coal occurs, but not of sufficient thickness to be worked; excellent grey limestone has long been quarried; and red sandstone, more or less compact, is plentiful. The soil is partly a fertile loam, partly clay, partly a light rich mould; and the entire area, with slight exception, is under tillage. A rough tombstone, rudely inscribed with the name of Sir William Douglas, is in the vicinity of Broxmouth House; and in Broxmouth grounds is a small mound, crowned with a cedar of Lebanon, and known as Cromwell's Mount, since from it Cromwell beheld the descent of Leslie's army from Doon Hill. Three ancient chapels stood at the villages of Belton, Hedderwick, and Pinkerton; but both they and the villages have long been extinct. A monastery of Red or Trinity Friars was founded at the town, in 1218, by Patrick, fifth Earl of Dunbar, and has bequeathed to its site the name of Friar's Croft; and by Patrick, seventh Earl, a monastery of White or Carmelite Friars was founded in 1263 near the town, it is thought on ground where some Roman medals were exhumed at the forming of a reservoir. A *Maison Dieu* of unknown date, stood at the head of High Street. Mansions are Broxmouth Park, Lochend House, Belton House, Hedderwick House, and Winterfield House; and 9 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 31 of from £50 to £100, and 81 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, this parish is divided ecclesiastically into Dunbar proper and Belhaven, the former a living worth £443. Three schools under the landward board—Belhaven, East Barns, and West Barns—with respective accommodation for 122, 107, and 200 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 53, 122, and 102, and grants of £37, 3s., £90, 11s., and £82. Valuation (1843) £27,701, (1882) £37,635, 16s. 4d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3951, (1821) 5272, an increase due to the cotton factory of Belhaven 1815-23; (1831) 4735, (1861) 4944, (1871) 4982, (1881) 5393; of ecclesiastical parish (1881) 4049.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

The presbytery of DUNBAR comprises the old parishes of Cockburnspath, Dunbar, Innerwick, Oldhamstocks, Prestonkirk, Spott, Stenton, Whittinghame, and Whitekirk-Tynninghame, and the *quoad sacra* parish of Belhaven. Pop. (1871) 12,432, (1881), 12,663, of whom 2545 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. See James Miller's *History of Dunbar* (Dunb. 1830; new ed. 1859).

Dunbarny, a parish of SE Perthshire, containing the post-office village of Bridge of EARN, with a station on the North British, 3¾ miles SSE of Perth, and also, 1 mile S by W, the village of Kintillo. It is bounded NW by the Craigend section of Forteviot, N by Perth, NE by Rhynd, E by Abernethy, SE by Dron, and W by the Glencarnhill section of Dron and by Forgandenny. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is 4¼ miles; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is 4 miles; and its area is 4136½ acres, of which 76½ are water. The river EARN winds 5¾ miles east-by-southward along the Forteviot and Abernethy borders and through the interior between banks of singular beauty; and from its low-lying valley the surface rises northward to 725 feet on richly-wooded MONCREIFFE, southward to 800 on the western slopes of DRON HILL. Trap and Old Red sandstone are the prevailing rocks, and both have been largely quarried. Five mineral springs at PITCAITHLY enjoy a high medicinal repute, and attracted so many invalids and other visitors, as to occasion the erection of Bridge of Earn village, and of hotels both there and at Pitcaithly. The soil of the arable lands is variously till, clay, loam, and alluvium, and has been highly improved. Illustrious natives or residents were Robert Craigie (1685-1760),



Dornoch, Sutherlandshire.



Dunblane, Perthshire, about the time of the Rebellion. From Slezer's *Theatrum Scotiæ* (1693).

Lord President of the Court of Session; Robert Craigie, Lord Craigie (1754-1834), also an eminent judge; Sir Francis Grant (1803-78), president of the Royal Academy; and his brother, General Sir James Hovey Grant, G.C.B. (1808-75). Mansions are BALLENDRICK, KILGRASTON, MONCREIFFE, Dunbarry, and Kinmonth, the two last being 2 miles W by N, and 3 miles NE, of Bridge of Earn; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 3 of from £50 to £100, and 12 of from £20 to £50. Dunbarry is in the presbytery of Perth and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £300. The ancient church stood at the extinct village of Dunbarry, close to Dunbarry House; its successor was built near Bridge of Earn in 1684; and a few yards E of the site of this is the present church (1787; 650 sittings). Chapels subordinate to the ancient church stood at Moncreiffe and at Kirkpottie in Dron; and that at Moncreiffe continues to be the burying-place of the Moncreiffe family. There is also a Free church; and a public school, erected in 1873, with accommodation for 180 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 106, and a grant of £104, 5s. Valuation (1882) £8429, 12s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 1066, (1831) 1162, (1851) 1056, (1871) 913, (1881) 756.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunbarrow, a detached south-eastern section of Dunichen parish, Forfarshire, bounded on the SE by Carmyllie, and on all other sides by Kirkden, a strip of which, hardly a furlong broad at the narrowest, separates it from Dunnichen proper. With utmost length and breadth of 1½ and 1 mile, it rises in all directions to a hill-summit (500 feet) of its own name, on which are some vestiges of an ancient fort.

Dunbarton. See DUMBARTON.

Dunbeath, a village, a bay, and a stream of Latheron parish, Caithness. The village stands on the left bank of Dunbeath Water, ½ mile above its mouth, 6½ miles NNE of Berriedale, and 20 SW of Wick, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. An ancient place, the kirk-town once of a parish of its own name, it possesses an inn and a public school; and fairs are held at it on the third Tuesday of August and November. Dunbeath Castle, crowning a peninsulated sea-cliff, 1 mile S of the village, is partly a fine modern mansion, partly an ancient baronial fortalice, which, in April 1650, was captured and garrisoned by General Hurry for the Marquis of Montrose. Its owner, Wm. Sinclair-Thomson-Sinclair, Esq. of FRESWICK (b. 1844; suc. 1876), holds 57,757 acres in the shire, valued at £6207 per annum. The bay is small, and has no capacity for shipping, but possesses value for its salmon fisheries, and as an excellent station for herring-fishing. Dunbeath Water, issuing from little Loch Braigh na h-Aibhne (980 feet), runs 14½ miles north-eastward and east-south-eastward along a picturesque strath, and falls into the northern curve of the bay.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 110, 109, 1877-78.

Dun-Bhail-an-Rìgh. See BEREGONIUM.

Dunblane (Gael. 'hill of Blane'), a town and a parish of Strathallan, S Perthshire. The town stands, 250 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Allan Water, which here is spanned by a one-arch bridge, built early in the 15th century by Bishop Finlay Dermoch; its station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, at the junction of the Callander line, is 11 miles ESE of Callander, 28 SW of Perth, 5 N by W of Stirling, 41¼ WNW of Edinburgh, and 34¼ NE of Glasgow. An ancient place, it was burned under Kenneth mac Alpin (844-60) by Britons of Strathclyde, and in 912 was ravaged by Danish pirates, headed by Regnwald. But its church dates back to even remoter times, to the 7th century, and seems to have been an offshoot of Kingarth in Bute, for its founder was St Blane, of the race of the Irish Picts, and bishop of that church of Kingarth which Cathan his uncle had founded. The bishopric of Dunblane was one of the latest established by David I., in 1150 or somewhat earlier; among its bishops was Maurice, who, as Bruce's chaplain and abbot of Inchaffray, had blessed the Scotch host at Bannockburn. Long after,

in post-Reformation days, the saintly Robert Leighton (1613-84) chose it as the poorest and smallest of Scotland's sees, and held it for nine years till his translation in 1670 to the archbishopric of Glasgow. In him Dunblane's chief interest is centred; and his memory lives in the Leightonian Library, the Bishop's Well, and the Bishop's Walk, a pleasant path leading southward not far from the river, and overshadowed by venerable beech trees. Then, too, there is Tannahill's song, *Jessie, the Flower o' Dumblane*, recalled when the sun goes down behind Ben Lomond; or one may remember that Prince Charles Edward held a levee in Balhaldie House, now an old ruinous mansion, on 11 Sept. 1745, and that the Queen drove through Dunblane on 13 Sept. 1844. The title of Viscount Dunblane in the peerage of Scotland, conferred in 1675 on Peregrine Osborne, who in 1712 succeeded his father as Duke of Leeds, is now borne by his sixth descendant, George-Godolphin Osborne, ninth Duke of Leeds and eighth Viscount Dunblane (b. 1828; suc. 1872).

The town itself, though ranking as a city, is townlike in neither aspect nor extent. Richard Franck, indeed, who travelled in Scotland about the year 1658, calls it 'dirty Dunblane,' and adds, 'Let us pass by it, and not cumber our discourse with so inconsiderable a corporation.' But to-day the worst charges to be brought against Dunblane are that its streets are narrow, its houses old-fashioned—light enough charges, too, when counterweighed by charming surroundings, a brand-new hydropathic establishment, a good many handsome villas, and various public edifices of more or less redeeming character. Foremost, of course, comes the prison, which, erected in 1842 on the site of Strathallan Castle, had its front part converted in 1882 into commodious police barracks, whilst a new wing to the rear contains 10 cells for prisoners whose term does not exceed a fortnight. The neighbouring courthouse was built in 1869, with aid of £3973 from Government. The Leightonian Library is also modern, a small house, the marble tablet on whose front bears the Bishop's arms and the inscription 'Bibliotheca Leightoniana;' it contains his bequest of 1400 volumes for the use of the clergy of the diocese, a number since considerably added to, and serves now as a public reading-room. On a rising knoll beyond the cathedral is a mineral spring, which, according to analysis made in 1873, contains 19'200 grains of common salt to 14'400 of muriate of lime, 2'800 of sulphate of lime, 4'00 of carbonate of lime, and 1'36 of oxide of iron. This spring having been acquired by a limited company, a fine hydropathic establishment, capable of accommodating 200 visitors, was built (1875-76), at a cost of £60,000, on grounds 18 acres in extent. It commands a magnificent prospect of the Grampians, and, designed by Messrs Peddie & Kinnear, is English in style, with central clock-tower, projecting wings, a recreation room 40 yards long, billiard room, etc. The town has, besides, 2 hotels, a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, a local savings' bank, 13 insurance agencies, gas-works, a public reading and amusement room, 2 curling clubs, a volunteer corps, a building company, and an agricultural society. Thursday is market-day; and fairs are held on the first Wednesday in March *o. s.*, the Tuesday after 26 May, 10 August *o. s.*, and the first Tuesday in November *o. s.* Handloom weaving is almost wholly extinct, but employment is given to a number of the townsfolk by the wool and worsted mills of Keir and Springbank.

Of Dunblane Cathedral Archbishop Laud remarked in 1633 that 'this was a goodly church before the Deformation.' It consists of a ruinous aisled, eight-bayed nave (130 by 58 feet, and 50 high), a square tower, and an aisleless choir (80 by 30 feet), with a chapter-house, sacristy, or lady-chapel to the N. The four lower stages of the tower, which stands awkwardly into the S aisle of the nave, are all that remains of King David's Norman cathedral, and exhibit a shafted N doorway, a SW stair-

case, and a rib-vaulted basement story; to them two more have been added, of Second Pointed date, ending in a parapet and a low wooden spire, the height to whose top is 128 feet. The nave is almost entirely pure First Pointed, the work apparently of Bishop Clement (1233-58), who at Rome in person represented to the Pope that, the Columban monastery having fallen into lay hands,* the church had remained for nearly ten years without a chief pastor; that he, when appointed, found the church so desolate that he had no cathedral wherein to lay his head; and that in this unroofed church the divine offices were celebrated by a single rural chaplain. In the clerestory the windows are of two lights, with a foiled circle set over them, very plainly treated outside, but highly elaborated by a range of shafted arches running continuously in front of the windows within, so much apart from them as to leave a narrow passage round the building in the thickness of the wall. The E window is rather an unusual variety of triplicate form for a large building, the central light being much taller and wider than that on each side of it. In the W front the arrangement is peculiarly fine. Over the doorway and its blind arch on either side are three very long and very narrow two-light windows of equal height, with a cinquefoil in the head of the central window, and a quatrefoil in the head of the side windows; whilst above is a vesica, set within a bevelled fringe of bay-leaves arranged zigzagwise with their points in contact. It was of this W front that Mr Ruskin thus spoke to an Edinburgh audience:—'Do you recollect the W window of your own Dunblane Abbey? It is acknowledged to be beautiful by the most careless observer. And why beautiful? Simply because in its great contours it has the form of a forest leaf, and because in its decoration it has used nothing but forest leaves. He was no common man who designed that cathedral of Dunblane. I know nothing so perfect in its simplicity, and so beautiful, so far as it reaches, in all the Gothic with which I am acquainted. And just in proportion to his power of mind, that man was content to work under Nature's teaching; and, instead of putting a merely formal dog-tooth, as everybody else did at the time, he went down to the woody bank of the sweet river beneath the rocks on which he was building, and he took up a few of the fallen leaves that lay by it, and he set them in his arch, side by side for ever.' The choir, which since the Reformation has served as the parish church, retained very few of its pristine features, when in 1872-73 it was restored and reseated, at a cost of £2000, by the late Sir G. G. Scott. The eighteen oaken stalls, of 16th century workmanship, with misereres and oggee-headed canopies, were ranged N and S of the site of the high altar; a fine organ was erected; and two stained-glass windows were inserted by the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell of Keir, whose skilful eye watched over the whole work of restoration. In the course of it a sculptured stone was discovered, which, measuring 6 by 2 feet, bears figures of a finely carved cross, a man on horseback, a dog or pig, etc.; among other interesting monuments are effigies of Bishop Finlay Dermoch, Bishop Michael Ochiltree, Malise Earl of Strathearn, and his Countess; but during the unfortunate repairs of 1817 the plain blue marble slabs were removed that marked the graves of James IV.'s spouse (not queen), fair Margaret Drummond and her two sisters, who all were poisoned at Drummond Castle in 1502. The bishop's palace, overlooking the Allan, to the SW of the cathedral, has left some vestiges; but nothing remains of the deanery or of the manses of abbot, treasurer, prebends, and archdeacon. The Free church was built in 1854, the U.P. church in 1835, and St Mary's Episcopal church in 1844, which last, Early English in style, consists of a nave with S porch and structural sacristy.

A burgh of barony, with the Earl of Kinnoull for superior, and also a police burgh, the town is now governed by a senior magistrate, 3 junior magistrates, and 6 police commissioners. The municipal constituency

* Skene overthrows the commonly-received belief that Dunblane was ever a seat of Cui-dees (*Celt. Scot.*, ii. 403).

numbered 232 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £7608. Pop. (1841) 1911, (1851) 1816, (1861) 1709, (1871) 1921, (1881) 2186.

The parish, containing also the village and station of Kinbuck, 2½ miles NNE of Dunblane, is bounded NE by Ardoch, E by Blackford and Alva, SE by Logie, SW by Lecropt and Kilmadock, W by Kilmadock, and N by Monzievaired (detached) and Muthill. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 7½ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 7 furlongs and 6½ miles; and its area is 18,636½ acres, of which 93½ are water. ALLAN Water winds 8½ miles south-south-westward, partly along the Ardoch boundary, but mainly through the interior; and Wharry Burn, its affluent, runs 5½ miles west-south-westward, chiefly along the south-eastern border; whilst Ardoch Burn meanders 5½ miles south-south-eastward and southward through the western interior on its way to the Teith. The surface declines along the Allan, in the furthest S of the parish, to close on 100 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-eastward to 878 feet beyond Linns, 1500 at Glentye Hill, 2072 at *Blairdenon Hill, 1955 at *Mickle Corum, and 1683 at *Little Corum—north-north-westward to 370 near Hillside, 509 near Blarlean, 617 at Upper Glastry, 902 near Cromlix Cottage, and 1653 at *Slymaback, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. So that Dunblane comprises the principal part of Strathallan, with a skirting of the Ochils on the E, of the Braes of Doune on the W, and exhibits, especially along the banks of its clear-flowing river, a series of charming landscapes. The district to the N of the town is mostly bleak and dreary, that towards the NW consists in large measure of moors and swamps, and that towards the E includes part of SHERIFFMUIR, and elsewhere is occupied by heathy heights; but to the S of the town is all an assemblage of cornfields, parks, and meadows, of wooded dells, and gentle rising-grounds. The climate of the strath, in consequence partly of immediate shelter from the winds, partly of the strath's position in the centre of Scotland, at nearly equal distance from the German and Atlantic Oceans and from the Moray and Solway Firths, is singularly mild and healthy, free alike from biting E winds and from the rain-dropping mists of the W. Eruptive rocks prevail throughout the hills, and Red sandstone underlies all the arable land, whose soil varies from gravel to reddish clay. James Finlayson, D.D. (1758-1808), the eminent divine, was born at Nether Cambushinnie farm—now in Ardoch parish, but then in that of Dunblane,—and went to school at the town. The KEIR estate extends into this parish, mansions in which are Kippenross, KIPPENDAVIE, Whitecrag, Duthiestone, KILBRYDE Castle, and CROMLIX Cottage. Eight proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 6 of between £100 and £500, 6 of from £50 to £100, and 27 of from £20 to £50. Dunblane is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £413. Dunblane public, Kinbuck public, and Dunblane Episcopal schools, with respective accommodation for 364, 92, and 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 223, 76, and 87, and grants of £191, 18s., £63, 18s., and £67, 17s. Valuation (1866) £19,075, 12s. 7d., (1882) £27,687, 4s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 2619, (1831) 3228, (1861) 2528, (1871) 2765, (1881) 3122.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 39, 1869.

The presbytery of Dunblane comprises the ancient parishes of Aberfoyle, Balquhider, Callander, Dunblane, Kilmadock, Kincardine, Kippen, Lecropt, Logie, Port of Monteith, Tillicoultry, and Tulliallan, and the *quoad sacra* parishes of Bridge of Allan, Bucklyvie, Gartmore, and Trossachs, with the chapelry of Norriston. Pop. (1871) 25,804, (1881) 26,501, of whom 5054 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dunblane, with churches at Balquhider, Bridge of Allan, Bucklyvie, Callander, Dunblane, Gartmore, Kilmadock, Kippen, Norriston, and Tillicoultry, which together had 2263 communicants in 1881.

See vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities* (1852); T. S. Muir's *Characteristics of Old*

DUNBLANE, DOUNE, & CALLANDER RAILWAY

Church Architecture (1861); and a *History of Dunblane*, by Mr John Miller, of Glasgow, announced as preparing in Aug. 1881.

Dunblane, Doune, and Callander Railway. See CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

Dunbog, a parish of NW Fife, whose church stands $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles E by S of the station and post-town Newburgh. Bounded NW by the Firth of Tay, NE by Flisk, the Aytoun section of Abdie, and Creich, SE by Monimail, and SW by the main body of Abdie, the parish has an utmost length from NW to SE of $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles, a varying breadth of 3 furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 2396 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $1\frac{1}{2}$ are 'inks' and 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ foreshore. From a shore-line, $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in extent, the surface rises rapidly to 400 feet at Higham and 707 on Dunbog Hill, the former of which eminences is cultivated to the top, and commands a superb view of the basin and screens of the Tay, of lower Strathearn, and of the frontier Grampians, whilst the southern is uncultivated and almost barren. The valley between contains the hamlet and the church, and is traversed by the road from Newburgh to Cupar. The rocks are mainly eruptive; and the soil in a few fields is argillaceous, but mostly is a shallow rich black mould, resting on either rock or gravel. About 1820 acres are arable, and 30 or so are under wood. Dunbog House, belonging to the Earl of Zetland, occupies the site of a preceptory of the monks of Balmerino; and is alleged, but not on good authority, to have been built by Cardinal Bethune. COLLAIRNEY Castle is a ruin. In the presbytery of Cupar and synod of Fife, Dunbog includes, *quoad sacra*, portions of Abdie and Flisk; the living is worth £345. The church, built in 1803, contains 240 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 120 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 76, and a grant of £58, 9s. Valuation (1882) £3799, 2s. 11d. Pop. of civil parish (1831) 197, (1861) 207, (1871) 220; of *q. s.* parish (1871) 395, (1881) 386.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunborerraig, an inland hill in Killarrow parish, Islay island, Argyllshire. A ruined ancient fortalice is on it; has walls 12 feet thick, with a gallery running through them; measures 52 feet in diameter within the walls; and is thought to have been built by the Scandinavians, and used by the Macdonalds.

Dun, Bridge of. See DUN, Forfarshire.

Dunbuck. See DUMBUCK.

Dunbuy, an insulated rock in Cruden parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the Bullers of Buchan. Pierced by a magnificent natural arch, it is thought to be the prototype of the Scraith Rock in Shirley's *Campaign at Home*, and is mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in his *Antiquary*; whilst Dr Johnson described it as 'a double protuberance of stone, open to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other.' Its name (*dun-buidhe*) signifies the 'yellow rock,' and alludes to its being covered with guano from innumerable sea-fowl.

Duncanlaw, an ancient chapelry in the E of Yester parish, Haddingtonshire. Its chapel was endowed by Robert III., but is now quite extinct.

Duncansbay Head, a promontory in Canisbay parish, Caithness, forming the north-eastern extremity of the Scottish mainland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of John o' Groat's House, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Wick. Rising almost sheer from the sea to a height of 210 feet, it is clothed to the very brink of the precipice with a mixture of green-sward and stunted heath, and bears remains of an ancient watch-tower on its highest point, which commands a magnificent view of the Pentland Firth and the Orkneys, and over the Moray Firth, away to the seaboard and hills of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen shires. In its northern front, near the top of the precipice, is a vast cavern, called the Glupe; and elsewhere its seafowl-haunted cliffs are gashed with deep wide fissures, one of them spanned by a natural bridge. The Stacks of Duncansbay, two rocky islets $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of the promontory, are stupendous pyramidal masses of naked sandstone, that lift their fantastic summits far into the air, and look

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like huge pinnacles of some old Gothic pile.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Duncansburgh, a *quoad sacra* parish formed in 1860 out of the Inverness-shire portion of Kilmallie parish, and including the post-town Fort William. It is in the presbytery of Abertarff and synod of Glenelg; the stipend is £120. A new parish church and manse were built at Fort William in 1881 at a cost of £5000.

Duncan's Height, a tumulus 36 feet high in St Andrews parish, Orkney, on the isthmus at the southern extremity of the parish.

Duncan's Hill, a round mound in the N of Caputh parish, Perthshire, a little SW of Glenbirnam House, in the southern vicinity of Dunkeld. It has traces of a rude ancient fortification, and is popularly said to have been the seat of King Duncan's court.

Duncharloway, a ruined circular fortification in Lochs parish, Lewis, Ross-shire, on the southern shore of Loch Carloway.

Dunchife, a ruined, ancient, strong fortification near the middle of Gigha island, Argyllshire.

Duncomb, a conical hill on the N border of Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Duntocher. It has an altitude of 1313 feet above sea-level; and it commands, through openings among neighbouring hills, a magnificent prospect to the S, to the E, and to the W.

Duncow, a village, a burn, and a barony of Kirkmahoe parish, Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire. The village, on the burn's left bank, 5 miles N by W of Dumfries, took its name from a round hill or 'dun' adjacent to it, and retained down to 1804 a large stone marking the site of the cottage in which James V. is said to have passed the night preceding his visit to AMISFIELD. It now has a post office under Dumfries, a public school, and a parochial library. The burn, rising within the S border of Closeburn parish, runs 8 miles south-by-eastward through Kirkmahoe parish, and falls into the Nith 3 miles N by W of Dumfries. The barony, mainly consisting of the burn's basin, belonged to the Comyns, the ancient competitors for the Scottish crown. Forfeited by them, along with the neighbouring barony of Dalswinton, and given to the Boyds, at the accession of Robert Bruce, it afterwards passed to the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, and about 1796 was sold in sections to various purchasers.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Duncraggan, a quondam hamlet in Callander parish, Perthshire, between Lochs Achray and Venachar, adjacent to the charred remains of the New Trosachs Hotel. It was the first stage of the fiery cross, as described in the *Lady of the Lake*—

'Duncraggan's huts appear at last,
And peep, like moss-grown rocks, half-seen,
Half-hidden in the copse so green.'

Dunreich. See CREICH, Sutherland.

Dunrevie, a village in the Kinross-shire section of Arngask parish, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Milnathort.

Duncrub, an estate, with a mansion, in Dunning parish, SE Perthshire, 1 mile WNW of Dunning town. Granted to John de Rollo in 1380 by David, Earl of Strathearn, and erected in 1511 into a free barony, it now is held by John Rogerson Rollo, tenth Baron Rollo of Duncrub in the peerage of Scotland since 1651, and first Baron Dunning of Dunning and Pitcairns in that of the United Kingdom since 1869 (b. 1835; suc. 1852), who owns 10,148 acres in the shire, valued at £8419 per annum. See DUMCREEFF.

Duncryne, an abrupt, conical, and finely-wooded hill in the centre of Kilmarnock parish, Dumbartonshire, 4 miles NE of Balloch pier. Resting on a basis of about 2 acres, and rising 462 feet above sea-level, it consists of trap rock disintegrated on the surface by subaerial denudation. Its summit is gained by a winding pathway, and commands a splendid view of Strathendrick, the Vale of Leven, and the hill-screens of Loch Lomond.

Dundaff, a waterfall on the mutual boundary of Lanark and Lesmahagow parishes, Lanarkshire, on the river Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs below Corra Linn. It has a descent of not more than 10 feet, but presents a pretty miniature

DUNDAFF

of the greater falls in its vicinity, and is well seen from a spot near New Lanark village.

Dundaff, a range of hills in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire. Forming the north-eastern section of the Lennox Hills, it is divided on the S from the Kilsyth Hills by Carron Water, on the W from the Fintry and the Gargunnoch Hills partly by Endrick Water, partly by a line of watershed; and, extending about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N to S, and 4 miles from W to E, it commences in Dundaff proper (1157 feet), flanking the Carron 7 miles SW by S of Stirling, and terminates in Scout Head (709), near the Forth, 4 miles W by S of Stirling. Between these rise Drummarnock (909), Cairnoch (1354), Hart Hill (1428), and Earls Hill (1443), with several other summits of similar altitudes. The Dundaff range resembles the other sections of the Lennox Hills in geognostic formation, but differs from them in being less verdant or more heathy; it belonged formerly to the Grahams, ancestors of the Duke of Montrose, and gives to the Duke, in the peerage of Scotland, the title of Viscount Dundaff.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 31, 30, 1867-69.

Dundalav, a conical, steep, rocky hill in Laggan parish, Inverness-shire, near the right bank of the Spey, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Laggan Bridge, and 13 WSW of Kingussie. Its small tubular summit, rising 600 feet above the circumjacent ground, commands a very extensive prospect of the upper part of Badenoch, and is crowned with remains of one of the most remarkable ancient Caledonian forts in Scotland, formed of walls from 5 to 25 feet thick, and measuring interiorly 420 feet in length, and from 75 to 205 in width. The hill has two projections or sub-summits on its sides, and seems to have thence got its name—Gael. *dun-da-lainh*, 'fort of the two hands.'

Dundarave (Gael. *dun-da-rainh*, 'castle of the two oars'), a strong old turreted tower in Kilmorich parish, Argyllshire, occupying a low site on the shore of Loch Fyne, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Inverary. A principal seat of the Macnaughtons, it bears their motto 'I hoip in God,' with the date 1596, and still continues in good preservation.

Dundardil, an ancient fort in Dores parish, Inverness-shire, supposed to have been one of a chain of forts or signal stations extending along all the Gleet Glen from Inverness to Fort William.

Dundargue, an ancient baronial fortalice on the coast of Aberdour parish, N Aberdeenshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Rosehearty. Crowning a sandstone peninsula 65 feet high, it was built by the Englishman, Henry de Beaumont, fifth Earl of Buchan by right of his wife. From him it was captured by the regent, Sir Andrew Moray, in 1333; and now it is represented by mere vestiges.

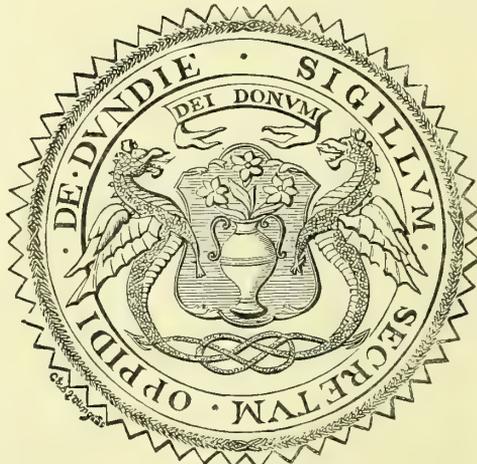
Dundas Castle, a mansion in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the north-eastern extremity of a low basaltic ridge called Dundas Hill, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Queensferry. The estate was held by a family of its own name from 1124 or thereabouts till 1875, when it was purchased by the trustees of the late James Russel, Esq.; it comprises 2082 acres, valued at £4724 per annum. The castle, partly of high antiquity, was partly rebuilt by the late James Dundas, Esq. of Dundas (1793-1881); and, with its thick walls and its vaulted chambers, is one of the finest and best-preserved baronial fortalices in Scotland. It sustained a siege in 1449, and on 24 July 1651 received a visit from Oliver Cromwell. Dundas Hill, extending $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from SE to NW, presents to the SW a precipitous columnar front about 70 feet high, attains an elevation of 380 feet above sea-level, and terminates abruptly in a bold wooded bluff.

Dun-Daviot. See DAVIOT, Inverness-shire.

Dundee, a town and a parish, or group of parishes on the southern border of Forfarshire. The town stands chiefly in its own parish, but partly also in the parish of Liff and Benvie. It is a royal burgh, a great seat of manufacture, an extensive seaport, the largest seat of population in Scotland next to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and the rival, or more than the rival, of these cities and of the most prosperous of other Scottish towns, in

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modern rapidity of extension. It occupies a reach of flats and slopes on the N side of the Firth of Tay, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Broughty Ferry, 9 W of Buddon Ness, 14 S by W of Forfar, $21\frac{1}{2}$ ENE of Perth, 42 (*via* Cupar-Fife) N by E of Edinburgh, and 84 NE of Glasgow.



Seal of Dundee.

The ground beneath and around it rises rapidly from a belt of plain, through undulating braes, to rounded hills, and culminates directly N of the town, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the shore, in the summit of Dundee Law. The edificed area, seen in profile, is picturesque; the outskirts are well embellished with wood and culture; Dundee Law, rising to an altitude of 571 feet above sea-level, has a fine, verdant, dome-shaped summit; Balgay Hill, a lesser eminence a little further W, is sheeted with wood; and the entire town and environs, beheld in one view from Broughty Ferry Road, or from the S side of the Tay, look richly beautiful. 'Bonnie Dundee' is a designation originally given to the persecutor Claverhouse, recognising his outward or physical comeliness, and ignoring his inward or moral hideousness; and it applies in a somewhat analogous way to the town, whence he took his title of Viscount, recognising it truly as most attractive in its exterior, but making no allusion to the character of its interior. The site, having at once amenity, salubrity, and commerce, is singularly advantageous; but, for purposes of military defence it is utterly untenable, being thoroughly commanded by the neighbouring heights, and for the uses of facile thoroughfare, social convenience, and sanitary law, it has not, as we shall see, been judiciously aligned.

The ancient burgh stood on low flat ground along the shore, only $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long, between Tods Burn and Wallace Burn; and comprised only two principal streets, Seagate, next the Tay, and Cowgate, somewhat parallel on the N. The modern burgh as far exceeds the ancient one as a great town exceeds a mere village. In one great line of street, somewhat sinuous, but mostly not much off the straight line, it stretches from W to E, near and along the shore, under the name of Perth Road, Nethergate, High Street, Seagate, and Crofts, nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. In another great line, first north-westward, next northward, and again north-westward, it stretches from the shore, through Castle Street, Murraygate, Wellgate, and Bonnet Hill, upwards of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile; and even there struggles onward through distinct beginnings of further extension. A third line of street, commencing on the W at the same point as Perth Road, but diverging till nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant, and called over this space Hawk-hill; then, under the name of Overgate, converging toward it till both merge into High Street; then, at the latter street diverging northward through that part of the second line which consists of Murraygate, and at the end of that street debouching eastward under the name

of Cowgate, nearly parallel to Seagate, extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. But while thus covering an extensive area, the town possesses little regularity of plan. Excepting numerous new streets, generally short ones, on the N and a number of brief communications between the two great lines along the low ground, not even the trivial grace of straightness of thoroughfare is displayed. Most of the old streets, too, are of varying width, and many of the alleys are very narrow. Yet, by its public buildings, by its latest extensions, by its crowded harbour, by its great and numerous factories, by its exhibitions of enterprise and opulence, and by, here and there, a dash of the picturesque, the town offers large compensation for what it wants in the neat forms and elegant attractions of simple beauty.

High Street was anciently called Market Gate, from connection with the public markets; was at one time popularly called the Cross, from its having contained, for a long period subsequent to 1586, the old town cross; forms an oblong square or rectangle, 360 feet long and 100 broad; is mostly edified with modern, substantial four-story houses, with shops on the ground floor; and presents a bustling, mercantile, and grandiose appearance similar to that of Trongate or Argyll Street of Glasgow. Seagate was once the fashionable quarter of the burgh, the abode of the Guthries, the Afflecks, the Brightons, the Burnside, and other principal families; is a long, sinuous, and very narrow thoroughfare, quite denuded of its ancient splendour; has, within the last few years, undergone considerable improvement; is prolonged eastward, through Crofts and Carolina Port, with continuity with Broughty Ferry road; and communicates laterally, through Queen Street, St Roque's Lane, and Sugarhouse Wynd, with Cowgate. Murraygate, which is now comparatively wide and well built, branches, its N end, into Cowgate, Wellgate, and Panmure Street. Cowgate inclines eastward; is mostly of disagreeable aspect, but contains some good and lofty buildings; has, of late years, been greatly improved; and terminates a few yards beyond in an interesting ancient gateway, known as Cowgate Port. King Street subdivides and contracts Cowgate; deflects at an acute angle from its N side; is, for the most part, well built; possesses, at its commencement, several elegant private residences and handsome shops; runs north-eastward to Wallace Burn; and merges there in the Arbroath road, leading to the Baxter Park and the Eastern Necropolis. Wellgate rises gently from Murraygate; goes northward to Lady Well, giving name to it; and leads to Victoria Road, Hilltown, Maxwellton, Smithfield, and other suburbs. Victoria Road (formerly Bucklemaker Wynd) goes laterally from the top of Wellgate to Wallace Burn, and is flanked on the N by an extensive rising-ground called Forebank. Hilltown (formerly Bonnet Hill) goes on a line with Wellgate; climbs a steep ascent, and so is called Hilltown; took its name of Bonnet Hill from once being the abode of bonnet-makers; is now a seat of various extensive manufactures; consists generally of ill-built houses, [confusedly interspersed with jute factories; and presents a motley and grotesque appearance. Maxwellton occupies grounds between Bonnet Hill and Hillbank, northward of Forebank, and is a suburb of recent origin; and Hillbank, situated on the villa grounds, is a still newer suburb. Panmure Street, the third street striking from the N end of Murraygate, possesses some of the best specimens of the town's street architecture.

Castle Street goes from High Street, at right angles with the commencement of Seagate; leads down to the harbour and docks; is well edified; and breaks at its foot into a fine open space, recently much improved by the removal of the fishmarket. Crichton Street goes from the SW corner of High Street; runs parallel with Castle Street; and leads down to the greenmarket, and on to Earl Grey's Dock. Dock Street runs E and W along the harbour; is a spacious, well-built, and busy thoroughfare; and has at its E end the custom-house and the Arbroath railway station. Under the Improvement Act of 1871 an enlargement and extension of Commercial Street, from Albert Square to Dock

Street, was carried out, and this is now one of the handsomest and most architectural streets in the town. Reform Street strikes from High Street in a direction the reverse of Castle Street and Crichton Street; is erected after designs by Mr Burn, of Edinburgh, as one of the finest streets in the town; and both as to the style of its buildings and as to the splendour of its shops, rivals some of the best parts of Edinburgh. Bank Street goes from nearly the middle of Reform Street; was opened shortly before 1870; and takes its name from the office of the Bank of Scotland, occupying its eastern corner. Albert Square opens from the northern extremity of Reform Street; surrounds a space formerly occupied by unsightly tenements and hideous time-worn erections; was formed by clearances of these about the year 1864; contains the Albert Institute, the Free Library and Museum, and the Burns, Kinloch, and Carmichael monuments; adjoins a number of splendid public edifices; and is as handsome a central place as any provincial town can boast. Ward Road goes westward from Albert Square; Constitution Road strikes northward from nearly the middle of Ward Road; Bell Street intersects Constitution Road; Parker Square, named after the late Provost Parker, lies westward from Bell Street; and Dudhope Road, communicating with the north-eastern suburbs, leads westward to the Barracks, the Infirmary, the Barrack Park, the Law, and the open country beyond. The Pleasance also lies in the NW, and is supposed, from its name, to have been once a charming suburban quarter; but is now a dense assemblage of factories, and of miserable unwholesome dwellings.

Overgate, going westward from the NW corner of High Street, is one of the oldest thoroughfares of the town; possessed in former times town mansions of the Marquis of Argyll, the Earls of Angus, Viscount Dundee, Stirling of East Baikie, and other magnates; was originally called Argyllgate from its connection with the family of Argyll; sends off various wynds or alleys to the right and the left; exhibits, together with these wynds, an utter recklessness of architectural taste or uniformity, feebly redeemed by the presence of many good houses; has a total length of more than $\frac{1}{4}$ mile; and terminates at the West Port, one of the most busy and stirring parts of the town. South Tay Street, forming the principal communication from Overgate to the lower part of the town, is handsomely edified, and possesses a beautiful square. Hawkhill, diverging in a line westward from the West Port, contains a number of large factories and many good buildings, and joins the Perth Road at Blacknessgate. Gowrie Place, at the W end of Hawkhill, is a large and splendid block of houses. Scouringburn, running north-westward from the West Port, contains extensive factories and a dense population, and joins the Lochee Road opposite Dudhope Free church. Lindsay Street, Barrack Street, and other modern thoroughfares northward from Overgate and Scouringburn present good lines of new and pleasingly constructed buildings. Nethergate, going westward from the SW corner of High Street, is prolonged to the western outskirts by Perth Road; forms, jointly with Perth Road, a continuous reach of about a mile in length; is of very unequal breadth, and of somewhat unequal architecture, but averagely spacious and well edified; exhibits, in its middle and western portions, and in streets branching from it, as aristocratic an air as can comport with proximity to manufacturing and commercial stir; contains, in its Perth Road section, some handsome villas with flower-plots in front; and leads, through a forking continuation seaward, into the promenade of Magdalene Green. Union Street goes from Nethergate, opposite the town churches, northwards towards the West and Tay Bridge stations, the esplanade, the Tay ferries, and the harbour; was formed in 1828 on clearances of many old, unsightly, time-worn houses; is a spacious and handsomely edified thoroughfare; and had its southern extremity greatly improved in 1882 by the removal of a block of old houses, the

abodes of the very lowest classes of inhabitants. Yeaman Shore and Exchange Street are well-built thoroughfares of comparatively modern construction adjoining the harbour. Several other streets, in addition to those we have named, contribute good features to the new parts of the town and to its outskirts.

Although rich in historical associations, few buildings now remain which are of much interest to the antiquary. The imperious demands of an ever-increasing population and of a constantly expanding trade, have led to the removal of numerous tenements of historic value, which for many centuries had withstood the destroying hand of Time. No fewer than 19 ancient churches or chapels, all now extinct, stood within the town or its suburbs; and in many instances were so prominent as to give their names, in some manner or other, to localities near or around them. St Paul's Church was the oldest, stood within Murraygate and Seagate, and gave the name of Paul's Close to an alley which was closed so late as about 1866. St Clement's Church occupied the site of the present Town-Hall in High Street; was a large, oblong structure, with a high steep roof, and with small circular turrets at the four corners; is seen towering above the surrounding buildings in Slezer's view of the town, published in 1696; and gave its name to St Clement's Lane, leading to the shore. St John's Church stood on a rock a short way E of Carolina Port, nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile from High Street; was called originally Kileraig, signifying 'the church upon the rock,' but called afterwards by the Roman Catholics the Church of the Holy Rood; and is commemorated in the name of an adjacent burying-ground, called Rood Yard. St Roque's Chapel stood outside of Cowgate Port, between Denbridge and the E end of Seagate, and is commemorated in the name of an alley running from Seagate to King Street, and called St Roque's Lane. St Salvator's Chapel stood on a rocky rising-ground N of High Street and Overgate, and is commemorated in the name of an adjacent close. Our Lady's Chapel stood at the foot of Hilltown, and is commemorated in the names of Ladywell and Ladywell Yard. St Nicholas' Chapel stood on a rock at the western part of the harbour, and gave to its site the name Nicholas Rock, afterwards changed into Chapel Craig. St Michael's Chapel adjoined to the town mansion of the old Earls of Crawford, and was demolished to make way for Union Street. St Mary's Chapel stood on the E side of Couttie's Wynd, and was represented till recently by a vestige of its basement. Logie Church stood westward of the town, within the present parish of Liff and Benvie, and was a mensal or table-furnishing church of the Bishop of Brechin. St Blaise's Chapel stood on the W side of Thorter Row. St Thomas' Chapel occupied part of a rock which was cut away to make room for Reform Street. Cowgate Chapel, also called Our Lady's Chapel, stood on the S side of Cowgate, at the top of Sugarhouse Wynd, previously called Fintry's Wynd, and originally called Our Lady's Wynd. St Serf's Chapel, St Stephen's Chapel, St Fillan's Chapel, St James the Less's Chapel, St James the Greater's Chapel, and St Margaret's Chapel occupied sites which cannot now be identified.

The Greyfriars' Monastery, adjacent to what is now the Howf, is said to have been founded about 1260 by Devorgilla, mother of King John Baliol; was the meeting-place, in 1309, of a great national ecclesiastical council recognising Robert Bruce as King of Scotland; and was entirely demolished at the Reformation. A Blackfriars' monastery stood on the W side of Barrack Street, originally called Friars' Vennel, is said to have been founded in the 15th century by a burgher of Dundee; had gardens and orchards extending westward to Lindsay Street; and was swept away at the Reformation. A Redfriars' monastery stood conjunctly with a hospital at the foot of South Tay Street; was founded, in 1392, by Sir James Lindsay of Crawford; seems, with the hospital, to have formed a large and splendid group of buildings, surmounted by a tower; was partly burned, in 1645, by the Marquis of Montrose; and continues still to figure in the town's landscape at the pub-

lication of Slezer's view in 1696. A Franciscan nunnery, or nunnery of St Clair, stood at the top of Methodist Close, off the N side of Overgate; was a large, massive, lofty pile, forming three sides of a quadrangle round a small court; came to be occupied in modern times by a number of poor families; retained in its interior, even then, some relics of ancient grandeur; and was demolished so late as Nov. 1870. A Magdalene establishment stood near the river, at the SW side of the town; seems to have occupied a spot there, at which several fragments of statues were exhumed at the digging of foundations for modern houses; and gave name to the open ground still called Magdalene Green.

The most notable of still existing antiquities is St Mary's Tower, or the Old Steeple as it is popularly termed, situated in the Nethergate. This massive and venerable tower is among the most ancient piles in the country, having survived storm and tempest, fire and siege, for many centuries. According to the commonly received account, this tower was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, in 1189, but recent research assigns it to the middle of the 14th century. The tower rises to a height of 156 feet, is square, the inside of the square measuring 8 yards, with walls nearly 8 feet in thickness. The grand entrance is in the W front, and exhibits a great variety of decoration. The ascent to the top of the tower is by an octagonal staircase, in the NE wall, in one unbroken line from base to summit—the frequent repetition of loop-holes or windows surmounting each other giving an air of loftiness to the imposing mass, which completely neutralises the lowering effect of the horizontal lines prevailing on its different stages. On entering the lower part of the tower by the western door, the visitor finds himself in a spacious apartment, with an area of 576 square feet. The sedilia, or stone seats, still remain entire, and extend along the N, S, and W walls. The groined roof, remarkable for its loftiness, is supported at each corner by pillars of huge proportions, and has a rich as well as a dignified effect, the bosses on its groined arches being bold and full, with a large circular aperture in the centre of the groin. On the W front of the middle parapet is an admirable figure of the Virgin and Child; a figure of our Lord, sitting on his throne, with a sceptre in his right hand, and an orb in his left, occupies a niche on the E side; and a standing figure of St David, the founder of the tower, with his sceptre and orb, is on the S side. In 1871-73 the fabric underwent a thorough restoration under the supervision of Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of about £8000, the most of which was raised by public subscription, but latterly the work was taken in hand and completed by the town council. The tower contains a splendid peal of bells, which were formally inaugurated on May 21, 1873, on which day also the memorial stone of the restoration was laid with masonic honours. Previous to the restoration the Old Steeple had a clock, with four dials; but those were abolished, as not being in harmony with the architectural features of the venerable pile; but in 1882, in deference to public opinion, the town council restored the clock, substituting ornamental skeleton dials, at a cost of £130. The Old Town's Cross, originally erected in 1586, at first in the Seagate, at the S end of Peter Street, subsequently in the middle of the High Street, now stands to the S of the Old Steeple; was removed from the High Street in 1777, the place where it stood being still indicated by the stones being arranged in a circular form; for many years the stones forming the Old Cross were stowed away about the base of the Old Steeple; and were re-erected in their present position in 1876. The shaft, which is still in a pretty good state of preservation, is the original one; but the unicorn is a reproduction, the original having been so broken and decayed as to be incapable of restoration. At the top of one of the sides of the shaft are the burgh arms, with the town's motto, 'Dei Donum,' now somewhat obliterated, and the date 1586.

The Cowgate Port, at the eastern extremity of the street which bears this name, has a central archway,

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8½ feet wide and 11 high; but must have been higher originally, as the ground has been raised in the course of years; has been frequently 'improved,' the most recent having been in 1877, when a plate was fixed on the outer or E side, with the following inscription:— 'During the plague of 1544 George Wishart preached from the parapet of this port, the people standing within the gate, and the plague-stricken lying without in booths. "He sent His Word and healed them" (Psalm cvii.). Restored in 1877.' Dundee was in olden times the occasional residence of royalty, and a palace formerly stood on the S side of the Nethergate (then known as Fleukargate), a little to the E of Union Street. A close leading from the Nethergate still bears this name, but the only portion of the original wall of the palace that now remains, and has traces of antique carving upon it, is now doomed to demolition in the course of contemplated town improvements. In March 1879 an old building on the N side of High Street, nearly opposite the top of Crichton Street, and known as 'Our Lady Warkstair's Land,' was taken down; was four stories in height; had a wooden front with two triangular elevations; was supposed to have been built about the year 1500, to have been a repository of a charity or almshouse under the church, and dedicated, according to the fashion of the times, to Our Lady the Virgin. The old Custom House, at the corner of Fish Street and Greenmarket, is another ancient building destined to early demolition; furnished the scene of many of the incidents in the novel of *The Yellow Frigate*, by Mr James Grant; and is remarkable from the fact that, at the beginning of the present century, a large quantity of silver coin, numbering nearly 200 pieces, was found embedded in the mortar—this money, it is believed, having been concealed by some townsman prior to the siege of the town in 1651. The Luckenbooths stood at the eastern end of the Overgate, where it joins the High Street, and is still recognisable by the flat-capped turret at its north-eastern angle, and is noteworthy as having been the residence of General Monk, after he captured the town, and as being the birthplace of Anne Scott, Countess of Buccleuch. Dudhope Castle, originally the principal seat of the Scrymseours, hereditary constables of Dundee, and situated on a terrace at the foot of the Law, is now used as an infantry barracks; towards the end of last century was turned into a woollen manufactory, which proving unsuccessful the building passed into the hands of the Government, in whose possession it has since remained. In quite recent years the removal of the Trades' Hall at the E, and of Union Hall, at the W end of High Street, has caused two well-known public buildings to disappear from view, whilst greatly improving that central thoroughfare.

The increase of Dundee has been strikingly exhibited in its population, which has almost quadrupled in a single generation:—1841, 63,732; 1861, 90,426; 1871, 120,547; 1881, 140,054. The municipal and parliamentary constituency was—1871, 16,281; 1877, 18,964; 1881, 15,827. The revenue of the town proper—known as the 'common good'—consists of lands, houses, churches, and salmon fishings, and has varied considerably at different periods, and now amounts to about £6000 annually. The revenue from the common good, however, is dwarfed by that of the several Boards into which the Town Council has been constituted by recent acts of parliament. The accounts for the year 1881 showed that as a police board it raised £93,878, expended £96,211, and had a debt of £687,037. As a water commission it raised £37,532, expended £39,440, and had a debt of £430,938. The harbour board, to which it appoints members, had a revenue of £50,163, expended £45,533, and had a debt of £349,621. The gas commission had a revenue of £58,609, expended £61,238, and had a debt of £121,309. In addition, the school-board had a revenue of £22,217, expended £20,444, and had a debt of £60,995. The combination parochial board raised £25,786, expended £26,052, and had a debt of £15,466. Several other minor boards brought the revenue of the various public corporations for 1881 to

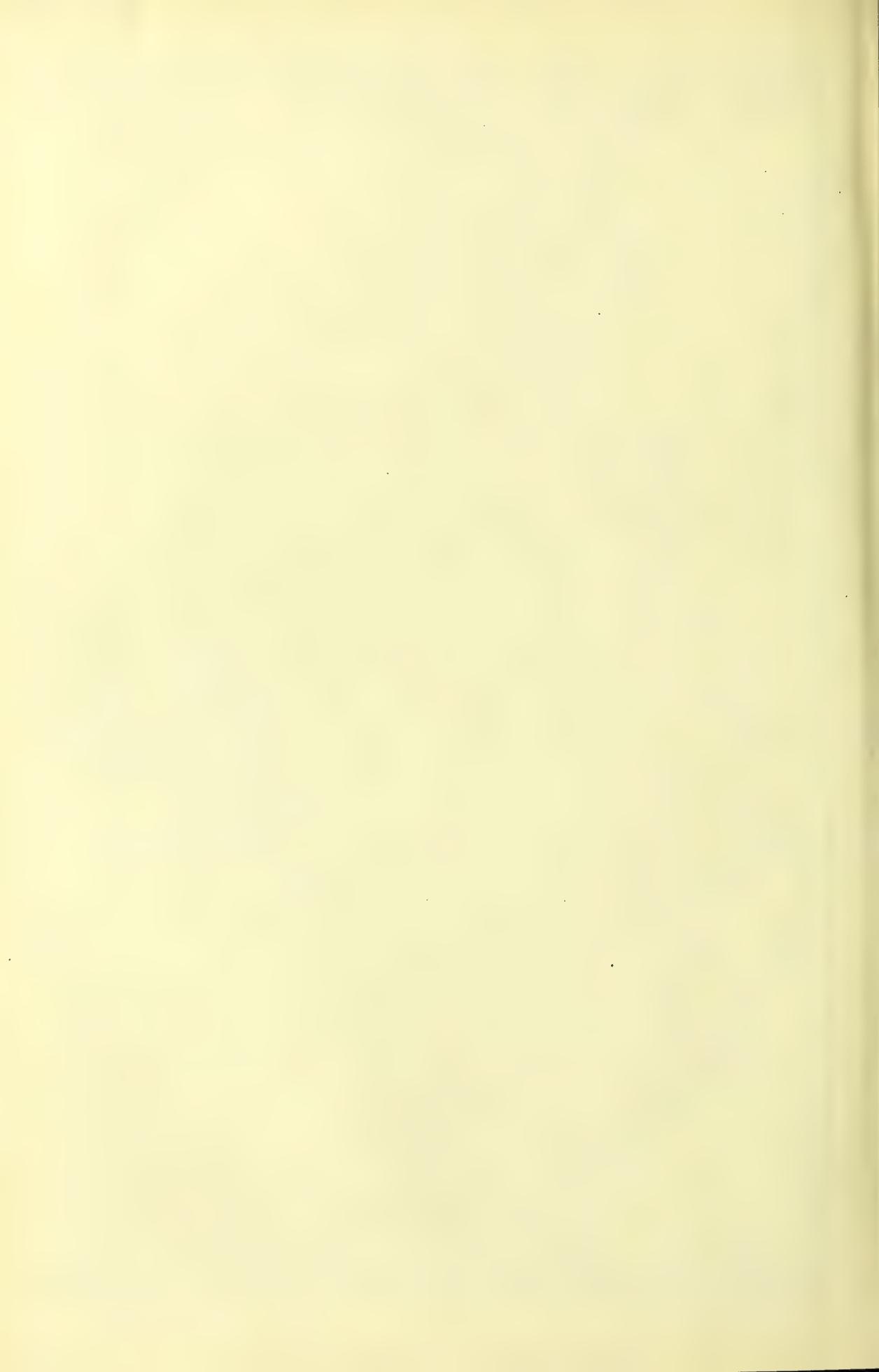
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£303,991, the expenditure to £303,121, and the total debt to £1,724,258. The increase in the value of ground in Dundee has been very remarkable. According to an authentic statement, in 1746 'the highest rent in the High Street did not exceed £3,' and some extraordinary instances are recorded of the manner in which property has since risen in value. A wood-yard, bought at the beginning of the century for £600, was sold in 1826 for £5000; and in 1835 it was resold in portions at prices which brought the total purchase-money up to £15,000. In more recent years the same upward tendencies have been exhibited. In 1858 a tenement on the W side of Reform Street to the N of Bank Street was purchased at equal to £1600; in 1875 it was sold at £4500. In 1867 a shop in the W side of Union Street was sold by public roup at £750; at the end of 1876 it was resold at £3200. In 1859 a property in the High Street was purchased at £1400; it was resold in 1873 at £5250. In like manner, the feuing of ground in the centre of the town has greatly increased, and in some instances in recent times has been known to be trebled in about three years. Union Street was opened up in 1828, when the population of Dundee was some 40,000. The lots on either side of this street were sold at feu-duties ranging from £2, 6s. 1d. to £8, 17s. 2d. per pole. Reform Street was opened up about the year 1833, and the feus in it vary from £2, 0s. 10d. to £19, 16s. 5d. per pole. Panmure Street, the next of the more important improvements of Dundee, was opened about the year 1841. The feu-duties there ranged from £3, 4s. to £15, 9s. 2d. per pole. Bank Street followed, and was given off at rates varying from £1, 10s. 11d. to £3, 4s. Lindsay Street was opened up earlier than Bank Street or Panmure Street; and the rate varied from about £1, 15s. to about £2, 16s. 10d. per pole. Under the operation of the Improvement Act of 1871, the whole property constituting what is called the Victoria Road Improvement has been feued by the commissioners of police at rates varying from £3, 10s. 6d. to about £19, 14s. 8d. per pole; while the feus in the centre of the town have gone up to rates varying from £28, 5s. 4d. to £35, 18s. 7d. per pole. If Lindsay Street be contrasted with Victoria Road—and the contrast in point of situation appears to be all in favour of Lindsay Street—we have on the whole an increase of fully 400 per cent.; and if Reform Street be contrasted with the new feus in the centre of the town—in other words, with the new Commercial Street feus—there is an increase on the average of fully 300 per cent. also. This, in little more than a generation—viz., from say 1830 to 1877—is marvellous. The details of purchases along Victoria Road are probably even more instructive. For instance, the property in Ladywell Lane belonging to the town of Dundee was sold to the police commissioners in 1872 at about £3 per pole, and, after providing for the formation of the street, what remained was refueed at double that rate. The same remark applies to the property on the W side of Powrie Lane; while, with regard to property in Bucklemaker Wynd, purchased by the police commissioners in 1870 at equal to £1, 12s. per pole, it was feued to the Victoria Road Calendering Company at equal to £3, 16s. 3d. per pole. The upward tendency in the value of property and ground, however, received a severe check in 1877, and for a number of years subsequently there was a continuous deterioration in values. Under the extended powers of the Town Council, a large number of assessments of different kinds are now levied. The tendency of late years has been to have these reduced. The following was the assessable rental of the town, and the rates per £1 of the police and other burgh assessments for a series of years—1831, £72,821, rate 1s. 3d.; 1841, £107,126, rate 1s. 5d.; 1851, £111,003, rate 1s. 2d.; 1861, £209,333, rate 1s. 11½d.; 1871, £370,122, rate 1s. 6d.; 1876, £541,551, rate 1s. 11d.; 1880, £588,829, rate 1s. 11d.; 1881, £595,570, rate 1s. 11½d. The Improvement Act of 1871 did very much to improve the town, by procuring the demolition of old and dilapidated buildings, widening the leading and more crowded thoroughfares, and forming

additional means of communication between important business parts of the town. A spacious thoroughfare, known as Victoria Road, has been constructed along what used to be known as Bucklemaker Wynd, extending from Bell Street to Cotton Road, substituting a handsome street, 60 feet wide, for the gullet of the Bucklemaker Wynd, which had only 13 feet of a carriage-way, and over which at least 1000 vehicles daily passed and re-passed. A commodious bridge was also constructed across the Dens, now known as Victoria Bridge, connecting the south-eastern district of the town with the north-eastern. The approaches to the eastern district by Powrie Lane and Water Wynd have been greatly improved. The continuation of Commercial Street, between Meadowside and the Murraygate, not only gives a short cut from the High Street to the Exchange, but also provides a large number of first-class shops and business premises. The widening of what was previously known as the Narrow of the Murraygate, by demolishing all the old buildings between it and the Seagate, has got rid of a description of property which was a disgrace to the town. The opening up of the High Street by the removal of the Clydesdale Bank at one end and the Union Hall at the other, and the removal of the old houses in the neighbourhood of Fish Street, are all palpable improvements. The gross value of the property scheduled for these extensive improvements was £400,000, the police commissioners having power to borrow to the extent of £200,000, and to levy an improvement rate of 4d. in the £1.

The Town-Hall stands on the S side of the High Street; occupies the site of the old church of St Clement; was erected in 1734, after designs by the elder Adam; projects several feet from the line of the adjacent buildings; is in the Roman style, with piazzas and Ionic pilasters; is surmounted, through the roof, by a spire 140 feet high, in which is a clock, with bells that chime every quarter of an hour; underwent restoration in 1853-54; contains the council chamber, the guildhall, and the offices of the town clerk. The new Town-Hall, erected to the rear of the town buildings, was erected in 1873, and is now used as the offices of the Dundee Combination Parochial Board. The Royal Arch, on the S side of Dock Street, was erected in 1853, to commemorate the landing of the Queen at Dundee in Sept. 1844, by public subscription at a cost of more than £3000, towards which the harbour trustees voted £500 and the late Lord Panmure contributed £750; comprises a great central arch and two side arches, surmounted by two central turrets; and is in the Anglo-Saxon style, with profuse ornamentation. The Custom-House stands at the E end of Dock Street; was erected in 1843 at a cost of £8000; is a large fine structure, with a portico in the Roman Ionic style; and contains accommodation for the Customs, the Excise, and the Harbour Trust. The Albert Institute stands in the centre of Albert Square; was erected in 1865-68 as a subscription memorial to the late Prince Consort, after designs by Sir Gilbert Scott; stood then and for some years afterwards incomplete, with an unsightly gap in its SW wing; was nevertheless even then an imposing structure, particularly in its northern front; is in the Gothic style, with an exquisite wheel window in the N gable, a splendid fleche on the summit, and other richly artistic features; contains in the upper story a noble hall, with fine open roof, and has a commodious suite of rooms attached; the eastern portion, used as a free museum and picture gallery under the provisions of the Free Libraries Act, was completed in 1874, having been erected from a plan by Mr D. M'Kenzie, a local architect; has a public fountain on the E, which is made to play on certain special occasions, the architectural features being in keeping with the nature of the ground and the style of the Institute buildings; the basins are of Polmaise stone, flanked by polished shafts of Peterhead granite, and ornamented with carved heads of lions, etc. The Albert Institute having been wound up, the building was, on March 28, 1879, put up for sale by public auction, and acquired by the Corporation for the

nominal upset price of £1000, it being a condition of sale that the building shall not be otherwise used than for a philosophical institute, comprising a museum, lecture-rooms, reading-rooms, and picture gallery; and that they shall in all time coming be appropriated to the purposes for which they were originally designed. The Royal Exchange stands at the N end of Panmure Street; was built in 1853-56, after designs by David Bryce, of Edinburgh, at a cost of more than £12,000; is an elegant structure in the Flemish style of the 15th century, common in Brussels and other large towns of the Low Countries; shows a side frontage of two stories, surmounted by a range of dormer windows, with traceried heads and crocketed gables; contains a lofty handsome hall, or reading-room, 77 feet long and 34 wide, with fine ornamented roof; and has a tower which was intended to be 120 feet high, with a stone crown, but could not be finished in consequence of the ground beneath it threatening to sink, and was terminated at only one stage above the main building, in a curved parapet and flat roof. The Eastern Club stands on the S side of Albert Square, opposite the Albert Institute; was erected in 1870; is in the Venetian style; and has a highly ornate front. The Court-House buildings, for the holding of judiciary and sheriff courts, are in West Bell Street; consist of a long-drawn and lofty range of massive stone buildings; were erected in 1864-65, with aid of £13,587 from government; and are a handsome and spacious edifice, with portico surmounted by the royal arms in bold relief. The Kinloch monument stands to the NW of the Albert Institute, facing towards the SW; commemorates George Kinloch, the first member for Dundee in the reformed parliament; was inaugurated on Feb. 3, 1872; and consists of a bronze statue by Sir John Steell, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, about 8 feet high. The Carmichael statue stands to the SE of the Albert Institute; was erected by public subscription to commemorate the leading member of the firm of James and Charles Carmichael, iron-founders, who conferred a boon upon the trade with which he was connected by the invention of the fan blast; the sculptor was Mr John Hutchison, R.S.A., of Edinburgh, and the statue was cast in bronze at the Manor Iron-works, Chelsea; the figure is in a sitting posture, and, including the red granite pedestal, the monument stands about 18 feet high; the statue was formally unveiled on June 17, 1876. The Burns statue stands to the SW of the Albert Institute; is by Sir John Steell, being a replica in bronze of a statue sent to New York, and represents the poet in a sitting posture; the figure is colossal, being about 12 feet in height; the cost of the replica was 1000 guineas, and of the pedestal, which is of Peterhead granite, £230; the total cost of the work was about £1400, the greater portion of which was raised by means of a bazaar; the statue was formally unveiled on Oct. 16, 1880, on which occasion a grand procession, numbering between 6000 and 7000 persons, and composed of representatives of the different trades, took place. The Market Shelter is opposite the Albert Institute on the N side, and in a recess at the W end of the Exchange buildings; was erected for the accommodation of the gentlemen attending the market, which is held on the street facing the Exchange; is 123 feet long, 36 feet wide, and in the centre of the roof 25 feet high; has an open passage, averaging 8 feet in width, at the two ends and at the back; has three entrances open from Albert Square, one at each end of the market and one in the centre; and was opened for business in the summer of 1882. The Kinnaird Hall is on the S side of Bank Street; was erected in 1856-58 after designs by Charles Edward, of Dundee; contains a hall 130 feet long, 60 wide, and 40 high, capable of accommodating from 2500 to 3000 persons; has a fine open roof supported by iron girders, and the side walls are tastefully decorated; and has a fine organ, built by Messrs Fosters & Andrews, of Hull, and inaugurated on Oct. 5, 1865. The Volunteer Drill Hall, on the N side of West Bell Street, is a plain brick building of ample proportions; is 160 feet in length, including one gallery, 80 feet in breadth, and 42 feet in height



to the apex of the roof; and was erected in 1867, mainly by means of subscriptions among the friends of the volunteer movement. The other public halls are—Albion, Overgate; Ancient Mason Lodge, High Street; Arcade, Arcade Buildings; Buchan's, Bank Street; Camperdown, Barrack Street; Cutlers', Murraygate; Dundee, Barrack Street; Forfar and Kincardine Mason Lodge, Meadow Street; Good Templars', Reform Street; Gray's Assembly Rooms, Perth Road; Larch Street; Operative Mason Lodge, Overgate; Operative Tailors, Overgate; Panmure, Bain Square; Plasterers', Tally Street; Smellie's, Barrack Street; Strathmore, Sea Wynd, Nethergate; Thistle, Union Street; Trades', King's Road; Victoria, Victoria Road; Wellgate; and Wright's, Key's Close, Nethergate.

Three parish churches under one roof—called variously St Mary's, St Paul's, and St Clement's; the East, the South, and the West; the Old, the New, and the Steeple—stand between Overgate and Nethergate, near the W end of High Street; are adjoined, at their western extremity, by a massive ancient tower 156 feet high; and form a cathedral-looking structure, both historically interesting and scenically prominent and imposing. The pile has for ages been popularly called the town churches and the tower; and it is conspicuous at once as visibly connecting the town with antiquity, as bulking largely among its public edifices, and as constituting the most distinctive feature in its burghal landscape. Whether seen in full front, or seen through a vista from any part of the town's interior, the tower looms largely in the view, looking the impersonation of Time casting its gloom upon the evanescent scenes around; or seen from any point or distance in the environs or in the circumjacent county, whether from the E or from the W or from the S, the tower lifts its grand bold summit high above the undulating surface of a sea of roofs, and suggests thoughts of many generations who have spent their ephemeral life beneath its shadow. The churches originated in a chapel founded somewhere between 1196 and 1200 by Prince David, Earl of Huntingdon, on ground then beyond the limits of the town, and long known as the 'Kirk in the Field;' they grew, by reconstruction of the chapel and by successive extensions, into a great cruciform edifice 174 feet long, with a choir 95 feet long, 29 broad, and 54 high; they comprised, besides three churches of the same names as the present three, a fourth one, called variously St John's, the North, and the Cross; they suffered damage from the English, before the national Union, to an extent which required St Clement's to be entirely rebuilt in 1789; they were almost totally destroyed by accidental fire in Jan. 1841; they were partly restored, but mainly renovated, in periods thence till 1847, after designs by Messrs Burn & Bryce, of Edinburgh, at a cost of £11,135; they retain the crucial form of the original structures, with the choir or chancel for St Mary's, the transept for St Paul's, and the nave for St Clement's; and they are in a laudable variety of the Decorated Pointed style. St Mary's and St Paul's were entirely rebuilt, and the former has a very fine stained-glass window; but St Clement's was merely restored, and is an extremely plain portion of the pile. The tower, which has already been noticed, is the only part of the early pile now standing.

St John's parish church, formerly called also the North or Cross Church, ceased at the burning of the town churches in 1841 to stand conjunct with St Mary's, St Paul's, and St Clement's, and is now an edifice in South Tay Street, formerly used as a Gaelic church. St Andrew's Church, on the N side of the Cowgate, is now the oldest established church in the town; was originally built in 1772 by means of voluntary subscriptions by the kirk-session and trades of that period, and continued to be owned and managed by them as a proprietary body until 1872, when the congregation obtained the entire management and control of the church, and of the property connected with it; was endowed in the following year, and put on the footing of one of the parochial charges of the Church of

Scotland; is a plain building with a handsome spire, which rises to an altitude of 139 feet, and contains a set of fine musical bells; has undergone repeated renovations, the most recent being in 1874, when extensive alterations, both internally and externally, were made upon it, costing about £2000. Chapelshade Church, in Constitution Road, is a large, plain-looking building with about 1200 sittings; was erected into a parish church in 1872, with a suitable district attached. St David's Church stands in North Tay Street; was originally an Independent chapel, built in 1800; passed by sale to the Church of Scotland in 1823; is exteriorly a very plain edifice, but interiorly handsome; and contains nearly 2000 sittings. Wallacetown Church was opened in May 1840, and in March 1874 was erected into a parish *quoad sacra*. St Mark's stands in Perth Road; was built in 1869, after designs by Pilkington and Bell, at a cost of £6000; and is highly ornamental. St Enoch's, in Nethergate, was originally a Free church, erected in 1873, standing on the street line adjoined by other buildings; has a highly effective character; and was erected into a parish church in March 1876. Rosebank Church, in Constitution Street, was erected as a mission station in 1872 at a cost of nearly £2000; is a Gothic structure in the Early Church form, with about 600 sittings; and in Jan. 1875 was erected into a parish church. St Matthew's, in the Ferry Road, is in the Early English Gothic style, with transepts; stands in a district inhabited chiefly by the poor and working-classes; and was built in 1875, as a chapel of ease, at a cost of about £3400. Clepington Church is in the Early English style; was the last of five churches built under a scheme for providing additional accommodation for members of the Church of Scotland in Dundee; and was opened on Jan. 16, 1881. St Paul's Free Church, in Nethergate, was built in 1852, after designs by Charles Wilson, of Glasgow, at a cost of about £5000; is a cruciform structure in the Early Pointed style; and has a finely proportioned spire 167 feet high. St Peter's Free Church, in St Peter Street, was built in 1836; is a plain structure, with a neat spire containing a peal of bells rung by water power; and was the scene of the ministry of the lamented M'Cheyne. The M'Cheyne Memorial Church, in Perth Road, was built in 1871 after designs by Pilkington & Bell, and is an edifice tastefully and elaborately ornate. Chapelshade, Wallacetown, Dudhope, Chalmers, Wellgate, Willison, and the High Free churches are all tasteful edifices; but St Andrew's, St David's, St John's, Hilltown, Bonnet-hill, and Ogilvie Free churches are remarkably plain structures. The Bell Street U.P. Church is a massive, elegant, and spacious edifice. School Wynd Church, known also as George's Chapel, in Lindsay Street, erected in 1825, was for 42 years the scene of the pastoral labours of George Gilfillan. The Dudhope Road U.P. Church superseded a previous one in Temple Lane; was built in 1870 after designs by Pilkington & Bell; and is a handsome structure. The Tay Square, Cowgate or Wishart, James', as well as those in Butterburn, Victoria Street, and Ryehill, are internally comfortable, but externally plain. The Gilfillan Memorial Church, formed of adherents of the Rev. David Macrae, deposed from the ministry of the U.P. Church in 1879, and who number over 1300, temporarily worship in the Kinnaird Hall. The Reformed Presbyterian Church and the Original Secession churches, are small but substantial buildings. Of the Congregationalist places of worship the oldest is Ward Chapel in Constitution Road; was built in 1833 after designs by Mr Smith, of Dundee; and is a beautiful edifice in the Second Pointed style. Panmure Street Chapel was built in 1855 after designs by Mr Bryce, of Edinburgh, and is a picturesque structure with a boldly traced circular window and two octagonal towers. Castle Street, Lindsay Street, Princes Street, and Russell Congregational chapels are all respectable. The old Scotch Independent Chapel, in Euclid Street, was built after designs by Mr Maclaren, of Dundee, and is a handsome edifice. Trinity and St James's Evangelical

Union chapels are plain but comfortable buildings. Baptist chapels are in Rattray Street and in Long Wynd, the former being erected in 1878 in place of a chapel in Meadowside that had to be removed to make way for the town improvements. The Catholic Apostolic Church, at the corner of Constitution Road and Dudhope Crescent Road, is a very handsome edifice, and is divided into nave and aisles, the latter being lighted by two light windows, and the nave from a clerestory. Wesleyan Methodist chapels are in Ward Road and Wellington Street; both are neat structures; and the latter was built in 1869 after designs by Alexander Johnston, of Dundee. The Unitarian Christian Chapel, in Constitution Road, was built in 1870, also after designs by Alexander Johnston. St Paul's Episcopal Church, at the top of Seagate, was built in 1852-55, after designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, at a cost of £13,000; is in the Second Pointed style, of crucial form, with nave, aisles, transepts, chancel, and octagonal apse; has both a noble exterior and a very beautiful interior; and is surmounted, at its W end, by a tower and spire rising to the height of 220 feet, and figuring conspicuously in almost every view of the town. St Mary Magdalene's Episcopal Church, in Blinshall Street, is a recent edifice in similar style to St Paul's Episcopal Church but of smaller size, and erected at about one-fifth of the cost. St Salvador's Episcopal Church, in Clepington, also is a recent erection. The Catholic Apostolic Church, in Constitution Road, was built in 1867; is a large and handsome edifice in the Pointed style; and has a very tastefully decorated interior. St Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, in Nethergate, was built in 1836; is an elegant edifice in the Pointed style, with a beautiful interior; and contains 1200 sittings. St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, at Forebank in Hilltown, was built in 1851; has a plain exterior in Anglo-Saxon style and a very striking and gorgeous interior; and contains 2500 sittings. St Joseph's Roman Catholic Chapel, in Wilkie's Lane, was built in 1872-74 at a cost of about £5000; is a cruciform structure 147½ feet in length from N to S, and 40 in width in both nave and transepts; and contains 1200 sittings. The Glassite Meeting House, on the N side of King Street, is an octagonal-shaped building, having a very plain appearance. Salem Chapel, in Constitution Road, erected in 1872, is a neat specimen of Gothic architecture.

The Howff or old burying-ground lies off Barrack Street; superseded the three ancient burying-grounds of St Paul, St Roque, and St Clement, all now quite extinct; was formed, about 1567, in what had been the garden of the Greyfriars' Monastery; became so crowded and insanitary as to be closed by order of the Privy Council in 1858; and equals or surpasses every other old burying-ground in Scotland, not excepting that of the Edinburgh Greyfriars, in the number and variety of its interesting old monuments. The burying-ground, on the W side of Constitution Road, was opened in 1836; is tastefully laid out in mounds and walks; but, like the Howff, is now closed against interments. The Western Cemetery, on the N side of Perth Road, was opened in 1845; comprises six acres, beautifully laid out in compartments and promenades; has a very grand gateway; and contains a monument to the poet William Thom, who died in Dundee in 1848. The Eastern Necropolis, on the N side of Arbroath Road, about 2 miles from High Street, was opened in 1862; is laid out with great taste and beauty in serpentine walks; and has an admirably designed gateway. A project for a Roman Catholic cemetery was started about 1860, and won some contributions, but fell to the ground. Balgay Cemetery, which occupies the western portion of Balgay Hill, is very tastefully laid out.

The Baxter Park, at the north-eastern extremity of the town, is so named from having been the gift of the late Sir David Baxter and his two sisters; is about 38 acres in extent, and cost the donors nearly £40,000, in addition to which they gave a sum of £10,000 for the maintenance of the park in all time coming; and is well laid out, with a pavilion in the centre of the terrace in

which is a marble statue of Sir David Baxter, erected by public subscription. Balgay Hill, to the westward of the town, was acquired by the police commissioners of the burgh as a place of public recreation in 1871; covers 60 acres of ground, a portion of which has been laid out as a cemetery; enjoys the advantage of having been previously beautifully wooded; commands a gorgeous view over all the lower Tay and the Carse of Gowrie, with their periphery of hills and mountains; is encircled with a drive 25 feet wide, and intersected with umbrageous drives and walks, looking like well-shaded avenues; has its main approach on the S, from Blackness Road, through a handsome entrance-lodge in the Scottish Baronial style; and has two other approaches, respectively on the W from Hillside and on the N from the Ancrum Road. The cemetery and the park jointly cost about £13,000, and were opened by the late Earl of Dalhousie, amid great public demonstrations, in Sept. 1871. In May 1882, Sir John Ogilvy, who for many years was one of the Parliamentary representatives of Dundee, made a gift to the town of his rights in the Fair Muir, a field about 12 acres in extent, lying to the N of the town, which has now been added to the parks available for purposes of public recreation. Dundee Law, which stands to the N of the town, has also been acquired by the police commissioners for use as a public pleasure-ground. It rises gently to an elevation of 571 feet above sea-level, and culminates in a round, green summit, the prospect from which is far-reaching and picturesque. The slopes around the Law, where not built upon, are cultivated. On the summit are the vestiges of a fortification, said to have been erected by Edward I. The Magdalene Green is an open grassy slope, which adjoins the river in the neighbourhood of the N end of the Tay Bridge, and is famous in local history for the large public gatherings which have taken place upon it in times of political agitation. The esplanade, adjoining the Magdalene Green, is a splendid marine parade, extending to the Craig Pier; was constructed at the joint expense of the Caledonian and North British Railway Companies, the harbour trustees, and the town; and was opened in July 1875. The Barrack Park, a spacious piece of ground above the barracks, is leased from the government by the corporation as a place of public recreation. The Bleaching Green is to the E of the Barrack Park, and whilst principally used as an adjunct to the public washing-house that stands in the centre, is also available to the public for recreative purposes.

The harbour extends from Craig Pier on the W, nearly opposite Union Street, to Carolina Port on the E; lies almost all, like the harbours of Greenock and Liverpool, within the line of low-water mark; offers commodious ingress in very reduced states of the tide; and is one of the finest, safest, and most convenient harbours in Great Britain; yet, prior to 1815, had no better accommodations for shipping than a small pier and a few ill-constructed erections, which could not be reached by vessels of any considerable draught. Between 1815 and 1830, at an aggregate cost of £162,800, a wet-dock, with a graving-dock attached to it, was constructed, the tide harbour was deepened and extended, sea-walls and additional quays were built, and various other improvements were made. The wet-dock then constructed bears the name of King William's Dock, covers an area of 6½ acres, and has its adjoining graving-dock in corresponding proportion. A second wet-dock was formed subsequent to 1830, bears the name of Earl Grey's Dock, and covers 5½ acres. Two other wet-docks, further to the E, were partially formed in 1863-65 and completed in 1873-75; bear the names of Camperdown Dock and Victoria Dock; cover respectively 8½ and 10½ acres; admit vessels drawing 20 feet at high water of spring tides, and vessels drawing 15½ feet at high water of neap tides; and are connected with a new graving-dock for the largest class of vessels. A stupendous crane, by which eight men easily lift a weight of 30 tons, is on the quay of Earl Grey's Dock; a caisson, on a new and peculiar principle, and working with great facility and

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ease, is at the entrance of Camperdown Dock; and the great outer sea-wall extends considerably to the E and has a skilful structure and a massive appearance. All the works formed from 1815 till 1875 are considerably within the range of high-water mark, leaving an important space of ground between them and the town to be occupied as the site of buildings, and as a continuation of Dock Street; and parts of them are also within low-water mark, leaving even there, between the wet-docks and the sea, a space for warehouses and shipbuilding yards. The docks are accessible, in various directions, by spacious streets or roads; and have adaptations, in every way, to secure the speedy and effective loading and unloading of any number of vessels which they may contain. The Camperdown and Victoria Docks lie the furthest to the E, and are used mainly, or almost entirely, by the vessels of largest burden; while the other docks have less depth of water, and are used by middle-class and smaller vessels. By an act of parliament, passed in June 1830, the management of the harbour was transferred from the commissioners appointed under a previous statute to a board of trustees, elected annually; and by a subsequent act, obtained in the year 1869, the constitution of this trust was changed, and the representation enlarged. Previously, the board consisted of 21 members; but the recognition of the Chamber of Commerce, shipowners, and harbour and municipal ratepayers as elective bodies, increased it to 32. Seven members have seats *ex officio*—the provost, 4 bailies, the dean of guild, and the box-master of the seamen fraternity; the county elects 4, the guildry 6, the Nine Trades 3, the Three Trades 1, the chamber of commerce 3, the shipowners 3, the harbour ratepayers 3, and the municipal ratepayers 2. Shipowners are qualified as electors who possess 100 tons of shipping; and the harbour ratepayers, before being entitled to vote, must show that they have paid £10 of rates in respect of vessels or goods. The county choose their representatives at the Michaelmas meeting in October, and the others are elected in the beginning of November. The trustees of the harbour are thus in all respects a thoroughly popular body, elected by the parliamentary constituency and others who have the deepest interest in the right management of the harbour. Of late years, the powers of the trust have been greatly increased, and their jurisdiction has been correspondingly extended. In 1873, they acquired the management and working of the Tay Ferries from the Caledonian Railway Company, upon payment of a sum of £20,000—the purchase involving an outlay altogether of £35,000; and in 1875, they entered into an arrangement with the seamen fraternity for the transference of the lighting and buoing of the river from that body to the trust. The compensation paid to the fraternity was a sum of £15,000, besides relieving them of a debt of £4060 due to the public works loan commissioners. This arrangement was sanctioned by an act of parliament passed in the same year. This act was a consolidated measure, and repealed all previous legislation subsequent to the constitution of the trust, with the exception of the acts regulating the Tay Ferries. In this consolidated act, however—which may, indeed, be said to be the Magna Charta of the port of Dundee—all the previous powers and privileges of the board were retained, while additional ones were conferred, and the trustees were declared to be the conservators of the river Tay and estuary. In the act of 6 and 7 Vict., chap. 83, provision was made for the gradual reduction and extinction of the debt, by which the credit of the harbour has been raised, and a large reduction obtained in the rate of interest. Compared financially with any other harbour in the kingdom, that of Dundee may be said to stand pre-eminent; for while the revenue has more than doubled in the last 20 years, the debt, notwithstanding the gigantic works that have been undertaken, remains about the same. The revenue for 1881 amounted to £50,163. The whole of the moneys levied or leviable by the trustees under their different harbour acts are exclusively applied to the maintenance and extension of the harbour and its works; and the

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surplus of the revenue over the expenditure is devoted to paying a portion of the new works rather than borrowing the whole sum. The gross cost of the harbour, in 1881, was £844,957, and the debt £349,621; and the whole amount has been borrowed at 4 per cent. So well have the affairs of the harbour been managed, that, since the year 1815, surpluses to no less a sum than £278,000 have been applied to the extinction of debt. The accounts of the trustees are made up annually, and audited by a qualified person named by the sheriff of the county; and when so audited, an abstract of the accounts is printed and circulated. The following table shows the progressive state of the finances of the Dundee harbour trust, being the amount of revenue and expenditure in the various years ending May 31, with the amount of debt at date:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1854	£23,428	£19,779	£189,398
1860	24,677	20,446	164,062
1865	29,879	24,679	210,808
1870	33,502	24,813	190,232
1871	40,638	25,432	194,073
1872	43,915	31,585	189,699
1873	41,316	32,967	237,308
1874	53,396	34,839	275,583
1875	45,253	39,794	318,367
1876	45,282	38,947	342,320
1877	50,751	42,871	350,405
1878	51,339	43,890	352,148
1879	46,906	46,303	360,183
1880	48,533	44,143	360,494
1881	50,163	45,533	349,621

Attempts have from time to time been made to establish a college in Dundee; but these all failed until Miss Baxter, sister of the late Sir David Baxter, and Dr J. B. Baxter, for upwards of fifty years Procurator-Fiscal for Dundee, took the matter in hand. In Feb. 1882, the details of a scheme which had previously been announced were made public. It was then stated that Miss Baxter and Dr Baxter had executed a deed of trust providing a sum of £140,000 for the foundation of the college. For £35,000 of this sum St John's Free Church, with the dwelling-houses fronting the Nethergate between Small's Wynd and Park Place, had been obtained, and at little expense could be converted into classrooms; while £100,000 was set apart as an endowment for salaries to professors and other charges, the income being about £4000 annually. The governing body had thus from the beginning a larger revenue than the governors of Owen's College, Manchester, whose endowment was £90,000, and for whom no site or buildings were provided. The governing body is divided into three branches—the Governors, the Council, and the Education Board. The Governors, who are supreme in the management, are all subscribers; the Lord-Lieutenant and Convener of the county of Forfar; the members of Parliament for the county and burghs; the Sheriff of the county; the Dean of Guild of Dundee; a representative from the Dundee Chamber of Commerce; one from the High School Directors; and one from the Committee of the Free Library. The Council, which is the managing body of the College, consists of 18 members, 9 of whom are elected by the Governors. The *ex officio* members are the Provost of Dundee; the Sheriff-Substitutes of Dundee and at Forfar; the members of Parliament for Dundee; one member elected by Owen's College, Manchester; one by the Lord President of the Privy Council or the Minister of Education; and one by the Principal and Professors of the College. The Education Board consists of the Principal and Professors, under the direction of the Council and Governors. The College begins its work with Chairs for Natural History and Mathematics, Chemistry, Classics and History, and English Literature and Language. The High School stands at the N end of Reform Street, looking down along its area, and facing the Albert Institute; superseded an English school, a grammar school, and an academy, dating from respectively the 13th century, the 16th century, and the latter part of the 18th century;

was built in 1833, after designs by Mr Angus, at a cost of more than £10,000; is in the Doric style, with a portico of eight fluted columns, copied from the Parthenon of Athens; contains a science room, measuring 42 feet by 40, a museum room of the same dimensions, another room measuring 57 feet by 30, and a total of 14 classrooms; has a gravel playground of about an acre in extent; is conducted by a rector, an English master, a writing and arithmetic master, a commercial master, a mathematical master, a classical master, a French master, a German master, and a master of science and art; affords incomes to its masters ranging from £139 to £480; and is governed by a Board of Directors, one-half of whom are elected by the annual subscribers to the institution, and the other half by the Town Council. When the School-Board was formed in Dundee, an attempt was made, but unsuccessfully, to transfer the management of the institution to that body, on the ground that it was a burgh school. The proposal was revived in 1880, and expensive litigation was threatened, when the difficulty was happily solved by the offer of Mr William Harris, a local philanthropist, to give £20,000 towards the better endowment of the High School, and £10,000 to the School-Board for the erection of a secondary school, on condition that the School-Board agreed to the continuance of the High School under the existing management—which offer was joyfully accepted by all the parties interested. During the period that the School-Board has been established in Dundee, it has vigorously carried out the Education Act for the elementary education of the people, and a number of new and admirably constructed and equipped schools have been opened by them. The school accommodation required was supplied by a sum of £60,000, borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners, at a low rate of interest, and on a scale of repayment spread over forty years. The income for 1880 was £5498, and the expenditure £5588; in 1881 the income was £5697, and the expenditure £5575. The assessment imposed by the Board has varied from 1d. in 1874 to 3d. in 1877. Private schools are numerous, various, and generally good; some of high mark for polite education, many of ordinary range for the common branches, a few of special adaptation for the children of certain classes or conditions of the community. In 1861 a Working Men's College was commenced in Dundee; but, after two years' working, the support given was so small that it had to be discontinued. The Young Men's Christian Association, in Constitution Road, has a handsome and commodious building for its various purposes, including a splendid reading-room, well supplied with newspapers and periodicals; classrooms for young men engaged in handicrafts during the day, where instruction is given in those higher departments of education likely to prove of practical value to them in their several occupations. Dundee has of late years made a great advance in the cultivation of music, both vocal and instrumental; and for cultured musical talent it will bear comparison with any other town in Scotland. The late Mr John Curwen, President of the Tonic Sol-Fa College in London, at a musical demonstration held in the Kinnaird Hall on 30 March 1880 (within two months of his death), complimented Dundee by saying that it had more well-taught singing and more well-trained children, in proportion to its population, than any other town he knew. To Dundee also belongs the honour of having introduced the novelty of giving a highly-successful rendering of Handel's *Messiah* by children, which has been performed in several of the largest towns in Scotland by a party of youthful choristers trained by Mr Frank Sharp. Dundee now possesses a large number of musical associations, both vocal and instrumental, and concerts are now periodically given, at which classical music is interpreted by the leading vocalists and instrumentalists in the country.

The Morgan Hospital occupies a fine site at the junction of the Forfar and Brechin roads, immediately N of Baxter Park; sprang from a bequest of £70,000 by John Morgan, a native of Dundee, who amassed a large

fortune in India; was, subsequent to considerable litigation, erected in 1863-66 after designs by Peddie and Kinnear, of Edinburgh; is in the Scottish Baronial style, with four façades, enclosing an oblong court 125 feet by 50; has a main front 183 feet long, surmounted at the centre by a lofty turreted tower; cost, for its erection, about £18,000; is surrounded by an extensive playground; and gives board and education, somewhat after the manner of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, to about 60 boys, sons of respectable parents, belonging to Dundee and other towns of Forfarshire. The Industrial Schools stand in Ward Road, in front of the new Court-houses; were erected in 1856 after designs by Mr Charles Edward; are in the Early English style, both pleasing and commodious; were originally occupied by both boys and girls, but latterly have been occupied by girls only. For the boys a new and additional institution was, in 1878, erected at Baldovan, about 3 miles N from Dundee, on a site, 13 acres in extent, fenced from Sir John Ogilvy, where a handsome building in the Gothic style, two stories high and 180 feet in length, was provided. In connection with the Industrial Schools, a Home for Apprentice Boys was opened in Ward Road on 23 Nov. 1881, in which accommodation is provided for 20 boys who had left the institution, and were serving apprenticeships to various trades in Dundee. In 1881 there were 195 boys and 85 girls in the Industrial Schools. The Royal Orphan Institution stands in Ferry Road, about 1½ mile from High Street; superseded an old building, amidst crowded tenements, in Small's Wynd; was erected in 1870 after a design by Mr W. Chalmers, Broughty Ferry; is a large and handsome building, well adapted to its special benevolent purposes; and in 1881 the inmates were 27 boys and 28 girls, while the revenue for the year amounted to £1385 and the expenditure to £1233. The *Mars* training-ship lies anchored in the Tay, about a mile to the W of Newport; is used for the board, maintenance, education, and training of boys in the duties of a seafaring life; was originally a two-decked 80-gun line-of-battle ship, subsequently converted into a screw of 400 horsepower, and subsequently adapted, at a cost of over £4000, into a training-ship; in 1881 had 380 boys on board, while the receipts for the year amounted to £6979 and the expenditure to £6961; and in June 1881 received a new tender, named the *Francis Mollison*, to replace the *Lightning*, which had become unseaworthy. The Institution for the Blind originated in 1865, by the purchase of Danfield House by Mr and Mrs Francis Mollison; since then the premises have been from time to time enlarged, and accommodation is now provided for both males and females, where the blind can carry on their work in comfort, and earn their own living. The Deaf and Dumb Institution stands in Lochee Road, on a commanding and salubrious site; was opened on 5 Sept. 1870, and superseded a much smaller building in the Bucklemaker Wynd; and provides an excellent training for the unfortunate class for whom it was designed. The Old Infirmary stood in King Street, on an elevated site sloping to the S, well detached from other buildings; was erected in 1798; was subsequently used as a female lodging-house; and latterly was converted into a Board school. The New Infirmary occupies a commanding site on the rising-ground immediately above the Barracks, with a clear exposure to the S; was erected in 1852-54, after designs by Messrs Coe & Godwin, of London, at a cost of about £15,000; is a magnificent edifice in the Tudor style; has a S frontage 350 feet in length, with two wings running back each 160 feet, and a projection backward from the middle; exhibits, in the centre of its frontage, a projecting portion loftier than the rest, flanked with four-story battlemented turrets, and surmounted by a pyramidal crown with lantern finial; is arranged internally on the corridor system, in a manner very airy and eminently convenient; was originally constructed to accommodate 220 patients under ordinary circumstances, but has had additions since made so as to accommodate about 400 persons. The following table shows the number of patients, together with the amount

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of the ordinary income and expenditure, for a series of years:—

Year.	No. of Patients.	Income.	Expenditure.
1855-56	903	£1708	£2050
1860-61	1477	2210	2744
1863-64	2019	3005	2922
1866-67	2505	4643	5349
1873-74	1830	5387	5810
1874-75	1694	5908	5620
1875-76	1356	6391	6430
1878-79	1723	6225	6440
1879-80	1720	6110	6443
1880-81	1672	6257	5509

A Convalescent House, for the reception of females recovering from illness or accidents, was opened in Nov. 1860 in a house in Union Place, being that which was at one time tenanted by the late Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne; but was removed in June 1870 to larger premises in William Street, Forebank. A second institution of this nature, for both male and female patients, was erected in 1877 in the vicinity of Broughty Ferry; stands next the cemetery, on the E, in a park of some 6 or 7 acres; was designed by Mr James M'Laren, and has an imposing appearance, its central tower rising as a landmark for miles round; had its funds supplied by the late Sir David Baxter and his friends, and included, besides the sum of £10,000 set apart for the building and furniture, other £20,000 as an endowment for its maintenance; and accommodates 25 male and 25 female boarders. The Royal Lunatic Asylum stands in the north-eastern extremity of the town, upon an inclined plane considerably higher than the level of the old streets, and commanding a fine view of the waters and shores of the Tay; was erected in 1820; and is a large and well-arranged edifice, encircled with gardens and airing grounds to the extent of more than 12 acres; but latterly had become utterly inadequate to the proper accommodation of the increasing number of inmates, who on Jan. 9, 1882, were 318—126 males and 192 females. A new asylum was therefore erected in 1879-82 at West Green, about 5 miles from Dundee, providing accommodation for 300 patients, the plans providing also for the erection of a private asylum for 70 patients, a chapel, superintendent's house, farm buildings, and lodges; each patient having for the single rooms, 1040 cubic feet space, and for the dormitories, 780 cubic feet. The front of the Asylum is to the S, and commands a splendid prospect of the Tay and the bordering counties, as well as the German Ocean. It has turreted corners, and over the roof in the centre is a fleche of timber. The buildings altogether cost about £60,000, and were occupied in the summer of 1882. The Sailors' Home, in Dock Street, formally opened on Dec. 16, 1881, by the Earl of Dalhousie, was the result of a movement originated about two years previously; is in the Elizabethan style, 5 stories in height, with frontages to Dock Street and Candle Lane, the elevation to Dock Street being tastefully ornamented, and presenting a very handsome appearance; provides accommodation for 80 seamen, besides a house for the superintendent; has also a chapel, seated for 240 persons, where divine service is conducted every Sunday; and cost altogether £12,000, the whole of which was locally subscribed. The Curr Night Refuge stands in West Bell Street, opposite the burying-ground; was erected, with the sum of £6000 set aside by the trustees of the late Mrs Curr of Roseville, for the purpose; is in the Elizabethan style, after designs by Mr David Maclaren, not too elaborated with decorations, but possessing a tasteful and pleasing appearance; and was opened in the summer of 1882. Other charitable institutions in the town are the Indigent Sick Society, instituted in 1797 for affording aid to the indigent and sick; the Eye Institution, founded in 1836 for the benefit of those suffering from diseases of the eye; the Home for Fallen Women, founded in 1848 by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy, for the reclamation of females who have strayed from the paths of virtue; Baldovan Asylum for Imbecile Children, also esta-

lished by Sir John and Lady Ogilvy in 1855, and providing accommodation for about 50 inmates; the Prisoners' Aid Society, established in 1872 for the correction and reformation of ticket-of-leave persons and prisoners discharged from gaol; the Cabmen's Shelter, in South Lindsay Street, immediately adjoining the Old Steeple, erected in 1875 by public subscription for the benefit of cabmen; the Homeopathic Dispensary, in South Tay Street, opened in 1876; Harris's Charity, originated in 1874 in a gift of £10,000 from Mr Wm. Harris, the interest of which is applied for the relief of those who have seen better days; the Sunday morning free breakfasts to the poor, originated in 1875; the Dundee Humane Society, for the purpose of rewarding those who distinguish themselves by their courageous and humane exertions in saving life, established in 1865; the Dundee Swimming Club and Humane Society, formed in 1874, to encourage swimming in all its branches, and to reward those persons who may be the means of saving life; the Clothing Society, conducted by ladies, embraces all denominations, and is perfectly unsectarian in its character. There is a local treasurer for the Indigent Gentlewoman's Fund, for the relief of ladies who, having been brought up genteelly, have fallen into poverty through no fault of their own. There are also local agencies for a number of metropolitan and national charitable institutions.

Previous to the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 Dundee united with the burghs of Perth, Cupar-Fife, St Andrews, and Forfar in sending one representative to parliament; but when that measure became law it elected a member of its own, and since 1868 it has had two parliamentary representatives. A sheriff-substitute for Dundee was first appointed in 1832, and since 1865 it has been the seat of a circuit court of judiciary. For some years the police force was regulated by a statute passed in 1837, which vested the management jointly in the magistrates, and in a specially-elected body of general commissioners. Subsequently, however, by the adoption of the General Police Act of 1850, the whole parliamentary area, including the populous district of Lochee, and also the harbour of Dundee, were embraced in the police boundaries. In Oct. 1881, in consequence of a disagreement respecting the sum to be paid by the harbour trustees to the police commissioners for watching, cleansing, and lighting the harbour, the trustees from that date undertook the duty themselves. The Central Police Office is in West Bell Street; and there are district stations in Princes Street, Scouringburn, Maxwelltown, and South Road, Lochee. The force consists of—1 superintendent, 2 lieutenants, 4 inspectors, 1 sanitary inspector (who is also inspector of lodging-houses) and 7 assistants, 1 detective inspector and 6 detective officers, 1 inspector of markets and 1 assistant, 8 sergeants, and about 140 constables. The prison, in West Bell Street, was erected in 1837 at a cost of £26,000; had considerable additions made to it in 1844, in 1857, and again in 1872; but notwithstanding those extensions, the building has been officially condemned as too small for the increasing criminal population of the town. For making provision for the poor, Dundee and its suburbs used to be divided into two districts—namely, the parish of Dundee proper and the united parish of Liff and Benvie—each of which had its own house for the reception of paupers, and its own funds, assessment, and board of management; but in 1879 the two districts were united under one management, the two workhouses being retained for the eastern and western districts respectively. What used to be the Dundee Poorhouse is situated at Maryfield, to the W of the Forfar Loan; was erected in 1856 at a cost of £10,000, with accommodation for 300 inmates; but was subsequently enlarged so as to receive 700 persons. What was the Liff and Benvie Poorhouse is in the Blackness Road, was erected in 1864, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 200 inmates. In 1869 the waterworks of the Dundee Water Company were transferred, by purchase, at an expense of fully £5000, to the Corporation, by whom, as the Dundee Water Commission, the water supply is now con-

trolled. The water supply formerly came from Monikie, but in 1875 an additional source of supply from the Loch of Lintrathen was made available, from which about 4,000,000 gallons are daily brought into the town's reservoirs. A gas company was first formed in Dundee in 1825, a second in 1846; and in 1868 the works and plant of both companies were acquired by a mixed body, of whom the Corporation formed the majority, and who now, as the Dundee Gas Commission, supply the community with gas. The works are in East Dock Street, and have been from time to time extended to meet the increasing requirements of the town. In Sept. 1881 a gasholder, the second largest in Scotland, was brought into use, having cost upwards of £15,000. In the parliamentary session of 1882 the Gas Commission applied to parliament for a bill authorising them to manufacture and supply the electric light. A commodious and convenient cattle market, with slaughter-houses and other adjuncts, was provided in 1876 by the police commissioners at Carolina Port, adjoining the East Dock Street railway station, at a cost of about £35,000. The extent of ground is about 6½ acres, and the frontage to the Ferry Road on the N, and Dock Street on the S, is between 500 and 600 feet. The Greenmarket—the open street between the foot of Crichton Street and Dock Street—is where a large portion of the marketing of the working-classes is conducted. The Fish Market is held in an enclosure to the E of the Greenmarket. The Arcade occupies a large plot of ground lying between King Street and Victoria Road, having a frontage to King Street on the S, Victoria Road on the N, King's Road on the E, and Idvies and Charles Streets on the W; and was opened on Dec. 10, 1881. The Post Office, situated at the top of Reform Street, contains all the departments of a head office, with telegraph office attached, but is scarcely on a scale or in a style commensurate with the town's importance. Postal receiving-houses, with money order and savings' bank departments, are in King Street, Hilltown, Perth Road, Scouringburn, Princes Street, and Blackcroft. Telephonic communication is provided by two separate companies.

Dundee was the second town in Scotland to open a Free Public Library, which it decided to do at a public meeting held on Sept. 6, 1866, but the library itself was not opened until July 1, 1869, and the reference department three months afterwards. The success of the Free Library was so great that ultimately arrangements were made by which the Albert Institute directors conveyed to the town the ground necessary for the erection of additional buildings to be occupied as a picture gallery and museum, and also, as has already been stated, vested the whole of the Albert Institute in the Town Council, as trustees for carrying out the purposes for which the institute was founded. In 1873 a branch of the Lending Library was opened in Lochee; but it was taken advantage of to so small an extent, that it was discontinued after a few months' trial. The museum occupies the extreme E end of the Albert Institute buildings; was formally opened to the public on May 9, 1874; contains a large number of geological, botanical, and natural history specimens, besides a splendid collection of articles from the Arctic regions. The Picture Gallery is enriched with some choice works of art, although the collection is not nearly so large as it ought to be. An annual Fine Art Exhibition is now held in the Albert Institute buildings. Dundee was first provided with public baths by a joint-stock company in 1848; but in 1871 they were acquired by the Corporation, and have since been greatly extended and improved. The baths are situated on the West Protection Wall, closely adjoining the river, so that an abundant water supply can at all times be had. They include a handsome Turkish bath, splendid swimming ponds, and excellent plunge baths. Dundee furnishes two contingents to the Forfarshire Rifle Volunteer Corps—the 1st Forfarshire, consisting of 8 companies, with about 800 men of all ranks; and the 2d Forfarshire (Dundee Highland), of 6 companies, with about 600 men of all ranks. It also fur-

nishes a corps (the 4th) to the Forfarshire Artillery Brigade. In the end of 1881 an attempt was made to raise a brigade of Naval Artillery Volunteers; but in Jan. 1882, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty declined to sanction the undertaking, as a sufficient number of volunteers had not come forward. Dundee, however, furnishes a larger contingent towards the Royal Naval Reserve than any port in Scotland, and more than any port in the kingdom in proportion to its seafaring population. For their training the *Unicorn*, formerly a double-decked frigate, has been specially fitted up, and now lies moored in Earl Grey's Dock. The Savings' Bank is situated in Euclid Street, nearly opposite Ward Chapel; was originally established in 1815, but removed to its present handsome quarters in 1867. The progress of the bank is shown by the following statement of the sum due to depositors during a series of years, ending at Nov. 20 in each year:—1860, £108,779; 1865, £150,897; 1870, £256,400; 1875, £409,558; 1876, £441,080; 1877, £471,660; 1878, £485,865; 1879, £519,617; 1880, £566,608; 1881, £600,244. A working men's club, with suitable premises in South Tay Street, was established in 1873 by the munificence of Mr George Armitstead, one of the parliamentary representatives of the burgh, but after maintaining a languishing existence was closed in Dec. 1881. The theatre stands in Castle Street, was once elegant, but became dingy and desolate, and although improved from time to time, and excellently managed, is structurally inadequate to the requirements of modern times. The Dundee Music Hall, formerly the Exchange Room, stands at the foot of Castle Street, the entertainment offered being of the usual music hall description. A circus, erected by the Brothers Cooke behind the Queen's Hotel, Nethergate, was opened in Feb. 1878, and is visited at occasional intervals by these well-known equestrians. A circus was erected in East Dock Street by Mr James Newsome in 1875, but was given up in 1881. Dundee possesses a number of yachting and rowing clubs; has a fine skating pond at Stobsmuir; an open-air bathing pond at Buckingham Point, and an open-air bathing association; a chess club, founded in 1826; and several angling clubs, besides numerous cricket and bowling clubs, and a snuff and twopenny whist club. Amongst its miscellaneous institutions are a time gun, in the grounds attached to the barracks, connected by an electric wire with the Observatory at Greenwich, and fired daily at one o'clock; and two Russian guns, captured from the Russians during the Russian war, and placed in front of the Volunteer Drill Hall.

Dundee has three railway stations—one at the E end of Dock Street, another at the W end, and a third the Tay Bridge station—immediately adjoining the Esplanade. Attempts have frequently been made to secure a commodious central station, but have always failed, and the lamentable accident to the Tay Bridge seems to have rendered the accomplishment of this object more remote than ever. This bridge was one of the longest in the world, its length, including the extension on the northern shore, being 10,612 feet. This great length was taken in 85 spans of varying width, the widest, of which there were 11, being 245 feet. The level at the shores was between 70 and 80 feet above the sea; in the middle it was 130 feet above high water, giving a clear water-way of 88 feet at high-water mark. The platform on the top of the bridge, which carried the single line of rails, was only 15 feet wide, and, as seen from the heights above Newport, was so narrow as to appear a mere cable swung from shore to shore; and seeing a train puffing along for the first time is said to have excited the same kind of nervousness felt by those who watched Blondin crossing the Niagara. The bridge, which was designed by Thomas Bouch (afterwards knighted), cost £350,000, and was opened for traffic on May 31, 1878. On the evening of Sunday, Dec. 28, 1879, during a severe storm, the whole of the high central girders of the bridge were blown down while a passenger train was crossing from the S to the N, and every individual in the ill-fated train perished.

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It is believed that nearly 90 persons thus lost their lives, the bodies of only 46 of whom were afterwards recovered. A sum of £6527 was raised by public subscription for the relief of the sufferers, of which not quite £2000 was expended in interim relief; and as the North British Railway Company settled all the claims of the sufferers, the balance was returned to the subscribers. A protracted inquiry was made into the disaster, which showed that the bridge was badly designed, badly constructed, and badly maintained. After much delay, plans for a new bridge, a little to the W of the former structure, at a lower elevation and for a double line of rails, were sanctioned by the Board of Trade, and the work was begun in the spring of 1882, Mr W. H. Barlow, C.E., being the engineer. In 1873, powers were acquired by a private company for the construction of street tramways, but the work was not then proceeded with, and it was not until four years afterwards that they were introduced by another company.

The Dundee Chamber of Commerce, formed in 1836, but only obtaining its charter of incorporation in 1864, is now a large and influential body, composed principally of gentlemen engaged in the staple manufactures of the town. A Horticultural Society has existed for many years, and holds an annual exhibition at which prizes are awarded for the best plants, cut flowers, fruit, and vegetables. A Dog, Cat, and Poultry Show existed for three years, its last annual exhibition being in Nov. 1880. A Naturalists' Society was formed in 1872, which has accommodation provided for it in one of the rooms of the Albert Institute. There are also numerous provident, building, and insurance societies, and a number of co-operative societies. The Dundee Temperance Society was established in Jan. 1830; the Independent Order of Good Templars was introduced in Sept. 1870; the Women's Temperance Prayer Union was formed in 1874; and the Blue Ribbon Army was introduced by Mr Francis Murphy, the apostle of temperance from America, in Dec. 1881. There are also various municipal and political, as well as social and convivial, organisations in the town. The newspapers are—the *Dundee Advertiser*, published daily, as well as a bi-weekly edition on Tuesdays and Fridays; the *Dundee Courier and Argus*, daily, also with bi-weekly issue on Tuesdays and Fridays, entitled the *Northern Warder*; the *Evening Telegraph*, daily; the *People's Journal*, every Saturday; and the *Weekly News*, every Saturday. The *People's Friend*, a Scottish literary miscellany, is published every Wednesday; and the *Wizard of the North*, a comic journal, monthly.

The manufactures of the town exhibit a remarkable history of failure, perseverance, and eventual success. Coarse woollens, under the name of plaiding, dyed in Holland, and exported throughout Europe; bonnets, so extensively manufactured as to employ a large proportion of the population; coloured sewing thread, made by 7 different companies, maintaining 66 twisting-mills, and employing 1340 spinners; the tanning of leather, in at least 9 tanyards, and to the annual value of £14,200; glass, in 2 factories, one for window glass, the other for bottle glass; the spinning of cotton, vigorously conducted, for a time, by 7 different companies; the refining of sugar, carried on in a large building in Seagate; these, and the making of buckles and other minor manufactures, all flourished for a season, and terminated in disaster and extinction, some of them leaving their names on their localities, others leaving vestiges of their factory walls as memorials of the instability of trade.

The staple trade for some time was in flax and linen; afterwards included hemp; and of late years, with rapid increase, has turned largely on jute. For many years, with the view of encouraging the linen trade, a bounty was paid by the Government on all linen exported; and in 1832—the last year that this bounty was paid—the value of the linen sent out from Dundee amounted to £600,000. The largest hemp and flax establishment in the town is that of the Messrs Baxter Brothers in Princes Street, which covers upwards of nine acres of ground. This firm employs upwards of

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4000 workpeople, and consumes 7000 tons of flax alone per annum, besides a considerable quantity of hemp—a quantity exceeding what is worked up by any other firm in the world. It is here that the greater part of the ships' canvas for the British Royal Navy, and that of the United States of America, is manufactured. Jute, however, is now the staple trade of the town, its development since the civil war in America having been something marvellous, and almost fabulous fortunes having been made by some of the larger manufacturers engaged in it. Since 1874, however, the trade has been in an unusually depressed state, mainly in consequence of the number of jute factories that have been established in other parts of the country, on the Continent, and in Calcutta. The following is a return of the quantity of jute imported during the last few years:—1868, 58,474 tons; 1869, 82,379; 1870, 81,740; 1871, 102,844; 1872, 127,190; 1873, 143,150; 1874, 117,375; 1875, 112,350; 1876, 118,571; 1877, 107,616; 1878, 126,776; 1879, 151,291; 1880, 138,546. The jute used to be all obtained from India, but latterly a portion has come from Egypt; was originally got through London and Liverpool, but the greater part of it is now imported direct from Calcutta.

The seal and whale fishing is also an important industry in Dundee, about a dozen screw-steamers being engaged in it, with varying success. Every ship has from 70 to 90 of a crew, who have to be provisioned for several months; and to this outlay has to be added the cost of repairing and refitting the vessels, which is sometimes a pretty heavy sum. When it is mentioned that the capital invested in the whaling fleet represents a total of about £200,000, some idea may be formed of its magnitude. The value of the fisheries varies in different seasons, but of late years it has been on the increase. The average price obtained for seal skins may be put at 4s. 6d. each, and every ton of oil is worth about £35; while, as regards the whale fishery, the price of the oil obtained may be given at £40 per ton, and of bone at £500 per ton, although it has been as high as £1000 per ton in some years. Some of the vessels engaged in the fishings belong to private individuals, and the others to three joint-stock companies. The following is a return of the fisheries for a series of years:—

Year.	Seal Fishing.			Whale Fishing.		
	Ships.	Seals.	Tons Oil.	Ships.	Tons Oil.	Tons Bone.
1865	4	63,000	730	7	630	30
1866	7	58,000	690	11	340	18
1867	11	56,000	640	11	20	—
1868	12	16,670	190	13	970	50
1869	11	45,600	460	10	140	7½
1870	9	90,450	870	6	760	40½
1871	9	65,480	648	8	1156	61½
1872	11	40,621	429	10	1010	54
1873	11	25,594	265	10	1352	69
1874	11	46,252	577	9	1290	66½
1875	12	49,295	450	12	752	40
1876	11	53,776	578	13	891	44
1877	14	80,130	1129	14	893	44½
1878	13	94,161	1115	13	112	6
1879	15	92,400	1160	13	725	35½
1880	13	65,000	981	12	1084	56
1881	15	210,000	2654	11	514	25

The shipping and shipbuilding of the port have increased very much of late years, and are now something considerable. The following table shows the number of vessels, with their aggregate tonnage, belonging to the port in a series of years:—

Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Year.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1792	116	8,550	1872	179	53,279
1813	153	14,905	1873	167	50,579
1821	171	17,370	1874	173	55,994
1831	259	30,654	1875	181	70,205
1841	389	54,292	1876	196	86,545
1851	362	60,698	1877	202	92,273
1868	195	50,074	1878	204	94,323
1869	168	52,392	1879	197	93,712
1870	189	55,599	1880	196	98,548
1871	191	54,863	1881	188	96,571

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The following is a statement of the number of vessels that entered the harbour, and their aggregate tonnage, for several years:—1878, 3676 vessels, 530,467 tonnage; 1879, 2817, 503,840; 1880, 3016, 531,946; 1881, 2672, 555,303.

The following table shows the number of ships and amount of tonnage launched and on hand at the end of a series of years:—

Year.	Launched.		On Hand.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1871	11	9,400	11	13,572
1872	13	13,049	7	7,190
1873	10	9,293	8	9,167
1874	11	11,165	11	10,540
1875	23	14,998	19	14,695
1876	23	15,356	15	11,720
1877	18	12,135	7	7,580
1878	12	11,121	11	9,980
1879	14	12,384	12	11,423
1880	15	15,621	7	14,925
1881	11	18,945	16	21,758

The engineering and iron-founding trades of the town are also of considerable importance, the workers in iron forming by far the largest class of male operatives in Dundee. A considerable trade is also done in the manufacture of confectionery, marmalade, leather, boots and shoes, and tobacco, as well as in the brewing of beer and the grinding of flour.

Lochee forms a sort of outgrowth of Dundee, being separated from the general body of the town by a very circuitous and irregular road; and, although now forming part of the burgh, retains much of the village character, having interests and requirements of its own; has two places of worship in connection with the establishment—the old Chapel of Ease and St Luke's; a Free church, U.P. church, St Margaret's Episcopal Church, St Clement's Roman Catholic Chapel, St Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, and a Baptist chapel. Wellburn Asylum, conducted under Roman Catholic auspices, affords accommodation for 100 aged men, and a similar number of old women. The Camperdown Linen Works, of Messrs Cox Brothers, are the largest of the kind about Dundee, and give employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants of Dundee.

The name Dundee was anciently written *Donde*, *Dondie*, and *Dondei*; and is supposed by some to be a corruption of the Latin *Dei Donum*, signifying the 'hill of God,' by others to be a variation of the Celtic *Dun-taw*, signifying the 'hill of Tay.' The name *Alec* or *Alectum*, signifying 'a handsome place,' is alleged to have been previously used, but seems to have been merely a poetical epithet applied to Hector Boece. The town is said, by some old historians, to have been a place of importance and strength at the time of the Roman invasion under Agricola; but it really does not appear fairly on record till the year 834, and not very authentically even then; and, like all the other ancient towns of Scotland, it suffered obscuration or obliteration of its early history from destruction of public documents by Edward I. of England. Elpin, King of the Scots, is said to have, in 834, made Dundee his headquarters in warfare against Brude, King of the Picts, to have led out from it an army of 20,000 against him to Dundee Law, and to have there been discomfited, captured, and beheaded. Malcolm II., in 1010, concentrated his forces in Dundee, and led them thence to his victory over the Danish general at Barrie. Malcolm Ceanmhor, about 1071, as we have already noticed, erected in Dundee a palace for his Queen Margaret; and King Edgar, in 1106, as also we previously stated, died in that palace. David, Prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's graphic story of *The Talisman*, landed at Dundee on his return from the crusades; was met here, soon after his arrival, by his brother William the Lyon; received from William a gift of the town, together with conferment on it of extended privileges; and, in fulfilment of some vows which he had made in the spirit of the period, erected in it, on the site

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of the present Town churches, a magnificent chapel. His eldest daughter, mother of the Princess Devorgilla, and grandmother of King John Balliol, was married at Dundee, in 1209, to Alan, Lord of Galloway and Constable of Scotland.

The town, at that time and onward to the Wars of the Succession, was the most important one in the kingdom, not even excepting Perth, Stirling, and Edinburgh, for at once wealth, population, and political consequence; it received confirmation of its immunities and privileges from Alexander III.; and it, therefore, was a prime mark for Edward I. of England's arrows in his usurpation of Scotland's rights. His forces came against it in 1291, took possession of its castle, burned or otherwise demolished its churches, sacked its private houses, destroyed or carried off its records, and inflicted ruthless barbarities on its inhabitants. Edward, himself, entered it in 1296, and again in 1303; and, in the latter year, subjected it once more to conflagration and disaster. Sir William Wallace had attended its grammar school when about 16 years of age; he began his public career by appearing in it amid the desolations done by Edward, and killing the son of the English governor who held its castle; he laid siege to it, with such forces as he could collect, in the summer of 1297; he temporarily relinquished the siege, in result of intelligence which drew him off to Stirling to achieve his great victory there; he returned to Dundee to resume the siege, immediately after his victory at Stirling; he promptly got possession of the town by unconditional surrender; and he received from the burghesses a handsome guerdon in money and arms. Its castle, soon after Wallace's departure, was seized and garrisoned by a partisan of Edward; was speedily besieged again by Wallace; first in person, next through his lieutenant, Alexander Scrymgeour; was pressed by the latter with a force of 8000 men, and eventually reduced; and was ordered by Wallace to be demolished, that it might no more afford foothold to invading armies. Scrymgeour, in reward of his bravery, was constituted by Wallace Constable of Dundee; and formed the source of a series of hereditary constables, one of whom became Viscount Dudhope. A great council, as we formerly noticed, was held within the Greyfriars' Monastery, in 1309, to recognise Robert Bruce as King of Scotland. The castle, in 1312, was rebuilt and garrisoned by the English; in the same year was captured by Prince Edward, brother of Robert Bruce; in the same year was recaptured by the English; and, in the early part of 1313, was captured again by Prince Edward. Robert Bruce resided in the town during part of 1314; and, while here, conferred upon it some new important gifts. Richard II. of England, in 1385, attacked the town and burned it. James V. and his Queen, in 1528, attended by a numerous train of prelates, nobles, and gentlemen, were magnificently entertained in the town for six days.

Dundee was the first town in Scotland to receive, broadly and demonstratively, the doctrines of the Reformation; and it enjoyed, for a time, with impressiveness and in solemn circumstances, the ministry of the Reformer, Wishart. Wishart began his ministry here with public lectures on the Epistle to the Romans; had crowded and attentive audiences; was temporarily driven from the town at the instance of the Romish authorities; came back, four days afterwards, on learning that pestilential plague had struck it; preached to its terrified inhabitants, as we formerly noticed, from the battlements of Cowgate Port; and was instrumental of so great and permanent spiritual benefit to it, as to occasion it to be afterwards called the Second Geneva. An army of Henry VIII. of England, after the battle of Pinkie in 1547, advanced to Dundee; entered it without opposition, such forces as could be raised in it retiring at their approach; began to fortify it with defensive walls at its most accessible parts; held possession for only eight days, in consequence of the rumoured advance of French and other troops in the interest of the Queen Regent; and, on the eve of their departure, demolished the fortifications which they had begun to

erect, rifled the town and set fire to its churches and to many of its houses. The Queen Regent's troops entered without resistance; united with the townspeople in quenching the conflagration which was going on; and reconstructed and extended the defensive fortifications. A body of the townsmen, to the number of nearly 1000, headed by their provost, Hallyburton, in 1559, hearing of the hostile intentions of the Queen Regent, marched into junction with the army of the Reformers, and contributed largely to their victory at Perth. Queen Mary, during her progress through Scotland, in 1565, spent two days in Dundee; and, despite the antagonism between her religious tenets and those of the townspeople, was treated with every mark of loyalty and affection. The town gave refuge, in 1584, both to the celebrated Professor Melville of St Andrews and the notable Earl of Gowrie, who figured in the raid of Ruthven. James VI. visited the town at periods between 1590 and 1594; revisited it, with pompous ceremonial, in 1617; and, on the latter occasion, was welcomed in a panegyric speech and two Latin poems, delivered by the town-clerk.

The Marquis of Montrose, in 1645, with a force of only about 750 men, stormed the town, plundered its churches and principal houses, and set parts of it on fire; but was suddenly chased from it by an army of 3800 under Generals Baillie and Harry. Charles II., in 1651, immediately before his march into Worcester, spent some weeks in Dundee; got sumptuous entertainment from the magistrates; and was provided by the inhabitants with a stately pavilion, six pieces of artillery, and some troops of horse. General Monk, in the same year, besieged the town; encountered a stubborn, prolonged, and sanguinary resistance beneath its walls; broke eventually into it with terrible impetuosity; slaughtered all its garrison and more than 1200 of its inhabitants, and subjected it to such a pillage that each soldier in his army received nearly £60 sterling. Graham of Claverhouse, in 1689, two years after he had been created Viscount Dundee, and about six weeks before he fell on the battlefield of Killiecrankie, approached the town with intention of inflicting on it signal vengeance; but was met, and mainly repelled, by a prompt armed embodiment of the burghesses; yet succeeded in setting fire to the entire suburb of Hilltown. Graham of Duntroon, in Sept. 1715, proclaimed in Dundee the Pretender as King of the British dominions; and the Pretender himself, in the following January, made a public entrance into the town and spent a night, as we formerly mentioned, in the town mansion of Stewart of Grandtully. A force of Prince Charles Edward, consisting of about 600 men under the command of Sir James Kinloch, held possession of the town from 7 Sept. 1745 till 14 Jan. 1746. Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, in Sept. 1844, on their way to Blair Castle, landed at Dundee; and the Prince and Princess of Wales, in Sept. 1864, embarked at it for Denmark. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Leopold, General Grant, ex-President of the United States, and other eminent personages also visited it after the first Tay Bridge was opened.

Many natives of Dundee and its vicinity, and many other persons who have resided in it, are on the roll of fame. Some of the chief are Sir William Wallace, who attended its grammar school, and possibly was a native; Sir Nicol Campbell of Lochow, the ancestor of the Dukes of Argyll; John Blair, who celebrated the enterprises of Sir William Wallace in a Latin poem, now lost; Alexander Scrymgeour, already mentioned as the first of the hereditary constables of Dundee; Hector Boece, the old Scottish historian; Robert Pittloch or Patullo, who commanded the Scottish guard in the service of France, and acquired distinguished military honours, under Charles VII.; James Hallyburton, provost of the town for more than thirty years, and a strenuous defender of the principles of the Reformation; James Wedderburn and his brother, vicar of Dundee, who considerably aided the overthrow of Popery by their satires on its clergy; Dr Kinloch, physician to James VI.; the elder Marr, the friend and fellow-labourer of

Napier of Merchiston, the inventor of logarithms; James Gleg, who left a professor's chair in St Andrews to become rector of Dundee grammar school; Sir George Mackenzie, Lord-Advocate of Scotland, author of the *Institutes of the Scots Law*, and founder of the Advocates' Library in Edinburgh; John Marr, the constructor, in the 17th century, of a remarkably accurate chart of the Firth of Tay and North Sea; George Yeaman, the representative of the town in the last Scottish parliament, and one of the ablest and most patriotic legislators of his country; Robert Fergusson, the talented but unfortunate Scottish poet, who early came to a disastrous end in Edinburgh; Robert Stewart, an eminently literary man, and a distinguished surgeon; Sir James Ivory, the celebrated mathematician; James Weir, also a profound mathematician; Admiral Viscount Duncan, the hero of Camperdown, and of many other naval battles; Dr Robert Small, the author of an *Explanation of the Astronomical Theories of Kepler*; the Rev. John Glass, founder of the religious body called Glassites; the Rev. John Willison, author of the *Afflicted Man's Companion*; the Rev. Dr Russell, author of a number of religious works, and a powerful preacher; the Rev. R. M. M'Cheyne, author of a *Mission to the Jews*, and a most effective preacher; Thomas Hood, the humourist; William Thom and Robert Nicoll, the well-known poets; William Gardiner, author of the *Flora of Forfarshire*, and other botanical works; J. B. Lindsay, a distinguished mathematician, electrician, and linguist; Alexander Wedderburn, first Earl of Rosslyn; and Charles Middleton, first Lord Barham; Sir David Baxter, an eminent manufacturer, and a distinguished local benefactor; the Rev. George Gilfillan, a popular lecturer, author, and divine.

The parish of Dundee contains also parts of Lochee and Broughty Ferry, and comprises a main body and a detached district. The main body lies along the Firth of Tay; contains the greater part of the town of Dundee; and is bounded N by Liff, Mains, and Murroes, E by Monifieth, and W by Liff and Benvie. It has an elongated form, stretching from E to W, broadest at the E end, narrowest at the middle; and it measures 6½ miles diagonally from NE to SW, 5¾ miles in direct length from E to W, and 2¼ miles in extreme breadth from N to S. The detached district commences about ½ mile N of the broadest part of the main body; is bounded on the W by Tealing, on all other sides by Murroes; and has nearly the outline of a square 1½ mile wide. The entire area is 4582 acres, of which 150¼ are detached, 173 foreshore, and 38 water. The surface of the main body rises gently from the shore; swells somewhat suddenly into braes in the northern outskirts of the town; ascends boldly thence to the green round summit of Dundee Law, at an elevation of 571 feet above sea-level; forms, to the W of the Law, the lesser, yet considerable and finely-wooded height of Balgay Hill; and all, as seen from the Fife side of the Tay, presents a beautiful appearance. The view from most parts of it is charming, and that from the top of Dundee Law is at once extensive, panoramic, and splendidly picturesque. E and S, as far as the eye can reach, the mouth of the Tay, the bay and towers of St Andrews, the German Ocean, and the greater part of Fife, are seen spread out as in a map. Turning to the opposite point of the compass, the dark ridges of the Sidlaw Hills, with a broad valley intervening, and the more distant peaks of the Grampians, meet the eye. The Tay, opposite the town, is rather less than 2 miles broad; and it contracts further down to a width of barely 1 mile. Dighty and Fithie Waters traverse the north-eastern part of the main body, and make a confluence at the boundary with Monifieth. The rocks are chiefly porphyry, sandstone, amygdaloid, and trap, and they lie geognostically subjacent to the Carboniferous strata. Paving-stone and slate are raised in small quantity; and excellent sandstone abounds in the detached district, and is extensively quarried. The soil, in the E, is partly alluvial, partly argillaceous, and generally good; in the W, is thin and dry; in the NW and behind Dundee Law, is poor, upon a tilly bottom.

Mansions, separately noticed, are Craigie, Claypots, and Duntrune. Dundee is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Angus and Mearns. It ranked till 1834 as one parish, but was served by two ministers from the Reformation till 1609; it acquired a third minister in 1609, a fourth and a fifth in 1789; and it now is divided into the *quoad civilia* parishes of Dundee proper, St Mary, St Clement, and St Paul, with large parts of St David and St John, and contains whole or part of the *quoad sacra* parishes of St Mark, St Andrew, St Enoch, Chapelshade, Wallacetown, Rosebank, and Logie, and the chapelries of St Matthew and Clepington.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 49, 1868-65.

The presbytery of Dundee comprises the old parishes of Dundee, Abernyte, Auchterhouse, Inchture, Kinnaird, Liff and Benvie, Longforgan, Lundie and Fowlis, Mains and Strathmartine, Monifieth, Monikie, Murroes, and Tealing; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Broughty Ferry, Broughty Ferry-St Stephen, Dundee-St Mark, Dundee-St Andrew, Dundee-St Enoch, Chapelshade, Wallacetown, Rosebank, Logie, Lochee, and Lochee-St Luke; and the chapelries of Dundee-St Matthew and Clepington. Pop. (1871) 139,485, (1881) 163,732, of whom 19,809 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878. The Free Church also has a presbytery of Dundee, with 18 churches in Dundee, 3 in Broughty Ferry, 2 in Monifieth, and 7 in respectively Abernyte, Liff, Lochee, Longforgan, Mains, Monikie, and Tealing, which 30 churches had 11,075 communicants in 1881. The U.P. Synod also has a presbytery of Dundee, with 10 churches in Dundee, 2 in Kirriemuir, 2 in Broughty Ferry, and 6 in respectively Lochee, Alyth, Blairgowrie, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, Newbigging, and Newport, which 20 churches had 7140 members in 1880.

See Chs. Mackie's *Historical Description of the Town of Dundee* (1836); C. C. Maxwell's *Historical and Descriptive Guide to Dundee* (1858); James Thomson's *History of Dundee* (1847); A. J. Warden's *Linen Trade Ancient and Modern* (1864); Warden's *Burgh Laws* (1872); W. Norrie's *Dundee Celebrities of the Nineteenth Century* (1873); W. Norrie's *Handbook to Dundee Past and Present* (1876); Beatt's *Municipal History of Dundee* (1873); J. Maclaren's *History of Dundee* (1874); W. Hay's *Charters, Writs, and Public Documents of the Royal Burgh of Dundee* (1880); and Beatt's *Reminiscences of an Old Dundonian* (1882).

Dundee and Arbroath Railway, a railway in the S and SE of Forfarshire, from Dundee east-north-eastward to Arbroath. It was authorised, in 1836, on a capital of £266,700 in shares and £88,900 in loans; was opened in April 1840; became amalgamated with the Scottish North-Eastern in July 1863; and passed, with the North-Eastern, to the Caledonian in July 1866. On Feb. 1, 1880, the North British Railway Co. became joint owners of the line with the Caledonian Co. It is 17 miles long; traverses the parishes of Dundee, Monifieth, Barry, Panbride, St Vigean, Arbirlot, and Arbroath; and has junctions at Broughty Ferry with the northern terminus or Dundee-ward fork of the North British railway, and at Arbroath with the E end of the Arbroath and Forfar railway, and through that with the Aberdeen section of the Caledonian. It commences at Trades Lane in Dundee; runs parallel with Dock Street; crosses, for about a mile, a baylet of the Firth of Tay; traverses a very deep rock cutting on the Craigie estate; intersects, at two different points, the road between Dundee and Broughty Ferry; goes along Broughty Ferry links, and through the barren sands of Monifieth and Barry; traverses thence, for 6½ miles, a tract of little interest; and has, in its course, both under and over it, a number of beautifully constructed bridges.

Dundee and Forfar Railway, a railway in the S of Forfarshire, from Dundee north-north-eastward to Forfar. It was authorised, in July 1864, on a capital of £125,000 in shares and £40,000 in loans; is 17¼ miles long; and was opened in Nov. 1870. It belonged, at first, to the Scottish North-Eastern Company; and passed, with the rest of the North-Eastern system, to the

Caledonian. It gives direct communication between Dundee and Forfar, in lieu of the circuitous route by way of Arbroath; and connects, at Forfar, with the lines thither from respectively Arbroath and Perth. A plot of 9 acres for its use at Forfar was purchased, on the eve of its opening, from the Forfar Town Council.

Dundee and Newtyle Railway, a railway in the SW of Forfarshire, from Dundee north-westward to Newtyle. It was originally a single track line, 10½ miles long, formed on an authorised capital of £140,000 in shares and £30,000 in loans, and opened in 1831; was leased in perpetuity, under an act of 1846, to the Dundee and Perth Company, with further authorised capital of £50,000 in shares and £16,606 in loans; underwent alterations and extensions, under both that act and an act of 1859, with still further authorised capital of £70,000 in preference shares; was again extended and improved, to the aggregate length of 4½ miles, under acts of 1862 and 1864, on further authorised capital of £49,000 in shares and £14,900 in loans; became amalgamated as part of the Dundee and Perth system with the Scottish Central in 1863; and passed, as part of the Scottish Central system, to the Caledonian in 1865. It originally left Dundee on an inclined plane 800 yards long, with a gradient of 1 yard in 10, and proceeded through a shoulder of Dundee Law in a tunnel 340 yards long; and had a branch for goods traffic, through the streets of Dundee to the terminus of the Dundee and Perth railway; but these features of it have disappeared. A new reach, in lieu of the discarded portions, and measuring 7¾ miles in length, was opened in June 1859; and a branch to Lochee, 6 miles in length, was opened in June 1861. It traverses the parishes of Dundee, Liff and Benvie, Mains and Strathmartine, Auchterhouse, and Newtyle; ascends an inclined plane, in the gorge of the Sidlaws, to a summit-elevation of 544 feet above sea-level, and descends a second inclined plane, through the Slack of Newtyle, into the valley of Strathmore; connects there, with the North-Eastern section of the Caledonian system, by branches, some of which were originally its own; and communicates, through these, with Coupar-Angus, Meigle, Glamis, and Forfar.

Dundee and Perth Railway, a railway in Forfar and Perth shires, from Dundee west-south-westward, along the northern bank of the Tay, to Perth. It is 21¾ miles long, and, opened in May 1847, was amalgamated in 1863 with the Scottish Central, with which it passed to the Caledonian in 1865. It commences at Yeaman Shore, in Dundee; skirts the western part of that town on a sea embankment; runs along the face of the romantic cliff of Will's Braes; traverses the charming beach of Invergowrie Bay, near Invergowrie village; crosses the great sandstone quarries of Kingoodie on a stupendous viaduct; passes near Inchture Bay and Powgavie Harbour; sheers off to some little distance from Errol, and northward of Inchyra; coincides again with the river's bank, past Kinnoull; crosses the Tay, from Barnhill, on a magnificent bridge of great length, in the form of a segment of a circle, with the central part resting on an island; terminates at the Princes station in Perth; and connects, at its E end, with the Dundee and Newtyle railway—at its W end, with the several railways radiating from Perth. The scenery along its course, through the Carse of Gowrie, and past Kinnoull Hill all onward to Perth, is everywhere beautiful, in many places brilliant, from Glen-carse to Perth superb. The final meeting of the shareholders as an independent company was held on Jan. 6, 1882.

Dundavid. See DUNTULEN.

Dundelchack or **Dun na Seilcheig**, a loch on the mutual border of Daviot and Dores parishes, NE Inverness-shire, 8½ miles SSW of Inverness. Lying 702 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length from SW to NE of 3¾ miles, whilst its breadth varies between 2¾ furlongs and 1 mile. It sends off a rivulet eastward to Loch Clachan, and thence to the river Nairn. Trout and red char are plentiful, the former running up to 4 lbs., but

DUNDONALD

neither rise very freely to the fly; and pike of from 3 to 20 lbs. may be taken by trolling.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 73, 83, 1878-81.

Dundonald, an ancient castle in the centre of Killean and Kilchenzie parish, Kintyre, Argyllshire. From the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles, it passed to the ancestors of the Duke of Argyll, and is now represented by rude remains.

Dundonald, a village and a coast parish of Kyle, Ayrshire. The village stands, 113 feet above sea-level, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Drybridge station, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Troon, $\frac{1}{4}$ SE of Irvine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Kilmarnock, under which it has a post office. Dundonald Castle, crowning a beautiful round hill a little W of the village, seems, from the style of its architecture and from other circumstances, to have been erected in the 12th or 13th century. According to legend, it was built entirely of wood, with never a wooden pin, by one Donald Din, or Din Donald, the story of whose enrichment by the discovery, through a dream, of a pot of gold is related also of a Norfolk chapman, a spendthrift of Dort, and a Baghdad beggar (pp. 236-238 of Robert Chambers's *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, ed. 1870). The residence of several princes of the Stewart dynasty and the death-place of Robert II. (1390), it has given the title of Baron since 1647, of Earl since 1669, to the family of Cochrane; and now, with 5 roods of land adjoining, it is the last remaining property in Ayrshire of that family. Tradition relates that it was shorn of its topmost story for building or improving their neighbouring house of Auchans; but it still forms a massive two-story ruin, measuring 113 feet by 40, and retains on its western wall, in high relief but much obliterated by time, the armorial bearings of the Stewarts. At its southern end are shattered remains of two or three arched cells, which belonged to its keep or prison; and it seems, from vestiges still visible, to have been surrounded by a rampart and a moat. Samuel Johnson and Boswell were here in 1773.

The parish, containing also the seaport of TROON and the FULLARTON suburb of Irvine, is bounded N by Irvine, Dreghorn, and Kilmaurs, E by Riccarton, SE by Symington and Monkton-Prestwick, SW and W by the Firth of Clyde. Rudely resembling a triangle in shape, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from NNW to SSE of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost breadth from ENE to WSW of $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of $13,404\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 940 are foreshore and $993\frac{1}{2}$ water. The coast-line, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from the mouth of the Irvine to that of the Pow Burn, is low and sandy, broken only by the promontory of Troon, but fringed by Lappock, Stinking, Mill, Garden, and Seal Rocks, and Little and Meikle Craigs. The surface for some way inland is almost a dead level, and at its highest point but little exceeds 400 feet above the waters of the firth—said point occurring near Harpercroft, and belonging to the so-called Claven or Cleavance Hills. All under tillage, pasture, or wood, these form a central tract, and, extending about 3 miles south-eastward and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-westward, converge to a *culmen*, which commands a wide panoramic view, said to comprise portions of fourteen counties. From just above Gatehead station to its mouth, the river IRVINE, winding 11 miles west-north-westward, roughly traces all the boundary with Kilmaurs, Dreghorn, and Irvine; whilst Rumbling Burn follows that with Symington and Monkton, and one or two smaller rivulets flow through the interior to the firth. The rocks in the Claven Hills, and elsewhere in patches, are eruptive; in all other parts, belong to the Carboniferous formation. Coal has long been mined at Shewalton and Old Rome; excellent sandstone is quarried for exportation at Craiksland and Collellan; and hone-stone, of a very superior quality, abounds on the estate of Curreath. The soil, to the breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on nearly all the coast, except round Troon, is sandy and barren; in the adjacent tracts to the E, is of various character from light to loamy; in the extreme E, is mostly a loamy fertile clay; and is a stiffish clay in some other parts. A very large proportion of the entire area is under cultivation, and much is

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devoted to dairy husbandry. A native was the cobbler-artist, John Kelso Hunter (1802-73). A famous pre-Reformation church, 'Our Lady's Kirk of Kyle,' adjoined Dundonald Castle, but has disappeared; and an ancient chapel stood on Chapel Hill, near Hillhouse mansion; whilst not far from Newfield are remains of a structure, supposed to have been a Roman bath or reservoir. A vitrified fort, now in a state of utter dilapidation, crowned a projecting eminence between two ravines at Kemplaw; and two ancient camps are on the heights above Harpercroft farm. AUCHANS House is an interesting object; and mansions of comparatively modern erection are Fullarton, Shewalton, Newfield, Fairlie, Curreath, and Hillhouse, 7 proprietors holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 9 of between £100 and £500, 31 of from £50 to £100, and 100 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Ayr and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of TROON, FULLARTON, and Dundonald, the last being a living worth £446. Its church, built in 1803, contains 630 sittings; and four public schools—Dundonald, Fullarton, Loans, and Troon—with respective accommodation for 129, 180, 60, and 160 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 136, 126, 39, and 249, and grants of £87, 3s., £90, 17s., £27, 6s., and £207, 18s. 6d. Valuation (1860) £27,538; (1882) £39,095, 3s. 9d., plus £8060 for railway. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 1240, (1831) 5579,* (1861) 7606, (1871) 6964, (1881) 8089; of Dundonald registration district (1871) 1507, (1881) 1509.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865. See the Rev. J. Kirkwood's *Troon and Dundonald: with their surroundings, Local and Historical* (3d ed., Kilm., 1881).

Dundonnell, an estate, with a mansion, in Lochbroom parish, Ross-shire, on the right bank of Strathbeg river, 8 miles S of Ullapool. Its owner, Murdo Mackenzie, Esq. (b. 1843; suc. 1878), holds 64,335 acres in the shire, valued at £3672 per annum.

Dundonnion, a small green islet of Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, opposite Sterling Hill, and 5 furlongs S by W of Buchan Ness. It formerly had a salt-pan.

Dundornadil. See DORNADILLA.

Dundreich, a huge rounded hill near the eastern border of Eddleston parish, NE Peeblesshire. It culminates $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Eddleston village at an altitude of 1954 feet above sea-level, and commands views into Lanarkshire, over the Lothians, and from the Cheviots to the Grampians.

Dundrennan (Gael. *dun-nan-droigheann*, 'fort of the thorn bushes'), a village and a ruined abbey in Rerwick parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. The village stands in a narrow valley, on the right bank of Abbey Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of the coast at Port Mary, and 5 miles ESE of Kirkcudbright, under which it has a post office. Its environs are charming, with vantage grounds commanding fine views inland, down the valley, and across the Solway Firth; and the village itself consists of a single row of one-story houses containing many stones from the ruined abbey, and interspersed with fine old trees. At it are 2 inns, the manse and parish church of Rerwick, and a public school. The abbey, standing in the south-eastern vicinity of the village, was founded in 1142, for Cistercian monks, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway; passed, with its property, in 1587 to the Crown; and was annexed, in 1621, to the royal chapel of Stirling. It fell into such neglect and dilapidation as long to form a quarry for repairing or erecting neighbouring houses; but still is represented by considerable remains, with interesting architectural features, and in 1842 was cleared out and put into a state of conservation by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Its church was cruciform, comprising a six-bayed nave ($130\frac{1}{2} \times 30$ feet), with side aisles $15\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, a transept (107×28 feet), a choir (45×26 feet), and a central tower and spire 200 feet high; and was partly in the Transition Norman style, but chiefly in the First Pointed. The cloisters were on the S side of the church, and enclosed a

* An increase largely due to the annexation of Troon, Halfway, and Shewalton from Irvine.

DUNDUFF

square area of 108 by 104 feet; various monastic offices stood still further S, and occupied a space of nearly 300 square feet; and to the S of the S transept stood the chapter-house (51½ × 35 feet). The chief extant portions of the pile are the N and S walls of the choir; the E aisle of the S transept; part of the N transept; a few feet of the piers of the central tower, remarkable for their unequal dimensions; the doorway of the chapter-house, flanked on each side by a double window; the cells or cellars at the entrance to the garden; and several curious monuments—of Allan Lord of Galloway (1234), Prior Blakomor, an abbot, a nun (1440), a cellarer (1480), Sir William Livingstoun (1607), etc. Queen Mary is commonly said to have ridden straight from Langside to Dundrennan, or at least to have passed the last night (May 15, 1568) of her sojourn in Scotland here; but Dr Hill Burton questions this belief, challenging the authenticity of her letter to Elizabeth 'from Dundrennan,' and upholding the counter-claims of TERREGLES, Lord Herries' house. The estate of Dundrennan lies round the village and the abbey, and has long been the property of the Maitlands of Dundrennan and COMPTON.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 5, 1857. See the Rev. Aeneas B. Hutchison's *Memorials of the Abbey of Dundrennan* (Exeter, 1857), and J. H. Maxwell's *Dundrennan Abbey, and its History* (Castle-Douglas, 1875).

Dunduff, a farm in Maybole parish, Ayrshire, 6 miles SW of Ayr. It contains a ruined baronial fortalice, the shell of the ancient church of Kirkbride, with a burying-ground still in use, and a field called the Priest's Land adjoining that graveyard.

Dundurcus, an ancient parish on the E border of Elginshire, on both sides of the river Spey, 6½ miles SSW of Fochabers. It was suppressed in 1782 or 1788, when the part of it on the right side of the Spey, excepting the small property of Aikenway, was annexed to Boharm; whilst that on the left side, together with Aikenway, was annexed to Rothes. The portion of it adjacent to the river is a beautiful haugh, and bears the name of Dundurcus Vale. Its church and burying-ground were situated on the verge of a plateau overlooking the haugh, 2 miles NE of Rothes village; and the church still exists in a state of ruin; while the burying-ground was re-enclosed, about 1835, with a substantial wall.

Dundurn, an ancient parish in Strathearn, Perthshire, at the foot of Loch Earn, now annexed to Comrie, and originally called Duinduirn or Dundearn after a dun or fortified hill at the foot of the loch. The principal stronghold of the district of Fortrenn, this dun was besieged in 683; and Grig or Girig, King of the Picts, was slain at it in 889. See ST FILLANS.

Dundyvan. See COATERIDGE.

Dunearn Hill. See BURNTISLAND.

Duneaton Water, a stream of the upper ward of Lanarkshire, rising on the SE slope of Cairntable (1944 feet) at an altitude of 1550. Thence it winds 19 miles east-by-northward, partly on the boundary between Douglas and CRAWFORDJOHN, but chiefly through the interior of the latter parish, till, after a total descent of 800 feet, it falls into the Clyde at a point 1½ mile below Abington. It receives so many little affluents, that over the last 4 or 5 miles of its course it has an average width of 40 feet; it is frequently swept by freshets, overflowing alluvial lands on its banks; it occasionally changes portions of its channel and lines of its fords; and it is an excellent trouting stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Dunecht, a seat of the Earl of Crawford in Echt parish, Aberdeenshire, 5½ miles SSW of Kintore station, and 12 W of Aberdeen, under which there is a post office of Dunecht. Originally a Grecian edifice of 1820, it has received a number of additions, the latest and most important that of 1877-81, from designs by the late Mr G. E. Street, R.A. Among its more noteworthy features are the observatory, the library, and the private chapel, from the vault beneath which, in the summer of 1881, was stolen the body of Alexander William Lindsay (1812-80), twenty-fifth Earl of Craw-

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ford since 1398 and eighth Earl of Balcarres since 1651, who was author of works on the Lindsay family, the Mar peerage, Etruscan inscriptions, etc. His son and successor, James Ludovic Lindsay (b. 1847), who is president of the Royal Astronomical Society, holds 8855 acres in the shire, valued at £6160 per annum. See CRAWFORD and BALCARRES.

Duneira. See DUNIRA.

Dunemarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunevan, an ancient fort near Cawdor, in Nairnshire. It has two ramparts, enclosing an oblong level space, on the top of a hill; it contains, within that space, traces of a well, and remains of a large mass of garrison buildings; and it held beacon communication, through intermediate forts, with Dundardil on Loch Ness.

Dunfallandy, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the right bank of the Tummel, 1½ mile SSE of Pitlochry. Its owner, Miss Fergusson (suc. 1836), holds 842 acres in the shire, valued at £513 per annum. Of two stones here, one marks the scene of a dreadful murder and usurpation; the other, half-sunk in the ground, is carved with grotesque figures of animals, and was long regarded with much superstitious awe.

Dunfermline, a city and parish in the SW of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, a place of manufacture, and the seat of administration for the western division of the county, the city stands on the North British line of railway from Thornton Junction to Stirling, at the junction of a mineral line southward to Charlestown harbour, and of a passenger line south-eastward to North Queensferry, by road being 5½ miles NW of North Queensferry, 16 NW of Edinburgh, and 29 S of Perth, whilst by rail it is 7½ WSW of Lochgelly, 15½ WSW of Thornton Junction, 29 SW of Cupar, 13½ E by S of Alloa, 20½ E by S of Stirling, and 42½ NE by E of Glasgow. Its site is variously flat and sloping, but consists mainly of a longish eminence, which, stretching from E to W, rises to a height of 354 feet above sea-level, and presents a somewhat bold ascent to the N. The environs abound in diversities of surface, enriched with floral ornament, and gemmed with fine close views; and they contain a number of mansions, villas, and pretty cottages. The city, as seen from any point near enough to command a distinct view, yet distant enough to comprehend it as a whole, looks to be embosomed in wood; and over the tree-tops rise Queen Anne Street U.P. church, 'with its enormous rectilinear ridge,' the steeples of the County Buildings, the Town House, and the old Abbey church, with the fine square tower of its modern neighbour. A stranger, approaching Dunfermline for the first time, forms a very mistaken notion of its extent, supposing it to be little else than a large village in a grove; and, on entering, is surprised to find himself in a city teeming with activity, bustling with trade, and every way worthy of ranking with the foremost burghs. Some vantage spots within the town, especially the vicinity of the Abbey and the top of the Abbey church tower, command extensive panoramic prospects. First, from the top of the tower are seen the rich tracts of south-western Fife, together with their equally fine continuation through the detached district of Perthshire and through Clackmannanshire, to the Ochils; beyond is the Firth of Forth, from North Queensferry to Culross, sometimes concealed by an elevated strip of coast, but here and there beheld in all its breadth through various openings, and rendered everywhere more picturesque by thus being chequered with land; further still are the southern banks and screens of the Forth, beautifully undulated and luxuriantly fertile, the many-wooded swells of the Lothians, the heights of Edinburgh, occasionally its very spires, the pleasure-grounds of Hope-toun, the promontory of Blackness, the harbour of Borrowstounness, and the 'links' of the Forth to the vicinity of Stirling; and, at the limits of vision, are the Lammermuirs of Haddington and Berwick shires, Soutra Hill at the watershed of the Gala and the Tyne, the Pentlands in Midlothian, Tinto in Lanarkshire, the

Campsie Fells in Stirlingshire, and Ben Lomond and Ben Ledi among the south-western Grampians.

The alignment and architecture of the town are far from corresponding with the exterior views. The older streets are narrow and irregular; the principal streets, though containing substantial houses, want some character of spaciousness, length, or elegance, to render them imposing; and all the streets taken together fail to present an urban aspect. Yet some portions, either from their neatness, from their impressive antiquity, or from combinations of striking natural feature and fine artificial ornament, are variously pleasing, attractive, and picturesque. Several streets are entirely modern—one of the newest in a style displaying much good taste; others, even the oldest, have been materially improved; and a large suburb in the W is entirely modern. A bridge, 294 feet in length, was built (1767-70) at a cost of more than £5500 by George Chalmers, across Pittencrieff Glen or the glen of the Tower Burn, and became so surmounted by excellent houses and good shops, as to be one of the best of the modern streets. Pittencrieff Glen, even within itself, through combination of romantic natural features with interesting ancient monuments, is highly attractive; and, as to situation, 'is a most agreeable surprise, hanging on the skirts of a manufacturing town like a jewel on an Ethiop's ear.' The demesne, around Pittencrieff mansion, includes the glen, and spreads away to the SW; and the glen contains the remains of a tower of Malcolm Ceanmmor, and of a subsequent royal palace,—which ruins, with ground around them sufficient to give access thereto, were in 1871 pronounced by the House of Lords to be Crown property. 'The moment you leave the street,' says Mercer, 'you enter a private gate, and are on the verge of a deep glen filled with fine old trees, that wave their foliage over the ruins of the ancient palace; and a little further on is the peninsular mount on which Malcolm Ceanmmor resided in his stronghold. Round the base of the mount winds a rivulet, over which is a bridge leading to the mansion-house, situated on the further bank in a spacious park, well-wooded, adorned with shrubberies, and having a splendid prospect to the S. The ground, too, is classical, for amidst this scenery, three centuries ago, when it was even more romantic than it is at present, must often have wandered the poet Henrysoun, holding sweet dalliance with the Muses.'

Malcolm's Tower is believed to have been built between 1057 and 1070. It crowned a very steep eminence, rising abruptly from Pittencrieff Glen, and forming a peninsula; and was described by Fordun as extremely strong in natural situation, and defended by rocky cliffs. Its foundations were 70 feet above the level of the rivulet below, but could not, from the nature of the site, have been of very great extent, probably not more than about 60 feet from E to W, and 55 feet from N to S, with a pyramidal roof. The tower appears to have had great thickness of wall, but has been stripped to the ground of all its hewn outside stones, and is now only represented by a connected angle or fragment of the S and W walls, measuring 31 feet on the S, and 44 feet on the W, with a height of about 8 feet. In spite of its diminutive character, however, this tower was the place of Malcolm Ceanmmor's marriage to the Saxon princess, St Margaret, in the spring of 1068, as well as the birthplace of 'the Good Queen Maud,' wife of Henry I. of England. About 290 yards NNE of the Tower is St Margaret's Cave, which, as cleared of *débris* in 1877, measures 11½ by 8½ feet, and is 6½ feet high. The Royal Palace may have been founded as early as 1100, though the so-called Arabic numerals of the Annunciation Stone turned out in 1859 to be really the last four letters of the motto *Confido*. More likely it was not built till after the departure of Edward I. of England in February 1304. Said to have been burned by Richard II. in 1385, it was restored and enlarged about 1540 by James V.; passed into neglect after Charles II.'s time; and, becoming roofless in 1708, is now a total ruin. It occupies a romantic site a little SE of Malcolm's Tower,

and comprises no more than remains of the SW wall, measuring 205 feet in length, 59 in exterior height, and 31 interiorly from the sill of a window on the first floor; is strongly supported by 8 buttresses; and has several cross-mullioned windows, and one oriel, over which a 16th century sculpture representing the Annunciation was discovered in 1812. In that year the old palace was so far repaired by the proprietor of Pittencrieff as to be likely to resist, for a long period, any further dilapidation. The kings of Scotland, from Robert Bruce onward, appear to have frequently resided in this palace. James IV. was more in it than any of his immediate predecessors; James V. and his daughter, Queen Mary, resided here; James VI. subscribed the Solemn League and Covenant in it; and at it were born David II. (1323), James I. (1394), Charles I. (1600), and his sister Elizabeth (1596), the 'Winter Queen' of Bohemia. Here, too, the 'young man, Charles Stewart,' kept his small court, and was kept in courteous restraint, at the time of Cromwell's invasion in 1650; here on 16 Aug. he subscribed the 'Dunfermline Declaration,' a testimony against his own father's malignancy.

A building called the Queen's House, to the NE of the Royal Palace, with which it communicated by a gallery, stood in the middle of the street, to the N of the present Pended Tower, and extended nearly to the great W door of the Abbey Church; took its name from having been rebuilt in 1600 by Queen Anne of Denmark and from having been her personal property; was partially inhabited till 1778, but was entirely removed in 1797. The residence of the Constable of the royal buildings stood immediately N of the Queen's House. An aperture, originally about 4 feet high, and 2½ feet wide, but now so choked with earth as to be only 2½ feet high, is near the NW corner of the Palace, and forms the entrance to a dark subterranean passage branching into offshoots, and measuring 98½ feet in total length. The Pended or Pended Tower, connecting the Palace and the Abbey, is a massive oblong structure, with elegant groined archway on the line of the street; presents interesting features of strong ribbed arches and Transition Norman windows; and now is 35 feet long, 47 high, and 16 broad, but was formerly more extensive. The old market-cross of 1626, similar to the ancient crosses of Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Peebles, and other old burghs, according to the Vandal taste with which such things were regarded in last century, was removed in 1752, when its shaft, about 8 feet high, surmounted by a unicorn bearing a shield with St Andrew's Cross, was built into the corner of a neighbouring house. There it remained till 1868, when it was re-erected within the railings of the County Buildings.

The Abbey originated in the founding in 1072 of the church of the Holy Trinity by Malcolm Ceanmmor. It was endowed both by that king and by his sons Ethelred and Eadgar, and was completed and further endowed by Alexander I. in 1115. Remodelled in 1124 as a Benedictine Abbey by David I., who placed in it an abbot and twelve brethren brought from Canterbury, it had become by the close of the 13th century one of the most extensive and magnificent monastic establishments in Scotland. Matthew of Westminster, speaking of what it was at that time, says, 'Its boundaries were so ample, containing within its precincts three carrucates of land, and having so many princely buildings, that three potent sovereigns, with their retinues, might have been accommodated with lodgings here at the same time without incommoding one another.' It was occupied by Edward I. of England from 6 Nov. 1303 till 10 Feb. 1304; and by him was set on fire, and otherwise much injured, along with the Palace, at his departure. It was restored in much less probably than its former magnificence, after the kingdom became settled under Bruce; but, on 28 March 1560, its choir, transepts, and belfry were, with the monastic buildings, 'cast down' by the Reformers. The nave alone was spared, and this was refitted in 1564, as again in 1594-99, for use as a parish church, acquiring then a north-western spire, 156 feet high; and so continuing, under the name of the Auld

Kirk, till 1821. The church, when complete, must have been cruciform, comprising a seven-bayed nave with side aisles (106 × 55 feet), a transept (115 × 73 feet), a choir with a lady-chapel (100 × 55 feet), and three towers—two western ones terminating the aisles, and flanking the gable of the nave; and the great central tower, rising from the crossing. Four tall and beautiful Pointed windows, in the N wall of the N transept, continued standing till 1818, when they were removed, along with the remains of the choir, to give place to the new church. Judiciously repaired by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in 1847, the nave now serves as a noble vestibule to the said new church, and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected (1072-1175). Most of its windows have been filled with stained glass—memorials to Queen Annabella (1860), the Rev. Dr Chalmers (1871), the Reids (1873), the Alexanders (1873), the Douglasses (1877), etc. The style is Anglo-Norman, but the external effect is a good deal marred by the enormous buttresses of 1594. Over the grand western doorway is a window of Third Pointed character, and, on either side of that doorway, a narrow square tower, with Second Pointed windows. The N aisle is entered by a porch, with a Norman arcade above it; the inner doorway has very rich Norman moulding; the archway next the door forms part of James VI.'s reconstruction, and is in the First Pointed style. The groined roof is of later date than most of the interior, and out of keeping with the Norman ornaments, and the channelled piers separating the aisles from the nave have decorations somewhat similar to those of Durham Cathedral. 'The upright mouldings or pilasters are of Norman character, alternately polygonal and circular, the shafts undecorated. The interior tiers of moulding of the arch are of toothed and rose work; while a broad band of sculpture, representing grotesque heads, animals, and foliage, spreads round the whole, and is surmounted by a narrow decorated moulding, resembling the character of a later period.' The frater-hall or refectory (121 × 34 feet) of the monks stood to the S of the church, and still exists in a state of ruin to the extent of the S front wall and the W gable. It has, in the S front wall, nine tall and graceful windows; and in the W gable a well-preserved Decorated window of 7 lights, measuring 20 feet in height, and 16 feet in breadth, and characterised by the intertwining of its mullions into compartments, each crossed in quatrefoil.

The Abbey had great wealth and power, owned nearly all the lands in western Fife, part of the lands in southern and eastern Fife, various lands in other counties, and at one time the barony of Musselburgh in Midlothian. It possessed the right of a free regality, with civil jurisdiction equivalent to that of a sheriff over the occupiers of the lands belonging to it, and with a criminal jurisdiction equivalent to that of the Crown, wielding the power of life and death. A baillie of regality, appointed by the abbot and officiating in his name, resided in an edifice called the Baillie House, near the Queen's House, and presided in the regality courts. The property of the Abbey was held, from 1560 till 1584 by Robert Pitcairn, from 1584 till 1587 by the Master of Grey, and from 1587 till 1589 by Henry Pitcairn; and was then constituted a temporal lordship, and conferred upon Anne of Denmark, queen of James VI. The office of heritable baillie of the lordship was given, in 1593, by Queen Anne to Alexander Seton, who afterwards became Earl of Dunfermline; and was regranted, along with a 57 years' lease of the feu-duties and rent of the lordship, by Charles I. to the second Earl of Dunfermline. In 1665 it passed to the Earl of Tweeddale, in lieu of a debt due to him by the Earl of Dunfermline; was confirmed or vested, in 1669, to the Marquis of Tweeddale by royal charter; and, in common with the other heritable jurisdictions in Scotland, was abolished in 1748, its value (reckoned at £8000) being compensated with £2672. The Abbey Church succeeded Iona as the place of royal and princely sepulture, and so received the ashes of many kings, princes, and other notable persons. The chief of these were Malcolm Ceanmor, his queen St

Margaret,* and their sons Eadward, Eadmund, and Ethelred; King Donald Ban; King Eadgar; Alexander I. and his queen Sibylla; David I. and his two queens; Malcolm IV.; Malcolm, Earl of Athol, and his countess, in the reign of William the Lyon; Alexander III., his queen Margaret, and their sons David and Alexander; King Robert Bruce, his queen Elizabeth, and their daughter Mathildis; Annabella Drummond, queen of Robert III. and mother of James I.; Constantine and William Ramsay, Earls of Fife; Randolph, Earl of Moray, Regent of Scotland during the minority of David II.; Robert, Duke of Albany and Governor of Scotland; Elizabeth Wardlaw, author of *Hardicanute*, and other famous ballads; and Ralph Erskine, one of the founders of the Secession Church. The remains of King Robert Bruce, as strikingly narrated in Sir Walter Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, were discovered in 1818 at the digging for the foundation of the new parish church. They were found wrapped in a pall of cloth of gold, thrown apparently over two coverings of sheet-lead in which the body was encased, all being enclosed in a stone coffin. There was strong internal evidence of the remains being those of Robert Bruce, and, after a cast of the skull had been taken, they were replaced in the coffin, immersed in melted pitch, and reentered under mason-work in front of the pulpit of the new parish church. Not Bruce's tombstone, then, was that which Robert Burns 'knelt down upon and kissed with sacred fervour,' thereafter ascending the pulpit and delivering a rebuke to his friend who had mounted the cutty stool, 20 Oct. 1787.

The new parish church, or New Abbey Church, was built in 1818-21 at a cost of nearly £11,000. Cruciform in plan and Perpendicular in style, it contains, among other decorations, a stained-glass window, erected in 1881 as a memorial of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Governor-General of India, and illustrative of incidents in the life of Christ. In the S transept are three much admired white marble monuments, General Bruce's by Foley (1868), the Hon. Dashwood Preston Bruce's by Noble (1870), and Lady Augusta Stanley's by Miss Grant of Kilgraston (1876). The church has, near the E end, a fine square tower 103 feet high, with terminals indicating it to be practically a mausoleum over the remains of the royal Bruce. These terminals show an open-hewn stonework, in the place of a Gothic balustrade, having in capital letters 4 feet high, on the four sides of the tower's summit, the words 'King Robert The Bruce,' with royal crowns surmounting the letters; and at each corner of the tower there is a lofty pinnacle. The church was repaired in 1835, and contains nominally 2050 sittings, but is available practically for only about 1400 persons. St Andrew's Church, in North Chapel Street, built in 1833 as a chapel of ease, and constituted a *quoad sacra* church in 1835, contains 797 sittings. The North Church, at the E end of Goldrum Street, was built, in 1840, as an extension church; is likewise now a *quoad sacra* parish church; and contains 800 sittings. Three Free churches are in the town, and bear the same names as the three Established ones—Abbey, St Andrew's, and North (1850; 760 sittings). In 1882 the congregation of Free Abbey Church, dating from 1843, built a new church in Canmore Street. A Romanesque octagonal structure, with pinnacles at the corners, this, as seen from a distance, presents a pyramidal appearance, the total height being 100 feet. It seats 800, and cost, with adjoining hall, £5500. Four U.P. churches also are in the town—Queen Anne Street

* Malcolm was buried first at Tynemouth, but afterwards taken to Dunfermline; and here in 1250 his bones were laid by his wife's when these were translated to a richly-decorated shrine. The history of St Margaret's head is curious—in 1560 brought to Edinburgh Castle at Queen Mary's request; in 1567 removed to the Laird of Durie's house; in 1597 delivered to the Jesuits; in 1620 exposed to veneration at Antwerp; and in 1627 transferred to the Scots College at Douay, whence it disappeared in the French Revolution. Her other relics, with those of her husband, seem to have been placed by Philip II. of Spain in the church of St Lawrence at the Escorial (Hill Burton, *Hist. Scotl.*, i. 381, ed. 1876).

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(1798-1800; 1642 sittings), Chalmers Street (1861-62; 430 sittings), St Margaret's (1826-27; 979 sittings), and Gillespie (1848-49; 600 sittings), the last, on the highest ground in the city, being a handsome Gothic edifice, with stained windows and a marble font. Queen Anne Street U.P. church occupies the site of a former church built in 1741 for Ralph Erskine, one of the parish ministers of Dunfermline, and afterwards one of the founders of the Secession body. It is a gaunt and ungainly edifice, remarkably conspicuous, but internally very commodious. On a plot of ground in front is a stone statue (1849) of Ralph Erskine, by Handyside Ritchie. The Independent Chapel, in Canmore Street, was built in 1841, has a good organ, and contains 700 sittings. The Evangelical Union Chapel, in Bath Street, is more recent, and contains 310 sittings. A new Gothic Baptist chapel was built in Viewfield Place in 1882 at a cost of £3000, and contains 600 sittings. Trinity Episcopal Chapel stands in Bath Street, was built in 1842, and is a Gothic edifice, in the form of a Greek cross, with a fine organ. St Margaret's Roman Catholic church, in Holyrood Place, rebuilt in 1871-73 after designs by Thornton Shiells, of Edinburgh, consists of an aisleless nave and a semicircular apse, with two semicircular chapels projecting therefrom. An Irvingite congregation dates from 1835.

The Old Town House at the corner of Kirkgate and Bridge Street, with a tower and spire 132 feet high, becoming inadequate, and being in a somewhat inconvenient situation, was demolished, along with adjacent tenements, in 1875, through the operations of an improvement scheme. This scheme resulted in the widening of Bridge Street by 4 feet and of the Kirkgate by 22, and in the erection of the new Corporation Buildings (1876-79), after designs by Mr J. C. Walker, of Edinburgh, at a cost of over £20,000. These, in a combination of the Scottish Baronial and French Gothic styles, have one front to Kirkgate of 144 feet, and another to Bridge Street of 66 feet, whilst at the connecting corner of the two is a clock tower, rising to the height of 117 feet, and 23 feet square. The principal entrance is round-arched, having massive buttresses and granite columns supporting a balcony and projecting windows, over which are sculptured the Royal Scottish arms. The Kirkgate front has fanciful and grotesque ornaments, while that of Bridge Street has busts of Malcolm Ceanmor, St Margaret, Robert Bruce, and Elizabeth his queen. The council chamber is 39½ by 25½ feet, with an open timber roof; while the burgh courtroom measures 50½ feet by 31½, and has a similar roof to that of the council chamber. There are a number of portraits of local celebrities in the Corporation Buildings, as well as the famous cartoon of Sir Noel Paton's 'Spirit of Religion' (1845), presented by the artist in 1881. A stucco model of Mrs D. O. Hill's statue of Burns, erected at Dumfries in April 1882, has also been placed in the vestibule. The burgh prison, standing near the public park, is a very plain building, but with good internal arrangements; and was erected in 1844-45 at a cost of £2070. The County Buildings, formerly known as the Guild Hall, were erected, in 1807-11, by a number of private persons in the district. The frontage to High Street has 24 windows, and is surmounted by a spire 132 feet high. Intended originally as a Guild or Merchant House, it was converted into an hotel in 1817, and in 1849-50 into a court-house for the western district of Fife. The burgh post office is in this building. St Margaret's Hall, in St Margaret Street, was completed in 1878 at a cost of £9000, in Early English style, with simple exterior decorations. The large hall affords accommodation for 1320 persons, and has a very fine organ, with 26 stops, 1522 pipes, and hydraulic blowing engine; there are also a lecture hall, reading-room, and committee rooms. Close to this hall is the new free public library, erected in 1880-81 at a cost of £5000, by Mr Andrew Carnegie, of New York, who further gave £3000 for books. Domestic Tudor in style, and three stories in height, it comprises library, reading, recreation, and smoking rooms. At a

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cost of £5000, the same gentleman founded the Carnegie Baths (1877), in School End Street. This building is of the height of two stories in the centre elevation, with a square tower surmounted by a flagstaff; and though altogether of a somewhat dwarfed appearance, is considerably relieved with mullioned windows, highly-pitched gables with finials, and corbelled turrets. Two swimming baths measure respectively 70 by 35 and 25 by 17 feet, each sloping from 3 to 6 feet in depth; and the larger of the two has accommodation for 500 spectators on occasion of an aquatic *fête*. The Music Hall, in Guildhall Street, was erected in 1851-52. The building has a clear rise of wall to the height of 90 feet, and it contains no fewer than three halls, the principal one accommodating 1500 persons, and having a proscenium and other appliances necessary for a theatre.

The Grammar School or High School stands at the head of the town; is a recent, neat, oblong edifice, erected on the site of former schools built about 1560 and destroyed by fire in 1624, re-erected in 1625 and removed in 1817 for the present building; now comprises two large schoolrooms and excellent dwelling-house; is surmounted by a low, ornamental, circular tower, meant for an observatory; and has a playground in front. The Commercial Academy was erected by the Guildry in 1816, and was long one of the principal elementary schools in the town. The Rolland School sprang from a donation of £1000 by the late Adam Rolland of Gask, and was originally under the direction of the Town Council. All these schools, together with the Female Industrial School, the Free Abbey Church School, and others, were acquired by the Burgh School-Board after the passing of the Education Act of 1872, and since then the board has erected a school, at a cost of £4136, at the W end of the town; shared the cost of another further N with the Parish School-Board, besides purchasing one for £1200, which was in connection with St Leonards Weaving Factory. A central school has also been substituted for the Rolland and Commercial Schools at a cost of £5143, and altogether there are six public schools under the board, whilst it also exercises supervision over four others. With total accommodation for 3055 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 2215, and grants amounting to £1928, 7s. 6d. There are also a young men's literary institute, a school of arts, an agricultural society, an orchestral society, a horticultural society, an ancient society of gardeners, a co-operative society (1861-66, 2200 members, and £19,600 capital), a building company, a property investment society, two masonic lodges, a Burns's club, a gymnasium, curling, bowling, cricket, football, and swimming clubs, a cemetery (1863), a public park (1863), etc.

The town has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Commercial, National, and Royal Banks, a national security savings' bank, offices or agencies of 21 insurance companies, 2 stations, and 6 hotels. Two weekly newspapers—the Independent Liberal *Dunfermline Press* (1859) and the Liberal *Dunfermline Journal* (1872)—are published on Saturday. A weekly corn market is held on Tuesday, and a monthly horse and cattle market is held on the third Tuesday of every month.

The burgh, at the beginning of the 17th century, was entirely rural, and had no more than 1600 inhabitants. Down to the beginning of the 18th century, it continued to be almost without trade, but now it is the chief seat of the manufacture of table-linen in Great Britain, perhaps in the world. This manufacture began slowly, but advanced steadily till it became so important as to bring much wealth to the town and give employment to a large population. The weaving of huckaback and diapers led the way to the weaving of damask, which was introduced in 1718; a great improvement on the damask loom was effected in 1779; a further improvement, in the shape of what was called the comb draw-loom, in 1803; and the Jacquard machine was introduced in 1825. A drawing academy,

for promoting taste and inventiveness in designs, was established in 1826. Orders for sets of table-linen, from the nobility and gentry, and eventually from King William IV. and Queen Victoria, increasingly rewarded and stimulated progress; orders from America and from other countries followed; and certain special splendid fabrics, particularly one designated the 'Crimean Hero Tablecloth' (1857), as well as the general excellence of the ordinary damasks, gave the manufacture an established reputation. There are altogether 11 factories, containing 4000 power looms, and giving employment to nearly 6000 persons, of whom a great proportion are females. Among the largest of these establishments are St Leonards (1851), beautifully situated at the S side of the town, employing upwards of 1500 work-people; Bothwell (1865), employing 900; and Victoria (1876), employing 750. Previous to the introduction of steam, the work was produced by hand-loom, of which there were in 1880 only about 120 remaining, receiving but scanty employment, and this method is rapidly dying out. The value of goods annually produced by the power-loom factories may be reckoned now to average £1,000,000, much of which finds its way to the American markets—in 1880, the United States receiving from Dunfermline exports, chiefly linen, to the value of £443,879. The weaving trade, besides employing so many persons in the town itself and in its suburbs, supports looms in the parishes of Torryburn, Carnock, Culross, and Inverkeithing, and even in Kinross, Leslie, Strathmiglo, and Auchtermuchty. The town and its neighbourhood has also 5 bleachfields, employing 500 persons, a tannery, rope-works, dyeworks, 3 iron foundries, 3 engineering establishments, fireclay and terra-cotta works, tobacco manufactories, breweries, and flour-mills. There are, too, upwards of 20 collieries in the vicinity of the town.

A royal burgh probably since the beginning of the 12th century, Dunfermline received a charter of confirmation in 1588 from James VI., and is governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 15 councillors, who act as police commissioners under the General Police and Improvement Act of Scotland. It



Seal of Dunfermline.

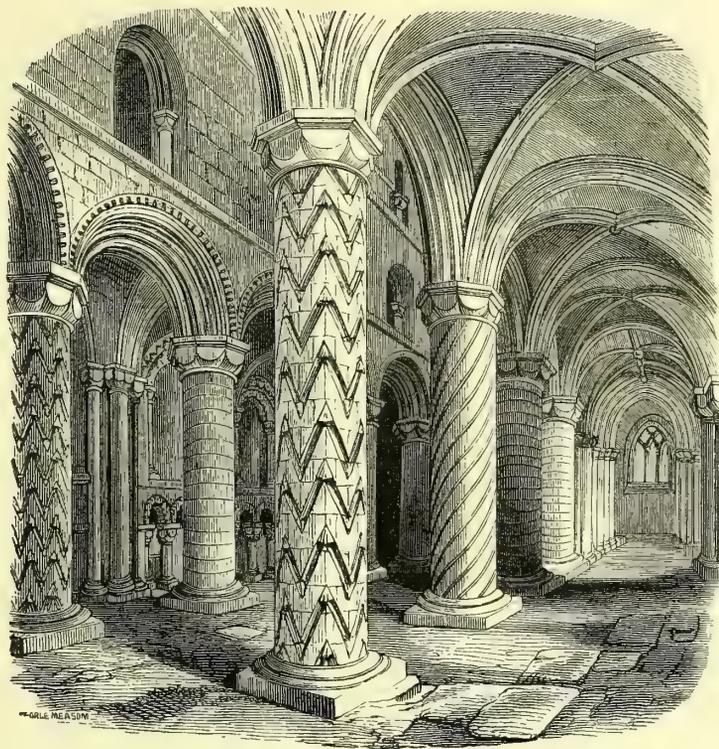
is the residence of the sheriff-substitute for the western district of Fife; and unites with STIRLING, Inverkeithing, Culross, and South Queensferry in sending a member to parliament. Burgh courts are held regularly, with the town-clerk as assessor; sheriff ordinary courts are held every Tuesday during session; sheriff small-debt courts on the first and the third

Tuesday of every month during session; justice of peace courts, both civil and criminal, are held when necessary; and courts of quarter sessions are held on the third Tuesday of April and the last Tuesday of October. The police force, in 1881, comprised 11 men; and the salary of the superintendent was £150. The number of persons convicted in 1874 was 546; in 1875, 425; in 1880, 473. The water supply, from 1847 to 1865, was furnished by a joint stock company from 37 acres of reservoirs at Craighluscarr, 3 miles to the NW; but, the supply not proving satisfactory, the Corporation bought up the works and constructed, in 1868, an additional reservoir of 12 acres at the same place. In 1876 they obtained a new Water Bill, by which they were enabled to procure in 1878 a plentiful supply from Glensherrup Burn, an affluent of Devon—the cost of the parliamentary bill and of the works pertaining to this latter supply being estimated at £72,000. Drainage works (1876-77), to convey the town sewage to the sea at Charlestown, cost about £10,000; and the gas-works were constructed in 1829 by a company, with a capital of £22,575. The Corporation revenue was £870 in 1834, and £8100 in 1882, when the

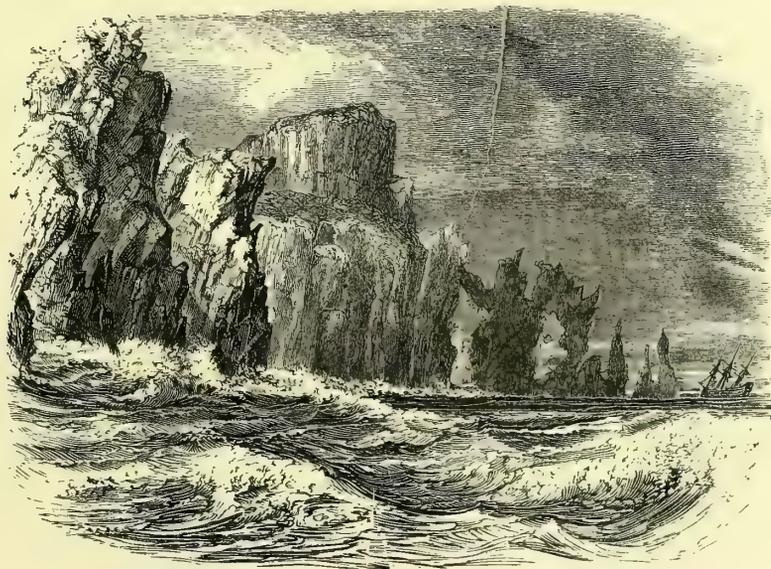
municipal constituency numbered 2460; the parliamentary, 2330. Valuation (1874) £43,281, (1882) £57,790. Pop. (1801) 5484, (1821) 8041, (1841) 13,323, (1861) 13,504, (1871) 14,958, (1881) 17,085, of whom 7500 were males, and 9585 females. Houses (1881) 3159 inhabited, 111 vacant, 19 building.

Dunfermline, 'the town on the crooked Linn,' as already stated, took its origin from Malcolm Ceanmor's Tower; and, down to the era of the Reformation, owed its maintenance chiefly to the Royal Palace and the Abbey. It is mentioned, in connection with ancient story, in the ballad of *Sir Patrick Spens*. Edward I. of England, while residing in it, received the submission of many Scottish barons who had held out against him during his progress through Scotland. On 25 May 1624, 220 tenements, or nine-tenths of the entire town, were totally destroyed by fire; and by the battle of PITREAVIE or Inverkeithing (Sunday, 20 July 1651), between the armies of Cromwell and Charles II., Dunfermline lost some hundreds of its townsmen. On 24 Oct. 1715, it was the scene of the surprisal of a Jacobite detachment of fourscore horse and three Highland foot. Dunfermline gave the title of Earl, from 1605 till 1694, to the family of Seton; and the title of baron, in 1839, to the third son of Sir Ralph Abercromby. Among distinguished natives or residents of the town or the parish, have been members of the Bruce, the Seton, the Halket, and the Wardlaw families; John or Arnold Blair (flo. 1300), a monk of the Abbey, and chaplain to Sir William Wallace; John Durie, also a monk of the Abbey, who embraced the Protestant faith and became an eminent preacher of it in Montrose, Leith, and Edinburgh; George Durie, Abbot of Dunfermline, and for some time an extraordinary Lord of Session and Keeper of the Privy Seal; Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline and Secretary of State during the regencies of Lennox, Mar, and Morton, and afterwards under James VI.; three other Abbots of Dunfermline, who held the office of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland; David Ferguson (1534-98), the first Protestant minister of Dunfermline, and a man of great celebrity in his day; John Davidson (1544-1604), a playwright and Reformer, who was minister at successively Liberton and Prestonpans; Robert Henryson, a poet and 'guid Scholemaister of Dunfermline' (1450-99); Adam Blackwood (1539-1623), a Catholic controversialist, and a senator in the parliament of Poitiers; Henry Blackwood (1526-1613), an eminent physician; Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell (1757-1806) of the Hill, who figured conspicuously in the naval service in the time of Lord Howe and Lord Nelson; Henry Fergus (1764-1837), minister in Dunfermline Relief Church, who did some service in matters of physical science; Robert Gilfillan (1798-1850), minor poet; the Rev. Peter Chalmers, D.D. (1790-1870), historian of Dunfermline, and for 52 years its minister; Ebenezer Henderson, D.D. (1784-1858), theological professor in Highbury College, London; his nephew, Ebenezer Henderson, LL.D. (1809-79), the historian of Dunfermline; Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A. (b. 1821); his brother, Waller Paton, R.S.A.; and his sister, the sculptor, Mrs D. O. Hill.

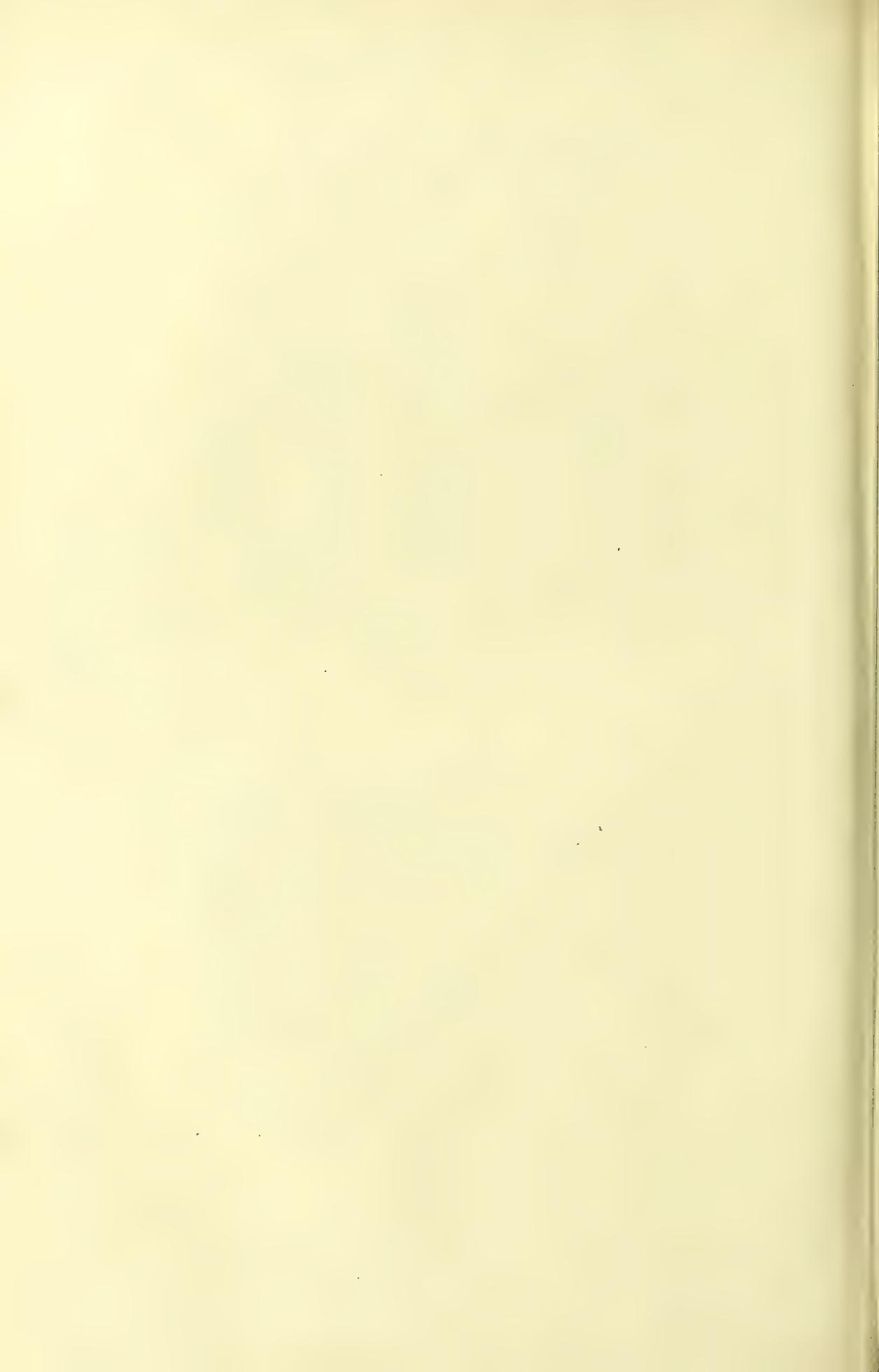
The parish of Dunfermline contains also the villages of Charlestown, Halbeath, North Queensferry, Crossford, Masterton, Patiemuir, Townhill, Kingsseat, and Wellwood, chief part of Limekilns, and part of Crossgates; and comprises a large main body and a small detached district. The main body is bounded N by Cleish in Kinross-shire, NE by Beath, E by Dalgety and Inverkeithing, S by Inverkeithing and the Firth of Forth, W by Torryburn, Carnock, and Saline. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ and 5¼ miles; and its area is 21,066½ acres, of which 229 are foreshore and 270½ water. The detached district, lying 1½ mile S of the nearest part of the main body, and containing North Queensferry, is a modern annexation from Inverkeithing, and comprises only 197½ acres. The coast, exclusive of this detached district, is 1¾ mile long, chiefly of a rocky character; and, in the portion



North Aisle of the Nave of Dunfermline Abbey.



Cape Wrath, Sutherlandshire.



DUNFERMLINE

immediately in front of Broomhall House, rises steeply, and is covered with fine wood. The detached district is a peninsula between St Margaret's Hope and Inverkeithing Bay, projecting to within 3 furlongs of Inchgarvie island, and rises from its point northward to a height of 200 feet. The southern division of the main body, with a general ascent from S to N, exhibits, though nowhere exceeding 253 feet above sea-level, in most parts, diversities of undulation and acclivity, and displays over most of its surface rich wealth of both natural feature and artificial culture. The northern division is much more diversified in general contour, attaining 449 feet at Baldridge, 529 at Colton, 705 at the Hill of BEATH, 744 at Craigluscar, 746 at Din Moss, 1189 at Knock Hill, 883 at Muirhead, 921 at Craigenat, and 1014 at Outh Muir—heights that have generally a bleak and naked aspect. The islets Long-Craig, Du-Craig, and Bimar lie within the seaward limits, but are all small and rocky. The only streams are brooks, the chief of these being Lyne Burn, Baldridge Burn, and that which runs through Pittencrief Glen. Town Loch (3×1 furl.), Craigluscar Reservoir ($1\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ furl.), and Lesser Black Loch ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.), lie within the northern division; Loch Glow ($6 \times 3\frac{3}{4}$ furl.) and the Greater Black Loch ($2 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.), on the Kinross-shire border; whilst on the boundary with Beath is shallow Loch Fitty ($1 \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile). A small mineral spring occurs in the vicinity of Charlestown. The rocks of the hills are chiefly eruptive, and throughout great part of the lower grounds belong to the Carboniferous system. Trap, sandstone, and limestone are extensively worked; ironstone, chiefly in balls and in thin bands, was formerly worked to the extent of about 4500 tons annually; copper pyrites, in small quantities, occur in the ironstone; and coal was mined here prior to 1291, earlier, that is, than in any other place in Britain, unless it be TRANENT. It continues to be turned out in vast quantities, both for home use and for exportation. The soil, in most parts of the southern division, is a rich brown loam, in other parts of a light nature incumbent on strong clay; in some portions of the northern division is of fair quality, but in others is poor and shallow. Rather less than two-thirds of the entire area are under cultivation; about 1100 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is either pastoral or waste. Broomhall, the seat of the Earl of Elgin, is a prominent feature, and has been separately noticed. Pitreavie, Pittencrief, Pitfirrane, Garvoch, Craigluscar, Halbeath, Gask, Blackburn, Middlebank, Pitliver, Southfod, Keirsbeath, Sunnybank, Netherbeath, Northfod, and Balmule are the principal estates; and most of them, as well as some others, are noticed either separately or in other articles. This parish is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Fife, and is divided ecclesiastically into Dunfermline proper, Dunfermline-North, and Dunfermline-St Andrew. The population, in 1881, of Dunfermline proper, was 17,817; of Dunfermline-North, 4028; of Dunfermline-St Andrew, 4503. The charge of Dunfermline proper is collegiate. At Townhill is an Established chapel of ease (1878); and there are also U.P. churches of Crossgates (1802) and Limekilns (1825). Nine public schools, under the landward board, with total accommodation for 2318 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 1482, and grants amounting to £1332; and a neat oblong poorhouse, on the Town Green to the ENE of the burgh, was erected in 1843 at a cost of £2384, and contains accommodation for 187 pauper inmates. Landward valuation (1866) £40,715, 12s. 10d., (1882) £49,854, 1s. 5d. Pop. of entire parish (1801) 9980, (1831) 17,068, (1861) 21,187, (1871) 23,313, (1881) 26,348.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 32, 1867-57.

The presbytery of Dunfermline comprises the old parishes of Aberdour, Beath, Carnock, Culross, Dalgaty, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, Saline, and Torryburn, the *quoad sacra* parishes of Dunfermline-St Andrew, Dunfermline-North, and Mossgreen, and the chapelry of Townhill. Pop. (1871) 38,356, (1881) 41,510, of whom 5882 were communicants of the Church

DUNGLASS

of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Dunfermline, with 3 churches in Dunfermline, and 8 in respectively Aberdour, Carnock, Culross, Lasodrie, North Queensferry, Saline, Torryburn, and Tulliallan, which 11 churches had 2106 communicants in 1881.—The U.P. Synod likewise has a presbytery of Dunfermline, with 4 churches in Dunfermline, and 7 in respectively Alloa, Cairneyhill, Crossgates, Inverkeithing, Kincardine, Limekilns, and Lochgelly, which 11 churches had 4363 members in 1880.

See John Fernie's *History of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1815); Andrew Mercer's *History of Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1828); Cosmo Innes' *Registrum de Dunfermelyn* (Bannatyne Club, 1842); and the Rev. Peter Chalmers' *Historical and Statistical Account of Dunfermline* (2 vols., Edinb., 1844-59); Dr Ebenezer Henderson's *Royal Tombs at Dunfermline* (Dunf. 1856); his *Annals of Dunfermline and Vicinity from 1069 to 1878* (Glasg. 1879); and J. C. R. Buckner's new edition of *Clark's Guide to Dunfermline and its Antiquities* (Dunf. 1880).

Dunfermline and Queensferry Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Dunfermline and Stirling Railway. See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

Dunfillan, a verdant conical hill in Comrie parish, Perthshire, 7 furlongs E by S of the foot of Loch Earn. It rises to a height of 600 feet, and terminates in a rock popularly called St Fillan's Chair, whence the saint whose name it bears is alleged to have bestowed his benediction on the surrounding country.

Dun Fionn, a vitrified fort in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on a high conical mound above a cliff, on the S side of the Dhruim, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Beauly. It is on the Lovat estate; and, a number of years ago, was laid open, by order of the late Lord Lovat, for the inspection of the curious.

Dungavel, a bold, green, double-topped hill (1675 feet) in the central part of Wiston and Robertson parish, Lanarkshire, overhanging the river Clyde, at the mouth of Robertson Burn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Tinto.

Dungavel, a hill (1502 feet) in Avondale parish, Lanarkshire, 6 miles SSW of Strathaven.

Duncheon, a lake in the N of Kells parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, 8 miles NW by W of New Galloway. Lying 1025 feet above sea-level, it is $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long, and from $\frac{3}{4}$ furlong to $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide; it contains both trout and char; and it sends off a rivulet to Pulharrow Burn, an affluent of the Ken.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Duncheon, Dry, Round, and Long Lochs of the, three neighbouring lakes of W Kirkcudbrightshire, the first lying on the mutual border of Carsphairn and Minnigaff parishes, and the two last in the N of Minnigaff. Their measurements and altitude above sea-level are—Dry Loch (1×1 furl.; 1075 feet), Round Loch (2×1 furl.; 910 feet), and Long Loch ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.; 900 feet). Dry Loch, at the 'divide' between the Firth of Clyde and the Solway Firth, sends off its effluence partly northward by Gala Lane to Loch Doon, partly southward by a burn that traverses the other two to Cooran Lane, and so to the Dee; and all three abound in small trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Dunglass, a small rocky promontory in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbartonshire, 3 furlongs W by S of Bowling Bay, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Dumbarton. Almost surrounded by the Clyde, it may have been possibly a Roman outpost, but has been wrongly regarded by some antiquaries as the western termination of Antoninus' Wall; was long a stronghold of the chiefs of the Clan Colquhoun, and retains round all its crest loopholed, ivy-clad ruins of their ancient castle; and is crowned, on its highest point, by an obelisk, erected in 1839 to the memory of Henry Bell, the originator of steam navigation.

Dunglass, a mansion in Oldhamstocks parish, E Haddingtonshire, standing in the midst of a fine park, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile inland, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NW of Cockburnspath. An elegant edifice, surmounted by a tower, it occupies the site of a strong castle of the Lords Home, which, passing, on their forfeiture in 1516, to the

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Douglases, was besieged and destroyed by the English under the Earl of Northumberland in the winter of 1532, and again under the Protector Somerset in 1547. It was rebuilt in greater extent and grandeur than before, and gave accommodation in 1603 to James VI. and all his retinue when on his journey to London; but, being held in 1640 by a party of Covenanters under the Earl of Haddington, whom Leslie had left behind to watch the garrison of Berwick, it was blown up with gunpowder on 30 August. An English page, according to Scotstarvet, vexed by a taunt against his countrymen, thrust a red-hot iron into a powder barrel, and himself was killed, with the Earl and many others. Dunglass is the seat now of Sir Basil Francis Hall, seventh Bart. since 1687 (b. 1828; suc. 1876), who holds 887 acres in the shire, valued at £2158 per annum. Dunglass was the birthplace of his grandfather, Sir James Hall (1761-1832), the distinguished geologist and chemist. A wooded, deep ravine called Dunglass Dean, and traversed by Berwick or Dunglass Burn, extends $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward to the sea, along the mutual border of Haddington and Berwick shires. It is spanned by two bridges not far from each other on old and new lines of road, and by an intermediate magnificent railway viaduct, whose middle arch is 135 feet in span, and rises 125 feet from the bed of the stream to the top of the parapet. With five other arches toward the ravine's crests, this viaduct is, in itself, an object of great architectural beauty; and combines with the adjacent bridges and with the ravine's features of rock and wood and water to form an exquisitely striking scene.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Dungyle, a green hill (600 feet) in Kelton parish, Kirkcudbrightshire, near the N base of the Scree, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Castle-Douglas. An ancient Caledonian circular hill-fort on it has three ramparts of stones mixed with earth, and measures 117 paces in diameter.

Dungyle, Buteshire. See DUNAGOIL.

Dunhead, an ancient triangular camp or fort in Carmyllie parish, Forfarshire, on a peninsular eminence at the junction of the Black Den and the Den of Guynod ravines. Probably formed by the Caledonians, and remodelled by the Danes, it was defended on two sides by precipices, and on the third by a rough rampart and a ditch; and it is now represented by mere vestiges.

Dun-I, an abrupt hill, 327 feet high, in Iona island, Argyllshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of the Abbey.

Dunian, a lumpish, round-backed, ridgy hill in Bedrule and Jedburgh parishes, Roxburghshire. It rises from a base of between 2 and 3 miles in breadth; extends about 3 miles between the Teviot and the Jed down to the vicinity of their point of confluence; bears most of the town of Jedburgh on its north-eastern skirt; attains on a cap or nodule within Bedrule parish, an altitude of 1095 feet above sea-level; is traversed over its back, not far from the crowning cap, by the road from Jedburgh to Hawick; and commands, from much of that road, and especially from its summit, extensive and splendid views. Its name signifies the 'hill of St John.'

Dunimarle, an estate in Culross parish, Perthshire, a little to the W of Culross town. An ancient castle here was one of the traditional scenes of the murder of Lady Macduff and her children; the present mansion is almost entirely modern, built by the late Mrs Sharpe Erskine, and containing a good library, with paintings and other works of art.

Dunino or **Denino**, a hamlet and a parish in the E of Fife. The hamlet lies between Cameron and Chesters Burns, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of St Andrews, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N and NE by St Andrews, E by St Leonards, SE by Crail, S and SW by Carnbee, and W by Cameron. Irregular in outline, it has an utmost length from N to S of 3 miles, an utmost width from E to W of 2 miles, and an area of $2737\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $22\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached. The surface is drained by Cameron, Wakefield, and Chesters Burns, whose waters unite in the NE corner of the parish, to flow as Kenly

DUNIPACE

Burn toward the sea; and takes a general south-westward rise, from less than 200 to over 500 feet above sea-level. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, and coal was at one time extensively mined. Ironstone is not rare, having once been collected from the side of one of the brooks to the amount of 40 tons; and sandstone of excellent quality is abundant, but has not been much quarried. The soil in some parts is clayey, in others sandy. About 100 acres are under wood. Pittairthie Castle, a roofless ruin in the SW of the parish, is partly very ancient, partly a structure of 1653; and in its oldest portion consists of a large square tower, with vaults beneath. Stravithie Castle, another baronial fortalice, a little to the NW of the hamlet, stood entire about the year 1710, but now has left no traces. Draffan Castle, too, supposed to have been built by the Danes, has completely disappeared. An ancient nunnery stood on the highest ground in the parish, whence its ruins were removed in 1815. Three stones, by Chesters Burn, 100 yards W of the church, are supposed to have been part of an ancient Caledonian stone circle. The Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D., antiquary, was born at the manse in 1825; and Wm. Tennant, author of *Anster Pair*, was parish schoolmaster (1813-16). Dunino is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £300. The parish church, a Gothic building of 1826, contains 230 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 92 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 79, and a grant of £53, 11s. Valuation (1882) £4213, 18s. 7d. Pop. (1801) 326, (1831) 383, (1861) 370, (1871) 325, (1881) 415.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Dunipace, a village and a parish of E Stirlingshire. The village, called the Milton of Dunipace, stands on the left bank of the river Carron, opposite the town of DENNY, with which it is connected by a bridge, and with which it has formed a police burgh since 1876; and is itself a considerable place, sharing in Denny's industries. Pop. (1881) 1258.

The parish, containing also the village of Torwood, took its name from two famous mounds, to be afterwards noticed; and, anciently a chapelry of Cambuskenneth, acquired parochial status at the Reformation. In 1624 it was united on equal terms to Larbert, and came in course of time to be considered as subordinate to, or as absorbed into, it; but since the passing of the Poor-law Act (1834) has again been treated, in various respects both civil and ecclesiastical, as a distinct or separate parish. It is bounded W and N by St Ninians, E by Larbert, SE by Falkirk, and S and SW by Denny. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 5629 acres, of which 43 are water. The CARRON winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-south-eastward on or close to the Denny border, then 1 mile eastward through the south-eastern interior, here being joined by BONNY Water, which for the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its crooked east-north-easterly course roughly traces most of the boundary with Falkirk. The eastern district is part of the Carse of Stirling, and sinks to less than 100 feet above sea-level; thence the surface rises to 206 feet near Househill, 250 near Doghillock, 354 in the Tor Wood, 496 near Rullie, and 846 near Buckieside, at the north-western extremity of the parish. Trap rock prevails over about one-third of the area, and sandstone over the other two-thirds; the latter is partly capital building material, partly of a character well suited for flag or pavement. The soil ranges from moorish earth to argillaceous alluvium, but for the most part is extremely fertile. Of the entire area, 3800 acres are in tillage, 986 pasture, 300 waste, and 500 under wood. Mining has fallen off of recent years, but Dunipace finds an outlet for its labour in the neighbouring industries of Denny parish. Torwood Castle is a venerable ruin, and, with the remnant of Torwood Forest, is separately noticed. Herbertshire Castle is a very ancient mansion, standing amid finely-wooded grounds; originally a royal hunting-seat, it passed in the 15th century to the Earls of Orkney, in the 16th to the Earls of Linlithgow;

DUNIPHAIL

and, coming afterwards to the Stirlings and the Moreheads, was sold in 1835 to Forbes of Callendar. Carbrook House, too, occupies a romantic site, amid well-wooded grounds, within half a mile of Torwood Castle; whilst Dunipace House and Quarter House are elegant modern mansions. Dunipace mounds, or the 'Hills of Dunipace,' whence the parish derived its name, are situated on a small plain adjacent to the Carron, 2 miles ESE of Milton village; and, covering 2 Scotch acres, rise to a height of 60 feet. According to George Buchanan, they were raised to commemorate a treaty of peace between some Caledonian king and the Roman Emperor Severus (hence their name *Duni Pacis*, 'hills of the peace'); according to Dr Hill Burton, they are 'evidently residuary masses left by retreated waters, in which they have made shallows or islands. This will account for their form without the necessity of supposing that they were ever rounded by art. If analogy did not support this view, it would be strengthened by the incident of a third hill in the same place having been levelled about 1835, and showing complete internal evidence of natural formation.' Some finely-preserved Roman utensils, one of them of a unique kind, have been discovered near Dunipace village; and, in result of a search instigated by the discovery of these relics, distinct vestiges of a previously unnoticed Roman camp were found in a neighbouring wood. Forbes of Callendar and Harvie-Brown of Quarter are the chief proprietors, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 12 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Stirling and synod of Perth and Stirling, this parish forms a joint charge with Larbert, the stipend and allowance for communion elements amounting to £404. The plain old parish church, whose graveyard is still in use, stood within a few yards of the Hills of Dunipace; the present one, on a knoll $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the WNW, is a Gothic edifice, built in 1834 at a cost of £2500, and containing 604 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dunipace and Torwood, with respective accommodation for 300 and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 155 and 31, and grants of £130, 18s. 6d. and £23, 4s. Valuation (1882) £10,761, 18s. 10d., including £1032 for railway. Pop. (1801) 948, (1841) 1578, (1861) 1731, (1871) 1733, (1881) 1875.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 31, 1867.

Duniphail or **Dunphail**, an estate in Edinkillie parish, Elginshire, with a station of its own name on the Highland railway, near the right bank of the Divie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of its influx to the Findhorn river, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of Forbes. The estate, extending southward from the station to nearly the source of the Divie, belonged anciently to the Comyns, and, after passing successively to the families of Dunbar and Cumming-Bruce, came by marriage in 1864 to Thomas-John Hovell-Thurlow, who, born in 1838, in 1874 succeeded his brother as fifth Baron Thurlow (cre. 1792), and in the same year assumed the additional surnames of Cumming-Bruce. He owns 10,518 acres in the shire, valued at £1182 per annum. Dunphail Castle, which crowns a green conical hill, three-fourths engirt by a narrow ravine, supposed to have been at one time the channel of the Divie, was vainly besieged in the beginning of the 14th century by Randolph, Earl of Moray, after the 'Battle of the Lost Standard,' and is now a fragmentary ruin. The present mansion, erected in 1828-29, from designs by Playfair, of Edinburgh, and considerably enlarged in 1842, is a splendid edifice in the Venetian style, with very beautiful grounds. It was built on a terrace 26 feet above and 200 yards distant from the Divie; but in the great flood of 3 and 4 Aug. 1829 it was all but destroyed by that impetuous stream, the bank falling in within one yard of the foundation of the E tower.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 84, 1876. See **DIVIE**.

Dunira, a fine modern mansion in Comrie parish, Perthshire, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of St Fillans, and 3 WNW of Comrie. From its wooded hill-side it commands a magnificent view of Strathearn; it was the favourite resid-

DUNKELD

ence of that unfortunate statesman, Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811); and it now is a seat of Sir Sidney James Dundas of BEECHWOOD, who holds in Perthshire 5529 acres, valued at £2725 per annum.

Dunkeld (Celt. *dun-calden*, 'fort of the Keledi' or Culdees), a small but very interesting town of Strathtay, Perthshire, partly in the parish of Caputh, partly in that of Dunkeld and Dowally. A burgh of barony, it stands 216 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Tay, which here receives the Bran, and here is spanned by a magnificent bridge, leading 1 mile south-south-eastward to BIRNAM village and Dunkeld station on the Highland railway (1856-63), this being $80\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by E of Grantown, $8\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Stanley Junction, $15\frac{3}{4}$ NNW of Perth, $61\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Edinburgh, and $77\frac{3}{4}$ NE by N of Glasgow. The town lies low, deep sunk among wooded heights—behind it, Newtyle (996 feet) and Craigiebarns (900); and opposite, with the broad deep river between, Craig Vinean (1247) and Birnam Hill (1324). Gray, in describing the approach to it, speaks of the rapid Tay, seeming to issue out of woods thick and tall, that rise upon either hand; above them, to the W, the tops of higher mountains; down by the river-side under the thickest shades, the town; in its midst a ruined cathedral, the tower and shell still entire; and a little beyond, the Duke of Athole's mansion. Dunkeld is, indeed, the portal of the Grampian barrier; and its environs offer an exquisite blending of all that is most admired in the Highlands with one of the richest margins of the Lowlands.

About 815, or nine years after the slaughter of the monks of Iona by Vikings, Constantine, King of the Picts, founded the Culdee church of Dunkeld, as seat of the Columban supremacy in Scotland; which church was either completed or refounded by Kenneth mac Alpin, who in 850 translated to it a portion of St Columba's relics. So richly does Kenneth seem to have endowed this church, that, prior to 860 its wealth exposed it to pillage by the Danes, under the leadership of Ragnar Lodbroc. The first of its bishops was also first bishop of the Pictish kingdom, the Bishop of Fortrenn; but at his death in 865 the primacy was transferred to Abernethy, since the second abbot is styled merely 'princeps' or superior, and may have been either a cleric or a layman. Lay abbots certainly, and probably hereditary, were Duncan, who fell in battle at Drumcrub (965), and Crinan, who was son-in-law to Malcolm II. of Scotia, and father of the 'gracious Duncan,' and who, says Dr Skene, 'was in reality a great secular chief, occupying a position in power and influence not inferior to that of any of the native Mormaers.' During his time the abbey itself appears to have come to an end, for in 1027 Dunkeld was 'entirely burnt.' The bishopric was revived in 1107 by Alexander I., among its thirty-seven holders were Bruce's 'own bishop,' William Sinclair (*ob.* 1338), and Gawin Douglas (1474-1522), the translator of Virgil's *Aeneid*. Once and once only Dunkeld has figured markedly in history, when on 21 Aug. 1689, twenty-five days after Killiecrankie, the cathedral, Dunkeld House, and the walls of its park were successfully held against 5000 Highlanders by the new-formed Cameronian regiment, 1200 strong, under Lieut.-Col. William Cleland, the same young poet Covenanter by whom, ten years before, Drumclog had been mainly won. He now fell early in the siege, which was maintained from early morn till close on midnight; but his men withstood stubbornly every wild onslaught of the mountaineers, and, being galled by musketry from the town, sent out a party with blazing faggots, fastened to long pikes. They fired the dry thatch, and burned every house save three; nay, some of the zealots with calm ferocity turned the keys in the locks, and left the unhappy marksmen to their doom. At length, worn out, the Highlanders retreated, whereon the Cameronians 'gave a great shout and threw their caps in the air, and then all joined in offering up praises to God for so miraculous a victory.' So ended this conflict between the 'Hillmen' and the Mountaineers, which, trifling as it may seem, had all the effect of a decisive battle in

crushing the hopes of James VII.'s Scottish adherents (vii. 385-390 of Hill Burton's *Hist. Scoll.*, ed. 1876). In olden times Dunkeld received many a visit from royalty, on its way to hunt in Glen Tilt—from William the Lyon in the latter half of the 12th century, from James V. in 1529, and from Queen Mary in 1564. And Queen Victoria, three times at any rate, has driven through the town. First, with Prince Albert, on 7 Sept. 1842, when 500 Athole men escorted her from the triumphal arch to the luncheon tent in the midst of an encampment of 1000 Highlanders. There she was welcomed by the late Duke of Athole (then Lord Glenlyon), who, through over-fatigue, had suddenly become quite blind; and there she beheld a sword-dance. Next, with Prince Albert still, on 11 Sept. 1844, when they 'got out at an inn, which was small, but very clean, to let Vicky have some broth; and Vicky stood and bowed to the people out of the window.' Thirdly, *incognita*, with the Dowager Duchess of Athole, on 3 Oct. 1865. Nor have other illustrious visitors been rare—the poet Gray (1766), Robert Burns (1787), Wordsworth (1803), etc., etc., etc.

The pretty village of Birnam, which has been separately noticed, is connected with the town by Telford's noble stone bridge erected in 1805-9 at a cost of £33,978, of which £7027 was advanced by the commissioners of Highland roads, £18,000 borrowed on the security of the tolls, and the rest defrayed by the Duke of Athole. Measuring 685 feet in length, 26½ in width, and 54 in height, it has seven arches—the middle one 90, two others each 84, two others each 74, and the two land-arches each 20, feet in span. The portage was abolished in 1879. The town is laid out in the form of a cross; and, as approached from the right side of the Tay, is not seen in its full extent till one reaches the middle of the bridge. The street leading from the bridge was commenced in 1808, along a new reach of the Great North Road, from Perth to Inverness, by way of the bridge, and was designed to be a sort of new town, more elegant than the old; at the lower or bridge end stand the Athole Arms and the Free church, at the upper the Royal Hotel and the City Hall. The street at right angles to it comprises most of the old town, as reconstructed after the siege of 1689, and with a single exception consists of houses later than that date. The one exception is the ancient deanery, standing not far from the choir of the cathedral, and characterised by great thickness of wall.

The cathedral stands by the river side, at the W end of the old street, a little apart from the town, and on one side is shaded by trees, on the other bordered by a flower garden. It comprises a seven-bayed nave (1406-65), 122 feet long by 38 feet wide, and 40 high to the spring of the roof, with side aisles 12 feet wide, a four-bayed aisleless choir (1318-1400), 104 by 27 feet; a rectangular chapter-house (1457-65), on the N side of the choir; and a massive north-western tower (1469-1501), 24 feet square, and 96 feet high. All are Second Pointed in style, except the choir, which retains some scanty portions of First Pointed work, and is the only part not ruinous. Not long had the belfry been finished, when, on 12 Aug. 1560, Argyll and Ruthven required the Lairds of Airtully and Kinvaid 'to pass incontinent to the Kirk of Dunkeld, and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring furth to the kirkyard, and burn them openly. And siclyke cast down the altars, and purge the kirk of all kinds of monuments of idolatry; and this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular empleaseure, and so commits to the protection of God. Fail not but ye tak good heid that neither the desks, windocks, nor doors be onyways hurt or broken, either glassin work or iron work.' The tenderness of the closing injunction would seem to have been neglected, since the roofs were included in the demolition; and not until 1600 was the choir re-roofed to serve as the parish church. Such it is still, and Dorothy Wordsworth describes the ruin in 1803 as 'greatly injured by being made the nest of a modern Scotch kirk with sash windows, very incongruous with the noble antique

tower;' but in 1815 Government gave £990 and the Duke of Athole £4410 towards its renovation, and it now contains 655 sittings. In the nave may be noticed abundant features of the French Flamboyant. The great W window, for instance, so far as can be judged from the remaining fragments of its tracery, appears to have been designed on a peculiarly florid pattern, and so deflects from the vertical line of the gable, as to give space for a smaller circular window with double spiral mullions, above which is a foliated cross, still quite entire. The windows of the side aisles are very beautiful, and present no fewer than eight distinct patterns of tracery. The massive round piers dividing the side aisles from the nave are 10 feet high to the capital and 13½ in circumference, and out of Scotland might almost be taken for Romanesque. The arches between them, however, are unmistakably Second Pointed, with fluted soffits. The triforium consists of plain semicircular arches, divided by mullions into two lights, with a trefoil between; and the clerestory likewise consists of two-light windows, with trefoil heads and quatrefoil interval. Buttresses project between the windows, and are surmounted in the choir portion by crocketed pinnacles. An octangular turret, resembling a watch tower, at the south-western angle of the nave, terminates in a small parapeted gallery, supported on a rose carved moulding, and takes up a staircase, communicating by an ambulatory with the main tower, in which hang four bells. An elaborately sculptured monument of Bishop Robert Cardeny (1436), comprising a statue of him in his robes, beneath a crocketed canopy, is in the S aisle of the nave; a statue of Bishop William Sinclair (1338) is in the N aisle; a gigantic stone effigy of Alexander Stewart, Earl of Buchan, the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (1394), arrayed in panoply of mail, is in the spacious vestibule of the choir, where also a Gothic mural tablet was erected in 1872 to the memory of the officers and men of the 42d Highlanders who fell in the Crimean War and Indian Mutiny. The upper part of it contains a sculptured group, in high relief, representing a scene on a battlefield, all in pure white marble from the chisel of Sir John Steell, of Edinburgh. The chapter-house, adjoining the N side of the choir, is still entire; is lighted by four tall lancet windows, with trefoil heads, and, serving as the burying place of the ducal line, contains a fine marble statue of the fourth Duke of Athole (1833), with monuments of other members of the family.

The episcopal palace, a little SW of the cathedral, consisted of several long two-story houses, with thatched roofs, till in 1403 it was superseded by a strong castle, rendered necessary by frequent annoyance from Highland caterans; and, though now long extinct, has bequeathed to its site the name of Castle Close. The bishops made a great figure in their day. They had four palaces, at Dunkeld, Clunie, Perth, and Edinburgh, and got their lands S of the Forth erected into the barony of Aberlady, and those in the N into the barony of Dunkeld, which latter extended, not only around the town but continuously, with considerable breadth, for a distance of 7 miles to the palace of Clunie. A hill on which the bishops hanged many a freebooter rises close to the second lodge of the ducal grounds, and to the rear is a hollow in which many persons accused of witchcraft were burned at the stake. An ancient chapel, on ground now occupied by Athole Street, was built about 1420 by Bishop Cardeny, who endowed it with the rents of the lands of Mucklarie, eventually transferred to the rector of the grammar school. Another ancient chapel stood on Hillhead to the E of the town; was erected principally for the inhabitants of Fungarth; is now represented by only an enclosure wall around its site; and, having been dedicated to St Jerome, has bequeathed to the people of Fungarth the ludicrous nickname of 'Jorums.'

Dunkeld House, the modest seat of the Dukes of Athole, is a plain square mansion of the 17th century, behind the cathedral. A new palace, a little to the W, beside the Tay, was founded by the fourth Duke, who

DUNKELD

left it unfinished at his death in 1830. Planned on a sumptuous scale, this promised to form a magnificent Gothic edifice; but the site did not please the next Duke, so two stories only were nearly finished, with a gallery 96 feet long, a private chapel, a spacious staircase, and many fine mullioned windows. The whole, after Hopper's designs, would have cost £200,000, of which £30,000 was actually expended. The grounds connected with Dunkeld House are of great extent, and, highly improved by the sixth Duke of Athole, who died in 1864, are surpassingly rich in features of natural and artificial beauty, including a home-farm, extensive gardens with vineries and greenhouses, an 'American garden,' 50 miles of walks and terraces, 30 miles of carriage-drives, the Rumbling-Bridge, the Falls of Bran, Ossian's Hall, etc. Plantations alone cover 18,500 acres, of larch principally, which is commonly said to have here been introduced to Scotland—a claim disputed, under date 1725, by DAWICK in Peeblesshire. Anyhow, 'it was in 1738 that Mr Menzies of Meggernie brought small plants of the tree from London, and left five at Dunkeld and eleven at Blair, as presents to the Duke of Athole. These sixteen plants no doubt formed the source whence sprang the great proportion of the larch plantations throughout Scotland during last and the early part of the present century. . . . The entire area under larch in the Athole forest is stated at 10,324 acres, and the trees originally planted on it at 14,096,719.

. . . . Of the five planted in 1738, two were cut in 1809; one of them contained 147, and the other 168, cubic feet of timber; and they were sold at 3s. per cubic foot. . . . The two remaining ones of the five are still in a growing condition, and though they have begun to show signs of decay, they might yet survive many years. In 1831 their girth at 4 feet from the ground was 12 and 11 feet; in 1867, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ ('Larch Forests,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1869). Besides these 'Mother Larches,' there are two oaks, two beeches, and a sycamore, whose huge dimensions are recorded in the same *Transactions* for 1880-81.

The old town cross, about 20 feet high, with four iron jongs attached to it, was removed about the beginning of the present century; in 1866 a fountain was erected by public subscription on its site to the memory of the sixth Duke. In 1877 a substantial City Hall was built at a cost of £1500; and Dunkeld has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the Union Bank, a local savings' bank, 5 insurance agencies, 2 hotels and 2 inns, a public library, gas-works (1851), a good water-supply (1866), 2 masonic lodges, a Good Templars' lodge, curling and cricket clubs, a horticultural and poultry association (1869), a rose association (1873), a young men's Christian association, etc. Saturday is market-day; and fairs are held on 13 Feb., 5 April, 20 June (St Columba's), and the second Tuesday in November (cattle and horses), but they have dwindled greatly in importance. Nor are there any manufactures, the linen industry having been long extinct. Places of worship, other than the Cathedral, are an Independent chapel (1800; 310 sittings) and the new Free church (1874-75; 1000 sittings). The latter, which cost about £3000, presents a large gable frontage, with a tower upon either side, of which the western terminates in a slated spire, 85 feet high. The interior is adorned with a stained-glass memorial window to Fox-Maule Ramsay, eleventh Earl of Dalhousie, who laid the foundation stone. The royal grammar school was founded in 1567, the Duchess of Athole's girls' industrial school in 1853. St George's Hospital, endowed by Bishop George Brown in 1510 for seven old bedesmen, was succeeded by small cottages after the siege of 1689, and, through the loss of its charter, was stripped of most of its property about 1825. The town is governed by a baron baillie, under the Duke of Athole, having never availed itself of Queen Anne's charter of 1704 erecting it into a royal burgh. Pop. (1831) 1471, (1841) 1094, (1851) 1104, (1861) 929, (1871), 783, (1881) 768.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 48, 47, 1868-69.

DUNKELD AND DOWALLY

Dunkeld is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Perth and Stirling, which meets on the last Tuesday of every second month, and comprises the old parishes of Auchtergaven, Blair Athole, Caputh, Cargill, Clunie, Dunkeld and Dowally, Little Dunkeld, Kinclaven, Kirk-michael, Lethendy and Kinloch, Moulin, and Ratray, with the *quoad sacra* parishes of Glenshee and Tenandry. Pop. (1871) 17,750, (1881) 17,030, of whom 3825 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—There is also a Free Church presbytery of Dunkeld, with churches of Auchtergaven, Blair Athole, Burrelton, Cargill, Clunie, Dalguise and Strathbran, Dunkeld, Kirkmichael, Lethendy, Moulin, and Struan, which together had 1548 communicants in 1881.

See Canon Alexander Myln's *Vitæ Dunkeldensis Ecclesiæ Episcoporum* (edited for Bannatyne Club by T. Thomson, 1823-31); vol. ii. of Billings' *Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland* (1852); *Dunkeld, its Straths and Glens* (new ed., Dunkeld, 1879); and pp. 149-162 of Dr William Marshall's *Historic Scenes in Perthshire* (1880).

Dunkeld and Dowally, a Strathgait united parish of central Perthshire, containing the villages of DOWALLY and KINDALLACHAN, and also part of the town of DUNKELD, which part, however, lies detached from the main body, a little to the SE. Bounded N by Logierait, E by Clunie and Caputh, and S and W by Little Dunkeld, it has an utmost length from N to S of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, a varying breadth from E to W of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 9825 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which only 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ belong to the Dunkeld portion. The remaining 9807 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres belonging to Dowally include 369 of water, and comprise a detached section, the barony of Dalcaupon, which, lying mainly on the left bank of the Tummel, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N of Ballinluig Junction, and surrounded on three sides by Logierait, has a length from SW to NE of 4 miles, with a varying width of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 furlongs. The TAY flows 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward along all the boundary with Little Dunkeld, and receives Kindallachan and Dowally Burns from the interior. In the interior, too, are Loch ORDIE (5 \times 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), Lochan na Beinne (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), St Colme's Loch (2 \times 1 furl.), and Dowally Loch (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ \times $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), whilst at the meeting-point of Logierait, Moulin, and the Dalcaupon section lies Loch BROOM (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 2 furl.). Along the Tay the surface declines to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising eastward to 1440 feet near Lochan na Beinne and 1622 at Chapel Hill. Dorothy Wordsworth has left us her impression of this parish, through which she drove with her brother on 8 Sept. 1804:—'We travelled down the Tummel till it is lost in the Tay, and then, in the same direction, continued our course along the vale of the Tay, which is very wide for a considerable way, but gradually narrows, and the river, always a fine stream, assumes more dignity and importance. Two or three miles before we reached Dunkeld, we observed whole hill-sides, the property of the Duke of Athole, planted with fir trees till they are lost among the rocks near the tops of the hills. In forty or fifty years these plantations will be very fine'—a prediction abundantly verified, woods, mostly of larch, now clothing the entire parish, with the exception of barely one-fortieth in pasture and little more than a tenth under crops. The Queen, too, remarks in her *Journal* on the beautiful windings of the Tay and the richly-wooded height, rocky and pyramidal, of Craigiebarns. A large white building, St Colme's, 7 furlongs SSE of Dowally and 4 miles NNW of Dunkeld, is the model farm of the Dowager Duchess of Athole; and the Duke of Athole is the sole proprietor. This parish is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £232. The churches are noticed under Dowally and Dunkeld; and Dowally public, Dunkeld Duchess of Athole's, and Dunkeld Royal schools, with respective accommodation for 107, 135, and 151 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42, 85, and 58, and grants of £48, 17s., £86, 5s. 6d., and £54, 1s. Valuation (1882) £3356, 10s. 8d. Pop. of parish (1801) 1857, (1831) 2037, (1841) 1752, (1861) 971, (1871) 839; of Dunkeld regis-

tration district (1871) 831, (1881) 882.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 55, 56, 47, 1869-70.

Dunkeld and Perth Railway. See HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

Dunkeld, Little, a Strathtay parish of central Perthshire, containing the villages of Birnam, Inver, Dalguise, and Balnaguard, with the stations of Murthly, Dunkeld, and Dalguise. It is bounded N by Logierait, NE by Dunkeld-Dowally and Caputh, E by Kinclaven, S by Auchtergaven, the Tullybeagles section of Methven, the Logiealmond section of Monzie, and Fowlis Wester, W by Dull and a fragment of Weem. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles; its width varies between $2\frac{3}{4}$ and $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles, the latter measured from W by N to E by S, viz., from Loch Fender to the Tay near Murthly station; and its area is $41,941\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which $872\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The TAY sweeps $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, southward, and east-south-eastward again, along all the boundary with Logierait, Dunkeld-Dowally, and Caputh; its affluent, the BRAN, from 9 furlongs below its exit from Loch Freuchie, winds $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, partly along the southern border, but mainly through the interior. Loch SKIACH ($6 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) and Little Loch Skiach ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lie towards the middle of the parish; and on its western border are Lochs Creagh ($1\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.) and Fender ($2\frac{3}{4} \times 2$ furl.). In the furthest E the surface sinks along the Tay to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising westward and north-westward to Kingswood (451 feet), Birnam Hill (1324), Little Trochrie Hill (1199), Creag Liath (1399), Airliech (1026), Meikle Crochan (1915), Craig Vinean (1247), Drumm Mor (1203), Meall Mor (1512), Craig Hulich (1809), Meall Dearg (2258), Creag Mhor (1612), Creag an Eunaich (1506), Meall Reambar (1659), Elrick More (1693), Craig Lochie (1700), and Creag Maoiseach (1387), where the eleven last are all to the N of the Bran. Roofing-slate, of excellent quality and of a deep-blue hue, has been quarried on Birnam Hill, and fine-grained sandstone near Murthly, while potters-clay occurs in Strathbran. The soil is black loam throughout most of the eastern valley, on the other arable lands is partly black mould, partly a mixture of sand and gravel, and on the hills is very poor. Nearly three-sevenths of the entire area are regularly or occasionally in tillage, less than a fifth is pastoral, about one-thirteenth is under wood, and all the remainder is waste. A considerable though ever lessening number of cairns, stone circles, and hill-forts make up the antiquities, with 'Duncan's Camp' upon Birnam Hill, the ruins of Trochrie Castle, an old bridge across the Bran a little higher up, and a memorial stone at Ballinloan that marks the meeting-place of feudal courts. In the days of Bishop James Bruce, about the middle of the 15th century, this parish suffered severely from the raids of Robert Reoch Macdonnochie; and at some period unknown to record its church and its clergy would seem to have fared but poorly at the hands of its own parishioners. For—

'Oh! sic a parish, oh! sic a parish!

Oh! sic a parish is Little Dunkeld!

They hae hangt the minister, droun'd the precentor,
Dung down the steeple, an' fudd'd the bell.'

Thanks to the beauty of its scenery, Little Dunkeld has many interesting memories of visits from illustrious personages—the poets Gray and Wordsworth, the Queen and Prince Consort, Millais the painter, and others. Perhaps the most interesting of all is that thus noted in Burns's *Highland Tour*:—'30 Aug. 1787. Walk with Mrs Stewart and Beard to Birnam top—fine prospect down Tay—Craigiebarns hills—Hermitage on the Bran, with a picture of Ossian—breakfast with Dr Stewart—Neil Gow plays—a short, stout-built, honest, Highland figure, with his greyish hair shed on his honest social brow—an interesting face, marking strong sense, kind openheartedness, mixed with unmixtrusting simplicity—visit his house—Margaret Gow.' Neil Gow (1727-1807) was born at Inver; so was his son, Nathaniel (1766-1831), who was himself a masterly violinist. The principal mansions are Murthly Castle, Dalguise House,

Kinnaird House, Kinloch Lodge, Torwood, St Mary's Tower, and Frigmore; and 6 heritors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 feuars of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 7 of from £20 to £50. Giving off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Amulree and Logiealmond, Little Dunkeld is in the presbytery of Dunkeld and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £358. There are two churches—the one, by the Tay, nearly opposite Dunkeld, built in 1798, and containing 820 sittings; the other, in Strathbran, near Rumbling-Bridge, 3 miles to the WSW, rebuilt in 1851, and containing 250. There is also a Free church of Strathbran and Dalguise, standing near Trochrie, 4 miles WSW of Dunkeld; and the five schools of Drumour, Little Dunkeld, Murthly, Balnaguard, and Dalguise, with respective accommodation for 67, 200, 88, 37, and 56 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 46, 137, 59, 27, and 56, and grants of £37, 14s., £144, 5s. 6d., £57, 11s. 6d., £37, 3s., and £52, 17s. Valuation (1843) £8960, 6s. 10d., (1882) £20,209, 6s. 11d. Pop. of parish (1801) 2977, (1831) 2867, (1861) 2104, (1871) 2373; of registration district (1871) 2352, (1881) 2149.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 47, 48, 55, 1868-69.

Dunkenny, an estate, with a mansion, in Eassie and Neavy parish, Forfarshire, 2 miles WSW of Glamis station. Its owner, John Ramsay L'Amy, Esq. (b. 1813; suc. 1854), holds 475 acres in the shire, valued at £700 per annum.

Dunlappie, an ancient parish in the N of Forfarshire, united in 1612 to Stracathro. It forms the north-western district of the present Stracathro parish; takes its name from the two words Dun and Lappie, signifying a 'hill' and 'water'; and consists partly of Lundie Hill (800 feet), with West Water flowing around much of the hill's base, and partly of lower grounds traversed by numerous streamlets.

Dun Leacainn, a massive hill (1173 feet) in Inverary parish, Argyllshire, rising from the margin of Loch Fyne to the NE of Furnace village, 8 miles SW of Inverary town. A granite quarry, furnishing stones of fine grain and colour for exportation, is worked in a spur of the hill, and was the scene of a stupendous blast in Oct. 1871, when 4 tons of gunpowder, deposited in a deep boring, the result of more than a twelvemonth's operation, exploded with a muffled roar, and with a slight upheaval of the hill-front; and tore into pieces, ready for working to the desired size, many thousand tons of the solid rock.

Dunliath, an old Scandinavian fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Dunlichity, an ancient parish of NE Inverness-shire, united in 1618 to DAVIOT, and lying along Strathnairn to the SW of Daviot. It takes its name, originally *Dunleacatti*, and signifying 'the hill of the Catti,' from a hill adjacent to its church; it forms the larger portion of the united parish of Daviot and Dunlichity; and it still has a church of its own, rebuilt in 1758, and containing 300 sittings. The Catti, whose territory lay in and around it, were the ancestors of the Clan Chattan, comprising MacIntoshes, MacPhersons, Davidsons, MacGillivrays, MacBeans, VicGovies, Gows or Smiths, and others, all followers of MacIntosh of MacIntosh.

Dunlop, a village in the N of Cunninghame district, Ayrshire, and a parish partly also in Renfrewshire. The village, standing on the right bank of Glazert Burn, has a post and telegraph office, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, and a station on the Glasgow, Barrhead, and Kilmarnock Joint railway, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles NNW of Stewarton, $7\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Kilmarnock, and 16 SW of Glasgow; fairs are held at it on the second Friday of May, *o. s.*, and 12 Nov. Pop. (1861) 330, (1871) 380, (1881) 357.

The parish, containing also Lugton Junction, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Dunlop and $5\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Beith, is bounded N and NE by Neilston, SE and S by Stewarton, and NW by Beith. Its utmost length, from NE to SW, is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is $7181\frac{1}{4}$ acres, of which 1101 belong to Renfrewshire, and 2 are water. Three streams all run south-westward, on their ultimate way to the

DUNLOSKIN

Irvine—LUGTON Water along the boundary with Boith, Corsehill Burn along that with Stewarton, and Glazert Burn right through the interior; Halket Loch, covering 9 or 10 acres, was drained about 1830. Sinking to 280 feet above sea-level at the south-western corner of the parish, the surface rises thence to 444 feet near Ravenslie, 447 near Dunlop station, 583 near Titwood, 828 near Craignaught, 687 near East Halket, and 749 at Drumgrain—steep rocky knolls or hills these last that command a brilliant panoramic prospect. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous; claystone-porphry, amygdaloid, greenstone, and basalt have been extensively quarried; limestone is plentiful, and has long been worked; and coal exists, but of very inferior quality. Columnar basalt, its pillars generally pentagonal and somewhat curved, occurs at Lochridge Hills, and has been laid bare by quarrying operations. The soil in a few spots is moss, in some is a fine loam, and mostly is of a clayey retentive nature, very productive, especially in grass. Barbara Gilmour, a woman whose wits had been sharpened by exile in Ireland during Scotland's troubles between the Restoration and the Revolution, settled down in Dunlop as a farmer's wife, and, having specially turned her attention to the produce of the dairy, attempted successfully to manufacture from unskimmed milk a species of cheese till then unknown in Scotland, and differing vastly from the horny insipidity of her foregoers. Her process soon was copied by her neighbours; and 'Dunlop cheese' came in a short time into such demand, that whether made by Barbara or her neighbours, or by the housewives of adjoining parishes, it found a ready market far and near. Even Cobbett himself pronounced it 'equal in quality to any cheese from Cheshire, Gloucestershire, or Wiltshire.' The Cunninghame cattle of the present day, from whose milk this famous cheese is mostly made, are descendants from several foreign animals—Alderneys, according to tradition—purchased about the middle of last century by Mr John Dunlop of Dunlop House. AIKET Castle is the principal antiquity; a pre-Reformation chapel, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the village, having left no vestiges. From at least 1260 down to 1858 the lands of Dunlop were held by a family of the same name, the last but one of whom John Dunlop (1806-39), M.P. for the county, was created a baronet in 1838. He it was that built Dunlop House in 1833, a fine Tudor mansion, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Dunlop station. At present 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 21 of between £100 and £500, 13 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Dunlop is in the presbytery of Irvine and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £367. The parish church, built in 1835, is a handsome edifice, containing 750 sittings. There is also a Free church; and a public school, with accommodation for 221 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 144, and a grant of £107, 15s. Valuation (1860) £9750; (1882) £13,104, 19s., plus £2550 for railway. Pop. (1801) 808, (1831) 1040, (1861) 1038, (1871) 1160, (1881) 1363.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dunloskin, a farm with a small fresh-water lake in Dunoon parish, Argyllshire, on the Hafton estate, 1 mile N by W of Dunoon town. Loch Loskin (500 × 200 yards) lies at an altitude of 110 feet above sea-level, and is famous for water-lilies and other aquatic plants; W of it rises peaked Dunan (575 feet), which commands a splendid view.

Dunlugas, an estate, with a mansion in Alvah parish, Banffshire, on the right bank of the Deveron, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles NNW of Turriff. Built in 1793, the mansion is a handsome three-story granite edifice, with very beautiful grounds. Its owner, Captain Hans George Leslie, owns 1568 acres in the shire, valued at £1447 per annum. See ALVAH.

Dunmacniochan. See BEREGONIUM.

Dunmaglass (Gael. *dun-na-glas*, 'grey castle'), an estate, with a shooting-lodge, in the detached Nairnshire section of Daviot and Dunlichy parish, 15 miles SSW of Daviot church, and $6\frac{1}{2}$ E by S of Inverfarigaig pier, upon Loch Ness. Since 1626 the estate has

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belonged to the heads of the Macgillivray, its present holder being Neil John Macgillivray, Esq., of Montreal, in Canada; and, extending over 12,600 acres of £1000 annual value, it comprehends all the upper waters of the FARIGAIG.

Dunman, a rocky hill on the SW coast of Kirkmaiden parish, Wigtownshire, overhanging the sea, $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of the Mull of Galloway. It rises to a height of 522 feet; is crowned with the vestiges of an ancient fort, probably of the times of the Strathclyde or Cumbrian kingdom; and, about the end of last century, had an eagle's eyrie on its cliffs.

Dunmhieraonaill or Ronaldson's Tower, a ruined ancient beacon or watch-tower in Kilniver and Kilmelfort parish, Argyllshire, on a point on the coast of the Sound of Mull.

Dunmoor. See DUN, MUIR OF.

Dunmore, a conspicuous height (841 feet) in Comrie parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N by W of Comrie village. It is crowned by a handsome granite obelisk, 72 feet high, erected in 1815 to the memory of Henry Dundas of DUNIRA, first Viscount Melville (1742-1811); and it commands a magnificent view of Strathearn.

Dunmore, a hill (1520 feet) in Crieff parish, Perthshire, flanking the left or E side of the Sma' Glen of Glenalmond, 5 miles S of Amulree. A ruined ancient fort surmounting it, about half a rood in extent, consists of strong stone bulwarks, in places double, and partly vitrified on the W side. Inaccessible on all sides except one, and there defended by a deep trench, 30 paces beyond the bulwarks, it is believed to belong to the ancient Caledonian times; and has, by popular tradition and by some credulous antiquaries, been regarded as a habitation of Fingal. See CLACH-NA-OSSIAN.

Dunmore. See KILCALMONELL.

Dunmore, a village and a noble mansion in Airth parish, Stirlingshire. The village stands on the right shore of the Forth, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNE of Airth station, and 8 ESE of Stirling, under which it has a post and telegraph office. Its small harbour is a place of call for the Stirling and Granton steamers. The mansion, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile WSW of the village, is a plain castellated edifice, and stands amid splendid gardens and beautifully wooded grounds, containing and commanding delightful views. Its private Episcopal chapel, St Andrew's (1850-51), is a good Early English structure, with stained-glass windows, monuments to the two last earls, and an exquisite marble one to the Hon. Mrs C. A. Murray, who died in 1851. Beneath the chapel is the Dunmore mausoleum, and close to it is the tower of the old Elphinstone castle. Dunmore is the chief Scottish seat of Charles Adolphus Murray, seventh Earl of Dunmore since 1686 (b. 1841; suc. 1845), who is fifth in descent from the second son of the first Marquis of Athole, and who owns in Stirlingshire 4620 acres, valued at £8923 per annum. See HARRIS.

Dun, Muir of, a hamlet in Dun parish, Forfarshire, 3 miles N by W of Bridge of Dun Junction. It has fairs on the first Tuesday of May, old style, and the third Thursday of June.

Dunmyat, an abrupt commanding hill in the Perthshire portion of Logie parish, to the N of the Links of Forth, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Stirling. A frontier mass of the Ochils, it projects somewhat from the contiguous hills, standing out from them like a buttress, and presenting to the Carse of the Forth an acclivity of steeps, precipices, and cliffs; it consists of rocks akin to those of the neighbouring hills, but penetrated with large workable veins of barytes; it rises to an altitude of 1375 feet above sea-level; and it commands, from its summit, a prospect of great extent and diversity, almost unrivalled in gorgeousness, and comprehending the domain of Airthrey, the vale of the Devon, Cambuskenneth Abbey, the town and castle of Stirling, the Carse of the Forth, the luxuriant Lothians, the fertile strath between the Forth and the Clyde away to the centre of Clydesdale, the upper basin of the Forth to the river springs on Ben Lomond, and the peaks and masses of the frontier Grampians and of the Southern

Highlands, from the centre of Perthshire all round to the Pentlands.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 39, 1869.

Dunn, a hamlet, with an inn, in Watten parish, Caithness, near the head of Loch Watten, 9 miles SE of Thurso.

Dun-na-Feulan or **Gull Rocks**, two rocky islets near the cliffs of Sanda island, in Small Isles parish, Argyllshire. Of different magnitudes, but of similar height, rising 100 feet above sea-level, they form striking scenic combinations with surrounding objects; and, when the mountains of Rum are swathed in clouds and the intervening sea-sound is lashed into tumult by a storm, their appearance is singularly grand. One of them is so slender as to present some resemblance to a steeple; and it consists partly of trap rock and partly of conglomerate, divided from each other by a vertical plane.

Dunnaigoil. See DUNAGOIL.

Dunnechtan. See DUNNICHEN.

Dunnemarle. See DUNIMARLE.

Dunnet, a village and a parish in the N of Caithness. The village stands, near the north-eastern corner of Dunnet Bay, 3 miles NNE of Castletown and 9 ENE of Thurso by road, only 2¼ and 6¼ by sea; a little place with a beautiful southern exposure, it has a post office under Thurso, an inn, and fairs on the first Tuesday of April, the last Tuesday of August, and the second Tuesday of October.

The parish is bounded NW and N by the Pentland Firth, E by Canisbay, SE by Bower, SW by Bower and Olig, and W by Dunnet Bay. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8 miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 4½ furlongs and 6½ miles; and its area is 17,758½ acres, of which 383½ are foreshore and 519 water. The coast-line, about 15 miles in length, is occupied over more than half that distance by the bold promontory of Dunnet Head; comprises a reach of 1½ mile in the extreme SW of level sand, and a reach of 2¼ miles in the extreme E of low shore accessible at several creeks; and, in all other parts is rocky and more or less inaccessible. Dunnet Bay (3¼ × 2½ miles) strikes east-south-eastward from the Pentland Firth, along the SW base of Dunnet Head, and, extending to the said reach of level sand, belongs on its southern shore to Olig parish. Throughout its connection with Dunnet it affords no shelter for vessels, but forms there excellent fishing ground for saithe, founders, etc., and is sometimes frequented, in July and August, by shoals of herrings. Dunnet Head, 4 miles long and from 1¾ to 3 miles across, goes northward from the vicinity of the village to a semicircular termination; and, consisting mainly of a hill ridge diversified with heights and hollows, it stoops precipitously to the sea all round its coast in broken rocks from 100 to 306 feet high. It contains at or near the water line several caves, and is crowned on its extremity by a lighthouse, erected in 1831 at a cost of £9135, and showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 23 nautical miles. The rest of the land is comparatively low and flat, attaining only 200 feet above sea-level at Barrock near the Free church, and 216 near Greenland school. Besides ten little lakes on Dunnet Head, the largest of them the Loch of Bushtas (3 × 1 furl.), there are in the interior St John's Loch (6½ × 4½ furl.) and Loch Hailan (8½ × 3½ furl.); but Loch Syster (1¼ × ½ mile), on the Canisbay border, was drained in 1866 at a cost of £840, whereby 269 acres of solum were exposed—150 of them capable of cultivation. Sandstone, of compact structure suitable for ordinary masonry and for millstones, rollers, and gate posts, forms the main mass of Dunnet Head; sandstone-flag, suitable for pavement and similar to the famous Caithness flag of other parts of the county, underlies the interior districts; and both are extensively quarried. The soil, on Dunnet Head, is mostly moss, incumbent on moorland-pan; on the eastern seaboard, is black loam, overlying sandy clay; on the south-western seaboard, round Dunnet village, is a dry, black, sandy loam; over 2000 acres eastward of Dunnet Bay is benty sand or links, formerly in commonage, but now divided among several farms, and considerably clothed with herbage; over 3000 acres in the extreme

E is moss, from 2 to 6 feet deep, resting upon blue clay; and in the southern districts is an argillaceous loam, incumbent on a bed of clay from 2 to 5 feet deep. If the entire land surface be classified into 17 parts, about 5 of them are in cultivation, 2 are links, 6 are moss, and 4 are improvable waste. Several of the ancient structures, usually called Picts' houses, are in the parish, one of them at Ham being still fairly entire; in 1873, a cist at Kirk o' Banks yielded 5 penannular silver armlets, about 3 inches in diameter, which now are in the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum. A pre-Reformation chapel at Dunnet Head and two others in different localities have left some vestiges. Timothy Pont, the topographer, was minister during 1601-8. Dunnet is in the presbytery of Caithness and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £311. The parish church at the village is ancient, and, repaired and enlarged in 1837, contains 700 sittings. There is also a Free church at Barrock, 2¼ miles to the E. Three public schools—Dunnet, Cross Roads, and Greenland—with respective accommodation for 100, 185, and 68 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 115, 54, and 24, and grants of £91, £48, and £33, 6s. Valuation (1881) £6237, 11s., of which £4343, 18s. belonged to James Christie Traill, Esq. Pop. (1801) 1366, (1831) 1906, (1861) 1861, (1871) 1661, (1881) 1625, of whom 63 were Gaelic speaking, and 16 tinkers dwelling in caves.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 116, 1878.

Dunnichen, a village and a parish of Forfarshire. The village stands 1¼ mile E by N of Kingsmuir station, on the Dundee and Forfar section of the Caledonian Railway, and 3¾ miles ESE of its post-town, Forfar. A great March fair once held at it is now extinct.

The parish, containing also LETHAM village and Kingsmuir station, is bounded N and NE by Rescobie, E by Kirkden and Carmyllie, S by the Kirkbuddo section of Guthrie, SW by Inverarity, W and NW by Forfar. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 3¾ miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 7½ furlongs and 3¾ miles; and its area is 4922 acres, of which 827½ belong to the DUNBARROW detached section, and 5 are water. The surface, sinking near Letham to close on 300 feet above sea-level, thence rises south-westward to 418 near Craichie, 513 near Fairhead, and 614 near Draffinn; and west-north-westward to 764 at Dunnichen Hill, on the Rescobie border, which, either cultivated or planted to its summit, was originally called Dun-Nechtan, perhaps after Nectan Morbet, a Pictish king (457-81). The rivulet Vinney, running from W to E along the base of Dunnichen Hill, receives some rills in its progress, and passes into Kirkden, there to fall into the Lunan. A marsh of some 50 acres in extent, called the Mire of Dunnichen, and containing an islet on which the ancient church of Dunnichen is said to have been built, was drained, and is now under cultivation. Sandstone, quarried for various purposes, is the prevailing rock; and the soils, for the most part, are either friable loams with predominance of sand, or friable clays on retentive bottoms. Fully three-fourths of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage, a little more than one-tenth is under wood, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A Caledonian or Pictish fort, on a low southern shoulder of Dunnichen Hill, had left some vestiges, which were partly removed for building dykes, and partly obliterated by a quarry; another ancient fort on Dunbarrow Hill is still traceable in its foundations. In a sanguinary battle, fought on the East Mains of Dunnichen, the revolted Picts defeated and slew Egfrid, the Northumbrian king, recovering thus their independence, 20 May 685. Their victory has left its vestiges in stone-covered graves, with urns and human bones, both on the East Mains of Dunnichen and in a round gravel knoll near the Den of Letham. Dunnichen House, near the village, at the foot of the southern slope of Dunnichen Hill, is a fine mansion, beautifully embosomed in trees; the estate, purchased about 1700 by a Dundee merchant of the name of Dempster, was greatly improved by the eminent agriculturist, 'honest George Dempster,' M.P. (1735-1818),

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and now is held by Lady Dempster-Metcalf (suc. 1875), who owns 3970 acres in the shire, valued at £4868 per annum. Two other proprietors hold each an annual value of more, and two of less, than £750; and there are, besides, a number of small feuers. Dunnichen is in the presbytery of Forfar and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £204. The parish church (1802; 456 sittings) stands at Dunnichen village, and at Letham are Free and Congregational churches; whilst three public schools—Craichie, Letham infant, and Letham mixed—with respective accommodation for 100, 95, and 200 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 66, 62, and 92, and grants of £54, 4s., £46, 4s., and £97, 13s. Valuation (1882) £8421, 10s. 11d., plus £472 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1043, (1831) 1513, (1861) 1932, (1871) 1536, (1881) 1422.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Dunnideer, an isolated hill in Insch parish, Aberdeenshire, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W of Insch village. Separated only by the narrow vale of the Shevock rivulet from Christ's Kirk Hill (1020 feet) in Kennethmont parish, and standing nearly in a line with the W end of Foudland (1529) $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N, it rises abruptly in the form of a cone, a little flattened at the top, to a height of 876 feet above sea-level, or 470 above the village. It is crowned by remains of a vitrified fort, and by the fragment of an ancient tower, with walls 7 feet thick and from 50 to 60 feet high, variously alleged to have been built either by Grig or Girig, King of the Picts, or by David, Earl of Huntingdon.

Dunnikier, a mansion in Kirkcaldy parish, Fife, 3 miles N of Kirkcaldy town. The estate, comprising much of the seaboard of Dysart parish and about seven-eighths of the landward part of Kirkcaldy, has belonged since the close of the 17th century to the Oswalds, a family that has produced an eminent statesman and a distinguished general in the Right Hon. James Oswald (c. 1715-80) and Sir John Oswald, G.C.B. (c. 1770-1840). The son and successor of the latter, James Townsend Oswald, Esq. (b. 1820), holds 1623 acres in the shire, valued at £4672 per annum, including £466 for coal. See KIRKCALDY.

Dunnikier, a hill in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles NNW of Colinsburgh. It rises to an altitude of 750 feet above sea-level, and commands an extensive and very brilliant view over much of Fife, and over parts of the Firths of Forth and Tay, to the Lammermuirs, the Sidlaws, and the Grampians.

Dunninald House, a mansion of 1825 in Craig parish, Forfarshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the lofty sea-cliffs of Boddin and 3 miles S by W of Montrose. The estate (663 acres, of £2281 annual value) is the property of the daughters of co-heiresses of the late Patrick Arkley, Esq.—Mary Charlotte Smyth and Eliza Stansfeld. See CRAIG.

Dunning (Gael. *duman*, 'small fort'), a village and a parish of Lower Strathearn, SE Perthshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, on Dunning Burn, near the northern base of the Ochils, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile SE of Dunning station on the Scottish Central section of the Caledonian, this being $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Auchterarder, $23\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Stirling, $60\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Edinburgh, $53\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Glasgow, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Perth, under which Dunning has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments. Burned by Mar's forces in the retreat from Sheriffmuir to Perth, with the exception of a single house, on 14 Nov. 1715, it now is a neat little place, held in feu of Lord Rollo, under a baron-bailie; and possesses a branch of the Union Bank, a local savings' bank, an hotel, gas-works, a town-hall, a library and reading-room, a mutual improvement society (1858), bowling and curling clubs, and a bread society. A thorn-tree, planted to commemorate its burning by the Jacobites, and protected by a strong circular wall, still stands in the centre of the village. Wednesday is market-day; and fairs are held on the last Tuesday of April, 20 June, and the Monday before the first Tuesday of October. The parish church contains 1000 sittings, as rebuilt and enlarged in 1810, when only the tower was spared of the Norman church of St Serf,

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built in the beginning of the 13th century. This, with its saddle-roof and SW stair-turret, is a very characteristic structure, tapering upwards in three unequal stages to a height of 75 feet. In the course of recent repairs, a fine Norman arch between the tower and the interior of the church, which had been barbarously bricked up and disfigured, was reopened and restored. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church; whilst a public and an infant and industrial school, with respective accommodation for 241 and 68 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 116 and 60, and grants of £86, 8s. and £50, 6s. Pop. (1841) 1068, (1861) 1105, (1871) 943, (1881) 1113.

The parish, containing also the village of Newton of Pitcairns, is bounded N by Findo-Gask, NE by Forteviot, E and SE by Forgandenny, S by Orwell in Kinross and by Fossoway, SW by Glendevon, and W by Auchterarder. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 14,928 acres, of which $18\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached, and 73 are water. The EARN, here winding $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles eastward, roughly traces all the northern boundary, and here receives Dunning Burn, running $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-eastward over a gravelly bed; another of its affluents, the Water of MAX, rises on the eastern slope of John's Hill, at the SW corner of the parish, and thence flows $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward and north-eastward through the southern interior and along the Forgandenny border, till it passes off into Forgandenny. In the W is triangular White Moss Loch ($1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.), and in the E the tinier Loch of Montalt ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ furl.). Sinking in the NE along the Earn to 34 feet above the sea, the surface rises southward to the green pastoral Ochils, and, tolerably level over its northern half, attains 193 feet near Mains of Duncrub, 171 near Nether Garvock, 1064 at Rossie Law, 932 near Montalt, 1419 at Simpleside Hill, 1302 at Skymore Hill, 1337 at Cock Law, 1558 at Corb Law, and 1500 at John's Hill, the two last culminating on the Auchterarder border. Trap rock prevails in the S, sandstone throughout the centre and the N; and both have been quarried. The soil is light and sandy along the Earn, clay or gravel in other arable tracts, and on the Ochils such as to yield good pasturage for sheep. A fort is on Rossie Law, a standing stone near Crofts; and urns have been found and pieces of ancient armour. Mansions are DUNCRUB House, Garvock, Pitcairn, Inverdunning, and Kippen; and 5 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 7 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 15 of from £20 to £50. Dunning is in the presbytery of Auchterarder and synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £415. Valuation (1882) £13,886, 1s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 1504, (1831) 2045, (1861) 2084, (1871) 1832, (1881) 1635, this singular decrease in the landward part of the parish being due to the absorption of small farms into large.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 39, 48, 47, 1867-69.

Dunnottar (anc. *Dunfoither*; Gael. *dun-oitir*, 'fort of the low promontory'), a coast parish of Kincardineshire, containing the fishing village of Crawton and all the old town of STONEHAVEN. It is bounded NW and N by Fetteresso, E by the German Ocean, S by Kinneff, and SW by Arbutnott and Glenberrie. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with westward apex, it has an utmost length from E to W of 5 miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and an area of $7884\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 16 are foreshore and 86 water. The coast is rock-bound and precipitous, consisting partly of detached masses and headlands, but chiefly of a range of cliffs rising to heights of 100 and 200 feet above the deep water that washes their base. In its loftiest portion for about a mile it presents an unbroken wall-like face, thronged with sea-birds, and hence called Fowlsheugh; elsewhere it exhibits fantastic forms of isolated or creviced rock, several large caverns and rock-tunnels, and a natural arcade more than 150 yards long, through the base of a high promontory, which may be traversed by an ordinary-sized boat. The sea can be gained from the land only by a few narrow grassy

DUNNOTTAR CASTLE

declivities that lead down to coves or baylets, fenced by sunken rocks against access by ships or large boats. CARRON Water winds 6½ miles east-by-northward along all the boundary with Fetteresso; and the northern division of the parish along its bank forms the eastern end of the Howe of Mearns—the eastern commencement, that is, of the great hollow which extends diagonally across Scotland, and bears in Forfarshire and Perthshire the name of Strathmore. Otherwise the surface has a general westward or west-south-westward ascent, to 433 feet near Kittlenaked, 492 at Law of Lungair, 638 at Cloch-na Hill, and 700 near Carmont on the Glenbervie border. The predominant rock is sandstone conglomerate, containing nodules of quartz and limestone; whilst porphyritic granite forms a stratum at Carmont. Granite and gneiss boulders are not unfrequent; columnar basalt forms part of a ledge of rock at Crawton; and a building-stone, known locally as 'red craig,' has been quarried on a sandstone cliff above Stonehaven Harbour. The soils are variously clayey, loamy, gravelly, and moorish; and they occur, not in separate expanses or in strictly distinguishable sections, but mixedly in all parts of the parish, and often on one farm or even in one field. About three-fifths of the entire area are under cultivation, rather more than one-fifth is hill pasture or moor, and fully one-twelfth is under wood. DUNNOTTAR CASTLE is the chief antiquity, others being a cairn at Carmont and a 'Pict's kiln' on Lungair Law. Barras, the seat once of a branch of the Ogilvies, 3½ miles SSW of Stonehaven, is now a ruin; and the principal mansion is Dunnottar House, 1 mile SW of Stonehaven, which, built about 1802, is a plain but large edifice, with gardens formed at a cost of £10,000 and upwards. Its owner, William Nathaniel Forbes, Esq. (b. 1826; suc. 1851), holds 6528 acres in the shire, valued at £5494 per annum; and 2 other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 20 of from £20 to £50. Dunnottar is in the presbytery of Fordoun and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £308. The parish church stands by the Carron, 1 mile WSW of Stonehaven, and was built in 1782 on the site of the church of St Bridget; in its graveyard is a stone to the Covenanters who perished in the Castle, and here it was that in 1793 Scott met Robert Paterson or 'Old Mortality.' Backmuirhill and Dunnottar public schools, with respective accommodation for 94 and 212 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 51 and 209, and grants of £46, 15s. and £158, 2s. 11d. Valuation (1856) £8294; (1882) £12,078, 8s. 1d., plus £1384 for railway. Pop. (1801) 1973, (1831) 1852, (1861) 1828, (1871) 2102, (1881) 2498.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 67, 1871.

Dunnottar Castle, a ruined fortress on the coast of Dunnottar parish, 1½ mile S by E of Stonehaven. It crowns the flat summit, 4½ acres in extent, of a stupendous rock, which, somewhat resembling that of Edinburgh Castle, is all but severed from the mainland by a chasm, and on all other sides rises sheer from the sea to a height of 160 feet. The ancient capital of the Mearns, this natural stronghold figures early in history, for, in 681, we hear of the siege of 'Dunfoithir' by Bruidhe, King of the Picts, and, in 894, of a second siege under Turan, his successor. Then, in 900, Donald, King of Alban, was cut off here and slain by the Danes; and, in 934, Aethelstan, ravaging Scotland with his land forces, penetrated so far as Dunnottar. Of much later date, however, is the present castle, which, from its situation and extent, forms one of the most majestic ruins in the kingdom, and which, prior to the era of artillery, must have been well-nigh impregnable. The only approach to it is by a steep path winding round the body of the rock, which has been scarped and rendered inaccessible by art. The entrance is through a gate, in a wall about 40 feet high; whence, by a long passage, partly arched over, and through another gate pierced with four cassettes or loop-holes, the area of the castle is reached. This passage was formerly strengthened by two iron portcullises. The area is surrounded by an embattled wall, and occupied by buildings of very different ages, which,

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though dismantled, are, for the most part, tolerably entire, wanting but roofs and floors. The oldest, with the exception of the chapel, is a square tower said to have been built towards the close of the 14th century. A large range of lodging-rooms and offices, with a long gallery of 120 feet, appears to be comparatively modern—not older than the latter end of the 16th century. There are ruins of various other buildings and conveniences necessary or proper for a garrison, such as barracks, a basin or cistern of water 20 feet in diameter, a bowling-green, and a forge said to have been used for casting iron bullets. The building now called the chapel was at one time the parish church; for, notwithstanding its difficulty of access, the church, and even the churchyard of the parish, were originally situated on this rock. Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland, made an exchange of certain lands in the counties of Fife and Stirling with William de Lindsay, Lord of the Byres, for part of the lands of Dunnottar; and the natural strength of its rock led him to build a castle on it as a refuge for himself and his friends during those troublous times. But, to avoid offence, he first built a church for the parish in a more convenient place; notwithstanding which, the Bishop of St Andrews excommunicated him for violation of sacred ground. Sir William, on this, applied to Pope Benedict XIII., setting forth the exigency of the case, and the necessity of such a fortress, with the circumstance of his having built another church; on which his holiness issued a bull, dated 18 July 1394, directing the bishop to take off the excommunication, and to allow Sir William to enjoy the castle at all times, on the payment of a certain recompense to the church; after which it continued in the Keith family till the forfeiture of the last Earl in 1716.

Prior to this, however, a castle of Dunnottar is said to have been taken about 1296 by Sir William Wallace, who burned 4000 Englishmen in it. Blind Harry gives the following lively account of this achievement:—

'The Englishmen, that durst them not abide,
Before the host full fear'dly forth they flee
To Dunnottar, a swake within the sea.
No further they might win out of the land.
They 'sembled there while they were four thousand,
Ran to the kirk, ween'd girth to have tane,
The lave remain'd upon the rock of stane.
The bishop there began to treaty ma,
Their lives to get, out of the land to ga;
But they were rude, and durst not well.
Wallace in fire gart set all hastily,
Burnt up the kirk and all that was therein.
Attour the rock the lave ran with great din;
Some hung on crags, right dolefully to dee,
Some lap, some fell, some fluttered in the sea,
No Southern in life was left in that hold,
And them within they burnt to powder cold.
When this was done, feil fell on their knees down,
At the bishop asked absolution.
When Wallace leugh, said, I forgive ye all;
Are ye war-men, repent ye for so small?
They rued not us into the town of Air,
Our true barons when they hanged there!'

In 1336, too, we hear of the castle of Dunnottar being re fortified by Edward III. in his progress through Scotland; but scarce had he quitted the kingdom when it was retaken by Sir Andrew Moray, the Regent of Scotland. No further event of historic interest occurred for many centuries afterwards, during which it was the chief seat of the Marischal family. But, in the time of the Great Rebellion it was besieged by the Marquis of Montrose, the Earl Marischal of that day being a staunch Covenanter. The Earl had immured himself in his castle, along with many of his partisans, including 16 Covenanting clergymen who had here sought refuge from Montrose. The Earl would have come to terms but for this ministerial party, and the Marquis at once subjected his property to military execution. Stonehaven and Cowie, which belonged to the vassals of the Earl Marischal, were burned; the woods of Fetteresso shared the same fate; and the whole of the lands in the vicinity were ravaged. The Earl is said to have deeply regretted his rejection of Montrose's terms, when he beheld the smoke ascending from his property; 'but the famous Andrew Cant, who was among the number

of his ghostly company, edified his resolution at once to its original pitch of firmness, by assuring him that that reek would be a sweet-smelling incense in the nostrils of the Lord, rising, as it did, from property which had been sacrificed to the holy cause of the Covenant.'

At Dunnottar Castle, in 1650, William, seventh Earl Marischal, entertained Charles II. ; and in the following year it was selected by the Scots Estates and Privy Council as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia from the English army, which then overran the country. These being here deposited, the Earl obtained a garrison, with an order for suitable ammunition and provisions. Cromwell's troops, under command of Lambert, besieged the castle, which was put under command of George Ogilvy of Barras, in the parish of Dunnottar, as lieutenant-governor ; the Earl himself having joined the king's forces in England. Ogilvy did not surrender until the siege had been converted into a blockade, when he was reduced by famine and a consequent mutiny in the garrison. He had previously, however, removed the regalia by a stratagem on account of which he was long imprisoned in England. Mrs Granger, wife of the minister of Kinnell, had requested permission of Major-General Morgan, who then commanded the besieging army, to visit Mrs Ogilvy, the lady of the Lieutenant-Governor. Having gained admission, she packed up the crown among some clothes, and carried it out of the castle in her lap, whilst the sword and sceptre seemed to have formed a sort of distaff for a mass of lint which, like a thrifty Scots matron, she was busily spinning into thread. The English general very politely assisted the lady to mount her horse ; and her husband that night buried the regalia under the flags of his church, where they remained till the Restoration, in 1660, when they were delivered to Mr George Ogilvy, who presented them to Charles II. For this good service, with his long imprisonment and loss of property, Ogilvy received no farther mark of royal favour or reward than the title of Baronet and a new coat-of-arms. Sir John Keith, brother to the Earl Marischal, was created Earl of Kintore ; but honest Mr Granger and his wife had neither honour nor reward.

Dunnottar was used, in the year 1685, from early in May till towards the end of July, as a state prison for 167 Covenanters, men and women, who had been seized at different times in the W of Scotland, during the persecution under Charles II. In the warmest season of the year they were all barbarously thrust into a vault, still called 'The Whigs' Vault,' where 9 of them died. About 25, in a state of desperation, crept one night from the window, along the face of the awful precipice, in the hope of escaping ; but two of these perished in the attempt, and most of the others were captured, and subjected to horrible tortures. In 1720 the dilapidated estate of George, tenth Earl, was sold to the York Building Company for £41,172, and Dunnottar Castle dismantled ; but in 1761 the Earl repurchased it, to sell it, however, in 1766, to Alexander Keith, writer in Edinburgh, who, as exercising the office of Knight-Marischal of Scotland in 1822, was created a Baronet by George IV. Dunnottar went to his daughter, and, at her death in 1852, to her son, Sir Patrick Keith-Murray of Ochtertyre, with whom it remained till 1875, when it was purchased by Alexander Innes, Esq. of Raemoir and Cowie. See James Napier's *Stonehaven and its Historical Associations, being a Guide to Dunnottar Castle, etc.* (Stoneh. 1870).

Dunolly, an estate, with an ancient castle and a modern mansion, in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire. The ancient castle, crowning a precipitous rocky promontory between Oban Bay and the mouth of Loch Etive, 9 furlongs NNW of Oban town, is believed to have taken its name, signifying 'the fortified hill of Olaf,' from some ancient Scandinavian prince or king ; and occupies a romantic site, well adapted by its natural character for military defence. Originally perhaps a rude fortalice, altered or extended in the course

of centuries into a strong castle, it dates in record so early as the 7th century, but retains no masonry earlier than the latter part of the 12th ; as long the principal seat of the Macdougalls, Lords of Lorn, figures boldly in old history and in curious legend ; and is now a gloomy, lonely, fragmentary ruin. 'The principal part of it which remains,' says Sir Walter Scott, 'is the donjon or keep ; but fragments of other buildings, overgrown with ivy, attest that it had once been a place of importance, as large apparently as Artornish or Dunstaffnage. These fragments enclose a courtyard, of which the keep probably formed one side, the entrance being by a steep ascent from the neck of the isthmus, formerly cut across by a moat, and defended doubtless by outworks and a drawbridge.' An eagle, kept chained within the ruin, was seen by the poet Wordsworth in 1831, and forms the subject of a stinging sonnet from his pen. A stalactite cavern was accidentally discovered, about 1830, in what long had been garden ground contiguous to the base of the castle rock ; was ascertained to have had an entrance which had been blocked by a wall ; and was found to contain many human bones, some bones of several of the lower animals, pieces of iron, remains of broadswords, and a few defaced coins. Thomas Brydson, in his *Pictures of the Past*, says respecting Dunolly Castle—

'The breezes of this vernal day
Come whisp'ring through thine empty hall,
And stir, instead of tapestry,
The weed upon the wall,

'And bring from out the murm'ring sea,
And bring from out the vocal wood,
The sound of Nature's joy to thee,
Mocking thy solitude.

'Yet proudly, 'mid the tide of years,
Thou lift'st on high thine airy form,
Scene of primeval hopes and fears,
Slow yielding to the storm !

'From thy grey portal, off at morn,
The ladies and the squires would go ;
While swell'd the hunter's bugle-horn
In the green glen below ;

'And minstrel harp, at starry night,
Woke the high strain of battle here,
When, with a wild and stern delight,
The warriors stooped to hear.

'All fled for ever ! leaving nought
Save lonely walls in ruin green,
Which dimly lead my wandering thought
To moments that have been.'

Modern Dunolly Castle, a little to the N, is a fine edifice, embosomed among wood, and contains the famous Brooch of Lorn, taken from Robert Bruce in the skirmish of Dalry, with several other curious relics of antiquity. The estate belonged to the Macdougalls from very early times ; was forfeited for participation in the '15, but restored just before the outbreak of the '45 ; and now is held by Lieut.-Col. Charles Allan MacDougal of MacDougal (b. 1831 ; suc. 1867), who owns 3339 acres in the shire, valued at £1302 per annum. One of its proprietors fell in the Peninsular Campaign ; another, in 1842, steered the barge of Queen Victoria through Loch Tay, in her progress from Taymouth to Drummond Castle.

Dunoon, a favourite watering-place and a parish of Cowal district, Argyllshire. The town extends more than 3 miles along the western shore of the Firth of Clyde, from the entrance of Holy Loch south-south-westward to beyond West or Balgay Bay, and consists of Hunter's Quay to the N, Kirn, and Dunoon proper to the S. Each has its separate steamboat pier, that of Hunter's Quay being 6 miles WNW of Greenock and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N of Kirn's, which is 1 mile NNE of Dunoon's, which again is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W by N of Cloch Lighthouse, 11 miles NNW of Largs, and 11 NNE of Rothesay. Old Dunoon arose beneath the shadow of an ancient castle, which, crowning a small rocky headland between the East and West Bays, is supposed by some antiquaries to have been founded by dim Dalriadic chieftains in the early years of the 6th

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century, and later to have been held by Scandinavian rovers. However that may be, from the reign of Malcolm Ceannmor (1058-93) this castle was the seat of the Lord High Stewards of Scotland, on the accession of the sixth of whom, Robert, to the throne in 1370, it became a royal palace, under the hereditary keepership of the Campbells of Lochow, ancestors of the Duke of Argyll. By royal charter of 1472 Colin, Earl of Argyll, Lorne, and Campbell, obtained for himself certain lands around the Castle of Dunoon, which in 1544 was besieged and taken by Lennox, the would-be regent, and on 26 July 1563 received a visit from Mary Queen of Scots. In 1646 it was the scene of a cruel atrocity wrought by the Campbells on the Lamonts of Cowal and Bute, thirty-six of whom were most traitorously carried from the houses of Escog and Castle-Toward to the village of Dunoon, and there were hanged on an ash-tree at the kirkyard. 'Insomuch that the Lord from heaven did declare his wrath and displeasure by striking the said tree immediately thereafter, so that the whole leaves fell from it, and the tree withered, which being cut down there sprang out of the very heart of the root thereof a spring like unto blood, popping up, and that for several years, till the said murderers or their favourers did cause howk out the root.' Henceforward the castle, which seems to have covered an acre of ground, and to have had three towers, was left to utter neglect, its stones abstracted for neighbouring cottages, so that now its bare outline can hardly be traced, though the greensward of course is imagined to cover a perfect labyrinth of vaults. Hard by, on the site now occupied by the parish church, stood the castle chapel—a nunnery in popular belief; and also near were the butts or cuspars, the gallows' hill, and a moat-hill (Gael. *Tom-a-mhoid*). As the castle decayed, so too decayed the village of Dunoon, in spite of its being the regular ferry between Cowal and Renfrewshire and an occasional resort of invalids for the benefit of drinking goat's whey. The year 1822 found it a Highland *clachan*, with a church, a manse, three or four slated cottages, and a sprinkling of thatched cottages or huts. But in that year the late James Ewing, Esq., LL.D., purchased a feu here, and built thereon the handsome marine villa called, from the neighbouring castle, Castle House; and it was not long before others followed his lead, steam navigation having by this time brought Dunoon within comparatively easy reach of Glasgow. Fringing the sweeping curves of East and West—or Milton and Balgay—Bays, modern Dunoon stands partly on the low platform of the Firth's old sea-margin, partly on gentle ascents, with immediate background of broken, heather-clad braes, and, beyond, of the Cowal heights. The whole exhibits a charming indifference to town-like regularity, villas and cots being blended with gardens and trees; sea, wood, and mountain being all within easy access; and the views of the Clyde and its basin being wide as they are lovely, from the Castle Hill embracing parts of the five shires of Renfrew, Dumbarton, Ayr, Argyll, and Bute. Good bathing-ground occurs at Balgay Bay; boats may be had for hire; and the excursions alike by land and by water comprise not a little of Scotland's fairest scenery.

To descend to details, the town has two post offices of Dunoon and Kilm, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, branches of the Clydesdale and Union Banks, 21 insurance agencies, 10 hotels, a gas company, an excellent water supply, fed by a reservoir with storage capacity of 45,000,000 gallons, agricultural and horticultural societies, a capital bowling-green, fairs on the third Thursday of January and February, and three weekly papers—the Independent Saturday *Argyllshire Standard* (1870), the Independent Wednesday *Cowal Watchman* (1876), and the Liberal Saturday *Dunoon Herald and Cowal Advertiser* (1876). The Burgh Buildings, erected in 1873-74 at a cost of £4000, are a two-storied Scottish Baronial pile, and contain the municipal offices, with a hall that, measuring 73½ by 35½ feet, can accommodate 500 persons, and is adorned with a stained-glass window. A fine stone edifice,

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Romanesque in style, and originally erected at a cost of £11,000 for a hydropathic establishment, was, thanks to Miss Beatrice Clugston of Lenzie, opened in 1869 as the West of Scotland Convalescent Sea-side Homes. Fitted with splendid baths, and accommodating 150 inmates, as enlarged by a new wing in 1880 at a cost of £8000, these Homes have hitherto (1882) been the means of restoring 19,000 invalids to health; on 5 Aug. 1872 they were honoured with a visit by the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. A skating rink, with asphalt floor, 118 feet long and 60 wide, was opened in 1876. The first wooden steamboat jetty formed by a private joint stock company in 1835 proving insufficient, the present pier, with waiting-rooms and separate allotment for vehicle traffic, was built a few years ago by the late Mr Hunter of Hafton; it extends 390 feet into the water, which at its head has a depth of about 4 fathoms. Kilm pier is of similar construction; whilst Hunter's Quay is a stone erection of 1828, with a projection and slip, and, near it, the Royal Clyde Yacht Club-house. In 1880 a broad esplanade, protected by a breast-wall, was formed along the northern shore of Balgay Bay at a cost of £500; beyond, spanning Balgay Burn, is the Victoria Bridge (1878). The parish church, built in 1816, and enlarged in 1834 and 1839, is a good Gothic edifice, with 838 sittings, and a massive square pinnacled tower; in its graveyard are time-worn tombstones to the Rev. John Cameron and Andrew Boyd, Bishop of Lismore, bearing date 1623 and 1636. The Free church, dating from 1843, was rebuilt (1876-77) in the French Gothic style at a cost of £10,000; and a Free Gaelic church is the old U.P. church of 1828, converted to its present purpose in 1875, in which year the U.P. body built a handsome new Gothic church at a cost of £5000. A Scottish Episcopal church, Holy Trinity, Early English in style, with nave, chancel, and stained-glass windows, was built in 1850; a Roman Catholic church, St Mun's, in 1863. Other places of worship are an English Episcopal church and a Baptist chapel, both open only during the summer months; with a *quoad sacra* and a U.P. church (1863) at Kilm. The beautiful cemetery, 2 acres in extent, contains the graves of Robert Buchanan of Ardfillayne (1785-1873), professor of logic in Glasgow University, and the late James Hunter, Esq. of Hafton (d. 1855); but at Greenock, not here at her birthplace, rests Mary Cameron, Burns's 'Highland Mary' (d. 1786). Dunoon public, Kilm public, and Dunoon Free Church schools, with respective accommodation for 200, 118, and 180 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 171, 79, and 142 children, and grants of £132, 12s., £80, 4s., and £115, 13s. Since 1868 a burgh, with Kilm and Hunter's Quay, under the General Police and Improvement Act, Dunoon is governed by a senior and two junior magistrates, and by 9 other police commissioners. The municipal constituency numbered 944 in 1882, when the burgh valuation amounted to £68,963, whilst the revenue including assessments for 1881 was £3400. Pop. (1844) 1296, (1861) 2968, (1871) 3756, (1881) 4680—a number raised by summer visitors to upwards of 7000.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, and, besides the town and suburbs of Dunoon, contains the post-office villages of SANDBANK, KILMUN, STRONE, BLAIRMORE, ARDENTINNY, and INELLAN. It is bounded N by Strachur, NE by Lochgoilhead, E by Loch Long and the Firth of Clyde, S by the Kyles of Bute, W by Inverchaelain, and NW by Kilmodan. Its utmost length is 16¼ miles from N to S, viz., from Whistlefield inn to Toward Point; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 2 and 7½ miles; and its land area is 44,595 acres. The coast-line, reaching from 1½ mile NNE of Glenfinart to opposite Rothessay, extends about 23 miles—7 along Loch Long, 5 around HOLY LOCH, 9 along the Firth of Clyde, and 2 along the KYLES OF BUTE. It is everywhere bordered with the low green platform of the old sea-margin, a natural terrace thickly fringed with town and village and pleasant mansion, and backed by hills or mountains. The 3 lower miles of narrow Loch Eck belong to Kilmun; and

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from its foot the EACHAIG river winds $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-eastward to the head of HOLY LOCH, and receives by the way the MASSEN and Little Eachaig, the former running $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward and south-eastward through the interior, the latter $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward along the boundary of Kilmun with Inverchaolain and Dunoon. Dunoon is not so mountainous as Kilmun, its chief elevations from S to N being Inellan Hill (935 feet), Ben Ruadh (1057), Garrowchorran Hill (1115), Corlorach Hill (1371), Kilbride Hill (1294), Horse Seat (1282), the Badd (1215), *BISHOP'S SEAT (1651), Dunan (575), Strone Saul (993), Finbracken Hill (649), and Dalinlongart Hill (643); whilst in Kilmun rise Kilmun Hill (1535), Stronchullin Hill (1798), BEN RUADH (2178), *Creachan Mor (2156), and Cruach a' Bhuie (2084) to the E of the Eachaig and Loch Eck, and, to the W thereof, Ballochyle Hill (1253), Clachaig Hill (1708), Sgarach Mor (1972), A' Chruach (1570), Clach Beinn (2109), and BENMORE (2433), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Clay slate, greenish, greyish, or bluish in hue, sometimes finely laminated and firmly grained, is a predominant rock, and has been quarried for roofing purposes on Toward estate and near the town of Dunoon. Highly indurated mica slate, traversed by veins of compact quartz and contorted into every variety of curve, is still more prevalent, forming by far the greater portion of the ancient parish of Dunoon, and passing into clay slate in the southern part of Kilmun Hill. Silurian rock, coarse-grained and merging out of junction with clay slate, occurs at Strone Point and Toward; whilst Old Red sandstone skirts the shore from Inellan to within about a mile of Toward Castle, and has been quarried, at different periods, for building purposes. Limestone, in small quantity and here and there of quality akin to marble, occurs contiguous to the Old Red sandstone, which near Toward Point is traversed by dykes of trap; and serpentine, taking a high polish, is fairly plentiful on the coast near Inellan. The soils are generally light and shallow, consisting chiefly of humus, sandy gravel, or sandy loam. Great agricultural improvements have lately been effected, especially on the Benmore estate, where and at Castle Toward hundreds of acres have been planted with millions of trees. On Ardnadam farm is a cromlech; and ancient stone coffins have been found in various places; an artificial mound, 90 by 73 feet, and 10 feet high, on Ardinslat farm, is supposed to have been formed by the Romans; and Kilmun has interesting ecclesiastical antiquities. The principal mansions, all separately noticed, are Castle-Toward, Hafton House, Benmore House, and Glenfinart House; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 32 of between £100 and £500, 99 of from £50 to £100, and 360 of from £20 to £50. Dunoon is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Argyll; and the civil parish is divided ecclesiastically among Dunoon-Kilmun itself (a living worth £426) with the chapelries of Strone and Toward, and the following *quoad sacra* parishes, with date of erection as such—Ardentiny (1874), Inellan (1873), Kirn (1874), and Sandbank (1876). The seven schools, all of them public but the last, of Ardentiny, Inellan, Kilmun, Rashfield, Sandbank, Toward, and Glenloan, with total accommodation for 655 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 386, and grants amounting to £375, 17s. Valuation (1860) £34,889, (1882) £80,774, 16s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1750, (1831) 2416, (1841) 4211, (1861) 5461, (1871) 6871, (1881) 8003.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873. See S. Martin's *Guide to Dunoon* (Dunoon, 1881).

The presbytery of Dunoon comprises the old parishes of Dunoon and Kilmun, Inverchaolain, Kilfinan, Kilmoran, Kingarth, Rothesay, Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich, and Stralachlan and Strachur, the *quoad omnia* parish of North Bute, the *quoad sacra* parishes of New Rothesay, Ardentiny, Inellan, Kirn, and Sandbank, and the chapelries of Strone, Toward, Kilbride, Tighnabruaich, and Rothesay-Gaelic. Pop. (1871) 21,627, (1881) 23,711, of whom 3102 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has a

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presbytery of Dunoon, with 3 churches in Rothesay, 2 in Dunoon, 2 in Kingarth, and 8 at respectively Inellan, Kilfinan, Kilmoran, Kilmun, North Bute, Sandbank, Strachur, and Tighnabruaich, which together had 3237 members in 1881.

Dunpender. See TRAPRAIN.

Dunragit, a hamlet and a mansion on the W border of Old Luce parish, Wigtownshire. The hamlet lies near a station of its own name on the Castle-Douglas and Portpatrick railway, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W of Glenluce, and has a post and telegraph office. To the S of the station is the Mote of Dunragit, a roundish eminence, now overgrown with whins; and to the N, on the hillside, stands Dunragit House, a modern edifice, a seat of John Charles Cuningham, Esq. of Craighends.

Dunreggan. See MONTAIVE.

Dun-Richnan. See DORES.

Dunrobin Castle, the Scottish seat of the Duke of Sutherland, in Golspie parish, Sutherland, on a terrace overlooking the sea, near a private station on the Highland railway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NE of Golspie, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Brora. It boasts to be the oldest inhabited house in the kingdom, founded in 1098 or 1275 by Robert, Thane or Earl of Sutherland, after whom it received its name, but of whom history knows absolutely nothing; the greater portion of it, however, is modern, built by the second Duke between 1845 and 1851. It thus forms two piles conjoint with one another, and together constituting a solid mass of masonry, 100 feet square, and 80 feet high. The ancient pile on the seaward side is a plain but dignified specimen of the old Scottish Baronial architecture. The new is very much larger than the old, and, blending the features of German schloss, French chateau, and Scottish fortalice, makes a goodly display of oriel windows, battlements, turrets, and pinnacles; whilst its great entrance-tower, at the north-eastern angle, is 28 feet square and 135 high. Internally, the castle is arranged in suites distinguished by the names of different members or relations of the family, as the Duke's, the Argyll, the Blantyre, and the Cromartie Rooms, the last so called after George, the Jacobite third Earl of Cromartie, who here was made prisoner by the Sutherland militia, 15 April 1746. Each of these suites comprises a complete set of sitting and bed rooms, and is decorated in a style of its own; and that on the seaward front is separated from the others by a wide gallery or passage, is adorned and furnished in the most costly and elegant manner, commands from a bedroom oriel window a wide and magnificent view, and was set apart for the use of the Queen so long ago as 1851. From one cause and another Her Majesty's visit was postponed till September 1872, when it fell to her to lay the foundation stone of a monument to her late mistress of the robes, the second Duchess (1806-68). A beautiful Eleanor cross, 40 feet high, with a bronze bust by Noble, this monument, finished in 1874, crowns a slight eminence to the right of the principal avenue. Prior to the Queen's visit, Dunrobin had twice received the Prince and the Princess of Wales—in 1866 and 1871. Very fine flower gardens, between a terrace (100 yards long) and the sea, are reached by successive broad flights of steps; behind is the beautiful park, in which are two 'brochs' or dry-built circular towers. One of these, being excavated by the Rev. Dr Joass, yielded two little plates of brass, the one oblong, the other semicircular (Mr Joseph Anderson, Rhind Lecture, 31 Oct. 1881). Both castle and grounds are accessible to the public. George Granville William Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, present and third Duke (b. 1828; suc. 1861), holds 1,176,343 acres, or more than nine-tenths of the shire, valued at £56,396 per annum. See SUTHERLAND, CROMARTY, and BEN-A-BHRAGIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 103, 1878.

Dunrod, an ancient parish on the coast of Kirkcudbrightshire, united about the year 1663 to Kirkcudbright, and now forming the southern part of that parish. Its name signifies 'a red hill,' and seems to have been derived from an oblong reddish-coloured hill adjacent to the site of its church. This, with its fragment of a Norman fort, stood 4 miles SSE of Kirkcudbright town,

DUNROD

and measured 30 feet in length and 15 in breadth. The churchyard is still in use, and has a circular form.

Dunrod, an ancient barony in Innerkip parish, Renfrewshire, taking name from a hill to the E of Kip Water, and traversed by a burn of its own name. The hill culminates 2 miles ENE of Innerkip village, and, rising to an altitude of 936 feet above sea-level, figures conspicuously in the gathering grounds of the Greenock water-works. The burn belongs naturally to the basin of the Kip, but flows eastward into one of the reservoirs of the Greenock water-works; and it is spanned, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ENE of Innerkip village, by a curious and very ancient bridge, supposed to be Roman. The barony belonged to Sir John de Lindsay, Bruce's accomplice in the Red Comyn's murder (1306), and remained with his descendants till 1619, when it was sold to Archibald Stewart of Blackhall by Alexander Lindsay of Dunrod, who from the haughtiest baron in the West country sunk to a warlock beggar, selling fair winds to fishermen and sea-captains, and died at last in a barn. An old rhyme says of him—

'In Innerkip the witches ride thick,
And in Dunrod they dwell;
But the greatest loon among them a'
Is auld Dunrod himsel.'

See pp. 31-39 of Gardner's *Wemyss Bay, Innerkip, etc.* (Paisley, 1879).

Dunrossness, a parish in the S of Shetland, containing the hamlet of Boddam, near the head of a long voe, on the E coast, 7 miles N of Sumburgh Head, and 20 SSW of Lerwick, under which there is a post office of Dunrossness, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. There are also post offices at Conningsburgh, Virkie, Fair Isle, and Sandwick, the last with telegraph department.

The parish comprises the ancient parishes of Dunrossness, Sandwick, and Conningsburgh; and, besides a large tract of Mainland, includes a number of islands. The Mainland portion is bounded on the N by Quarff, and on all other sides by the sea, extending southward to Sumburgh Head; and measuring in straight line, from N to S, about 18 miles. The chief islands are Mousa, in the NE; Fair Isle, far to the S; and Colsay and St Ninians on the W. The coasts are rocky and unequal; and the principal bays or creeks are Quendale Voe, West Voe, Grutness, and Aiths Voe. Sumburgh Head rises boldly in the extreme S of Mainland, and is crowned by a lighthouse, showing a fixed light, visible at the distance of 22 nautical miles. Fitful Head, as bold and loftier, rises on the N side of Quendale Voe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Sumburgh Head. The interior consists largely of bleak mossy hills; and in the S end, much of what formerly was arable land has been destroyed by sand drifts; yet a considerable aggregate of moss and moor has been brought into a state of pasture or tillage by processes of reclamation. The rocks of the western half are claystone slate, of the eastern secondary sandstone; and at Sandlodge is Scotland's one active copper mine, from which, in 1879, were raised 778 tons of copper ore, valued at £2723. Several small lakes, abounding with fish, are dotted over the surface; and the neighbouring seas yield to the crofters a richer harvest than their fields. Between 1872 and 1877 three Runic and two Ogham inscriptions were discovered near the ancient burying-ground of Conningsburgh church, which, dedicated to either St Paul or Columba, stood close to the seashore, a little E of the present Free church. Inland is the broch of Aithsetter, and across the bay to the southward is the more celebrated broch of MOUSA (*Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* 1879, pp. 145-156). Two proprietors divide most of the land, 1 other holding an annual value of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and above 40 of less than £50. In the presbytery of Lerwick and synod of Shetland, this parish is divided *quoad sacra* into SANDWICK and Dunrossness, the latter a living worth £290. Its church, built in 1790, contains 858 sittings. There are also Free churches of Dunrossness and Conningsburgh, and Baptist and Wesleyan

DUNSCORE

chapels of Dunrossness. Eight public schools have been recently built in the civil parish, at Conningsburgh, Sandwick, Bigtown, Levenwick, Boddam, Quendale, Virkie, and Fair Isle, with respective accommodation for 90, 130, 80, 60, 110, 60, 70, and 40 children. Valuation (1881) £3728, 8s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 3201, (1831) 4405, (1861) 4830, (1871) 4522; of registration district (1871) 1970, (1881) 1604.

Dunsappie, a small lake (233 × 67 yards) at the E border of Canongate parish, Edinburghshire, on the depressed E shoulder of Arthur's Seat, contiguous to the most easterly reach of the Queen's Drive, 3 furlongs E by N of the summit of Arthur's Seat, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile by road SE of Holyrood Palace. It lies 360 feet above sea-level, amid grounds on which Prince Charles Edward's army encamped both before and after the battle of Prestonpans; it points the way of the easiest ascent to the summit of Arthur's Seat; and, in winter, being one of the first places to bear, is often crowded with skaters.

Dunscaith, a ruined baronial fortalice on the W coast of Sleat parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It belonged to the Barons of Sleat, and seems, from remains of a prison and of a draw-well, to have been a place of considerable strength.

Dunscore (Gael. *dun-sgoir*, 'fort of the sharp rock'), a village and a parish of Nithsdale, W Dumfriesshire. The village, Dunscore or Cottack, standing 3 furlongs from the Cairn's left bank, and 320 feet above sea-level, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Auldgirth, and 9 NW of Dumfries, under which it has a post office.

The parish is bounded N by Glencairn and Keir, NE by Kirkmahoe, S by Holywood and Kirkpatrick-Durham in Kirkcudbrightshire, and W by Balmaclellan, also in Kirkcudbrightshire; and by Glencairn and Holywood it is all but cut into two separate halves, eastern and western, at a point on the Cairn, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile SW of the village. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies from barely 150 yards to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 14,923 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH winds $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward along the boundary with Kirkmahoe; CAIRN Water courses $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward along that with Glencairn, next for 150 yards across the belt connecting the two halves, and lastly $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Holywood border; whilst from Balmaclellan Dunscore is separated by Loch URR (5 × 4 furl.) and Urr Water, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile southward therefrom. Through the western half Glenessland Burn runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the Cairn; through the eastern, Laggan Burn $5\frac{3}{4}$ to the Nith. The surface sinks along the Nith to 80, along the Cairn to 195, and along the Urr to close on 500, feet above sea-level; and the chief elevations are Rose Hill (717 feet), Crawston Hill (711), and Cats Craig (637) in the eastern half, and, in the western, Stroquhan Moor (1027), Craighdasher Hill (958), Craigenputoch Moor (1038), Knochoute (1070), and Bogrie Hill (1416), the last-named culminating on the north-western border. The parish presents a striking variety of scenery—in the E, the Nith's fertile holms, with soft environment of wooded hills; and in the W, the heathery granite heights and black morasses that stretch through Galloway, almost to the Irish Sea. Its rocks are partly Silurian, partly Devonian; and the soil is a rich alluvium along the Nith and the Cairn, on other low grounds mostly sand or light gravel, and on the uplands a light stony loam, overlying a tilly bottom. Fully one-third of the entire area has never been cultivated, little indeed of it admitting of reclamation; about 60 acres are covered with natural wood, and 440 with plantations of larch and Scotch firs. Antiquities, other than four ancient camps or forts, a 'Druidical' stone circle, and several tumuli, are the towers of BOGRIE and Lag. The latter ruin, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of the village, was the seat of the Griersons from 1408, its last inhabitant being that noted hunter-down of Covenanters, Sir Robert Grierson of Lag (1650-1736). He is buried in the graveyard of the ancient church, which, disused since 1649, stood towards the SE corner of the parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Ellisland. The said farm of ELLISLAND was

Robert Burns's home from 1788 to 1791, as CRAIGENPUTTOCH was Thomas Carlyle's from 1828 to 1834, so that Dunscore has memories such as few parishes in Scotland have. John Welsh himself (1570-1623), John Knox's son-in-law, has been claimed as a native. FRIARS CARSE and Stroquhan House are the principal mansions; and 4 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 33 of between £100 and £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 10 of from £20 to £50. Dunscore is in the presbytery and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £230. The present parish church, at the village, is a Gothic edifice of 1823, with a handsome W tower and 850 sittings. There are also Free churches of Dunscore and Craig and a U.P. church; whilst four public schools—Burnhead, Dunscore, Dunscore infant and female, and Glenessland—with respective accommodation for 96, 88, 58, and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, 85, 33, and 55, and grants of £51, 16s., £60, 13s., £25, 12s., and £58, 12s. Valuation (1860) £9881, (1882) £13,917, 1s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 1174, (1831) 1488, (1861) 1554, (1871) 1504, (1881) 1405.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863.

Dunscriben, a small walled fort in Urquhart and Glenmoriston parish, Inverness-shire, on the brow of a hill fronting Loch Ness, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile SSW of Bunloit hamlet.

Dunscuddeburgh, a ruined fort in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire.

Duns Dish. See DUN.

Dunse or Down Law, a hill (665 feet) at the southwestern extremity of Roxburgh parish, Roxburghshire, conjoint with Peniel Heugh in Crailing parish, and 2 miles NE of Ancrum village.

Dunse or Duns (the spelling till 1740, revived in 1882), a town and a parish of central Berwickshire. Standing, 420 feet above sea-level, on a plain at the southern base of Dunse Law, the town by road is 44 miles ESE of Edinburgh, $15\frac{3}{4}$ W of Berwick-on-Tweed, and 3 furlongs N by W of Dunse station on a loop-line of the North British, this being $8\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Reston Junction, $55\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Edinburgh, and 22 NE of St Boswells. The original town, which by charter of 1489 was made a burgh of barony, was built on the *dun* or Law, but, overthrown and burned by the English in 1545, was thereafter abandoned to utter decay and extinction. This Law is a round, smooth, turf-clad hill, rising gradually from a base of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference to a tabular summit 700 feet high and nearly 30 acres in area, and itself consists of trap or greenstone rock, through which obtrudes a block of the Old Red sandstone, highly metamorphosed by the action of heat,—the 'Covenanters' Stone.' Here in the spring of 1639 Leslie encamped with an army, numbered variously at from 12,000 to 30,000 men. Charles was at Berwick, whence through a telescope he saw the hillside stirring with pikemen and musqueteers, stout ploughmen and Swedish veterans, and Argyll's supple Highlanders with their targes and plaids and dorrachs; before every captain's tent a standard bearing the legend, in golden letters, 'For Christ's Crown and Covenant.' 'Our hill,' writes Principal Baillie, 'was garnished on the top towards S and E with mounted cannon, well-nigh to the number of 40, great and small. Our regiments lay on the sides of the hill almost round about. The place was not a mile in circle—a pretty round rising in a declivity without steepness to the height of a bowshot. On the top somewhat plain, about a quarter of a mile in length, and as much in breadth, as I remember, capable of tents for 40,000 men. The croners lay in canvas lodgings high and wide; their captains about them in lesser ones; the soldiers about them all in huts of timber covered with divot or straw.' Ministers also there were to superfluity, who encouraged the soldiers by 'their good sermons and prayers, morning and even, under the roof of heaven, to which drums did call them for bells.' So the host lay, barring the royalists' progress, till a 'humble supplication' on the part of the Scots and a 'gracious proclamation' on that of his Majesty led to the hollow Pacification of Berwick, 18 June 1639. The Stone, an oblong, measuring originally 5 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, had been chipped away

by relic-mongers almost to nothing, when, in 1878, it was enclosed and cleared of the surrounding turf, so that now once more it stands $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground.

The present town, the 'Dunse that dings a,' was founded about 1588, and at first was defended on three sides by a deep morass, long since drained and obliterated. In 1670 it was constituted a burgh of barony under Sir James Cockburn of Cockburn, who had bought the estate of Dunse from Hume of Aytoun; and down to 1696 it claimed to be one of Berwickshire's county-towns, a rank that it once more shares with Greenlaw under an act of 1853. The single episode in its history, apart from the prayerful encampment, is that of the 'Dunse demoniac' in 1630, a poor woman whom the Earl of Lauderdale believed to be possessed by an evil spirit, and who spoke better Latin even than the minister (Chambers's *Dom. Ann.*, ii. 43); but Dunse has produced some very worthy sons. Foremost among them, doubtfully, the 'Angelic Doctor,' Duns Scotus (1265-1308), author of *Realism* and greatest of schoolmen. Afterwards, certainly, the Rev. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), author of *The Fourfold State*, whose birthplace in Newtown Street is marked by a tablet; Cadwallader Colden, M.D. (1688-1776), botanist and lieutenant-governor of New York; James Grainger, M.D. (1724-67), a minor poet; Thomas M'Creie, D.D. (1772-1835), biographer of Knox and Melville; James Cleghorn (1778-1838), an accomplished actuary; John Black (1783-1855), for twenty-three years editor of the *Morning Chronicle*; and Robert Hogg (b. 1818), botanist. The Rev. Adam Dickson, too, an able writer upon agriculture, was minister from 1750 till his death in 1776. Lighted by gas since 1825, and well supplied with water by a company founded in 1858, the town has a modern and well-to-do aspect, with its square or market-place, its spacious streets, and its pretty suburbs, studded with tasteful villas. The Town-Hall, in the centre of the market-place, a Gothic structure with elegant spire, is of modern erection, as likewise are the County Buildings and the Corn Exchange, the latter opened in 1856. A mechanics' institute dates from 1840; and in 1875 a public library hall was built at a cost of £670. Dunse has besides a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland (1833), the British Linen Co. (1784), and the Royal Bank (1856), 20 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, 2 masonic lodges, a horticultural society (1842), a volunteer corps, and a Tuesday paper—the *Berwickshire News* (1869). An important corn market is held on every Tuesday, and hiring fairs are held on the first Tuesday of March, May, and November; sheep, cattle, and horse fairs on the first Thursday of June, the second Thursday of July, 26 August (or the Tuesday after if the 26th falls on Saturday, Sunday, or Monday), the third Tuesday of September, and 17 November or the Tuesday after. There is also an auction mart, with fortnightly sales of sheep and cattle, at which a large business is done. The parish church, a very plain building of 1790, that superseded an ancient Norman edifice, was almost destroyed by fire in 1879. As reopened on 16 Jan. 1881 after restoration at a cost of nearly £4000, it contains 920 sittings, of pitch-pine, stained and varnished; is beautified with several stained-glass windows; and has a fine new organ, its congregation having been the second in the Church of Scotland to employ instrumental music. Boston Free church, repaired in 1881 at a cost of nearly £700, contains 650 sittings; and three U.P. churches—East, South, and West—contain respectively 650, 640, and 900. There are also a Roman Catholic chapel (1882) and an Episcopal, Christ Church (1854; 200 sittings), in simple Norman style. A new combined public school, erected at a cost of £5760, was opened on 9 Feb. 1880. Dunse now is governed by 9 police commissioners, having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act in 1873, when the burgh bounds were extended. In 1882 its municipal constituency numbered 400, and its burgh valuation amounted to £8400. Pop. (1834) 2656, (1861) 2556, (1871) 2618, (1881) 2438.

The parish is bounded NE by the detached section of

Longformacus and by Bunkle, E and SE by Edrom, SW by Langton, and NW by Longformacus proper and Abbey St Bathans. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NE to SW, varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 miles; and its area is $11,474\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $78\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From just above the Retreat to a little below Cumledge, WHITADDER Water, winding $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward, traces all the north-eastern border; and BLACKADDER Water for a few yards touches the south-eastern corner of the parish, being joined here by Langton Burn, which, coming in from Langton, runs $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles on or close to the southern and south-eastern boundary. The surface sinks to 250 feet above sea-level at the confluence of Langton Burn with the Blackadder, and along the Whitadder to close on 280, thence rising north-westward to 700 feet at Dunse Law, 869 at Jennies Wood, 1000 at Black Hill, 1033 at Commonsie, 960 near Windyshiel, and 1065 at COCKBURNLAW—heights that belong to the southern ridge of the Lammermuirs. The rocks of the hills are partly eruptive, mainly Silurian; and those elsewhere are sandstone of three different formations, which has been quarried, and which in places is rich in vegetable fossils. More than once copper has been mined on the banks of the Whitadder, but never with profitable results. A sharpish gravel is the prevailing soil throughout the N, and a very rich light deep loam over most of the S, with patches near the town of dark deep sandy loam. About one-half of the entire area is in tillage, and as much as one-sixth perhaps is under wood. By the gale of 14 Oct. 1881 great havoc was done to the trees here, especially to the limetree avenue at Dunse Castle. This, the chief mansion in the parish, standing 1 mile W by N of the town, near the south-western base of the Law, is a splendid modern castellated pile, with an ancient tower adjoining it that is said to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Moray, and with beautiful grounds containing an artificial lake ($4 \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl.). Its owner, Wm. Jas. Hay, Esq. (b. 1827; suc. 1876), holds 5812 acres in the shire, valued at £10,094 per annum. Other mansions are MANDERSTON, Wedderburn Castle, Berrywell, Cairnbank, Cumledge, and Wellfield; and, in all, 7 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 10 of between £100 and £500, 18 of from £50 to £100, and 54 of from £20 to £50. Dunse is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £479. Dunse public school and Millburn school, with respective accommodation for 739 and 95 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 326 and 42, and grants of £268, 1s. and £41. Valuation (1864) £22,495, (1882) £26,513. Pop. (1801) 3157, (1831) 3469, (1861) 3595, (1871) 3602, (1881) 3353.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 26, 34, 33, 1864-63.

The presbytery of Dunse comprises the parishes of Abbey St Bathans, Bunkle and Preston, Cranshaws, Dunse, Eccles, Fogo, Greenlaw, Langton, Longformacus, and Polwarth. Pop. (1871) 9615, (1881) 8810, of whom 2169 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has a presbytery of Dunse and Chirnside, with churches at Allanton, Chirnside, Dunse, Eyemouth, Greenlaw, Houndwood, Langton, Longformacus, Mordington, Reston, and Swinton, which together had 2212 members in 1881.

Dunshelt. See DANESHALT.

Dunsinane, a hill and an estate in Collace parish, Perthshire. One of the Sidlaws, 'high Dunsinane hill' culminates 8 miles NE of Perth, and, conical in form, with truncated summit, rises gradually on the NW side, steeply or murally on the other sides, to an altitude of 600 feet above the circumjacent ground, and 1012 above the level of the sea. It commands a fine view of Strathmore and Blairgowrie, and is crowned with vestiges of a strong ancient fort. This—Macbeth's Castle, according to Shakespeare and local tradition—occupied an oval area 210 feet long and 130 feet wide, and was defended both by a rampart and by fosses quite round the upper part of the hill. Excavations, made on its site in 1857, led to the discovery of a doorway and an underground chamber, and of an exquisitely worked bronze finger-

ring in the form of a spiral double serpent. The estate comprises the entire parish, and has long been the property of the Nairnes, who held a baronetcy from 1704 to 1811, the fifth and last baronet, Sir William Nairne, having in 1786 been raised to the bench as Lord Dunsinane. The present proprietor, William Nairne, Esq. (b. 1852; suc. 1866), owns 3330 acres in the shire, valued at £3529 per annum. The mansion, 3 miles WNW of the hill, and 7 NNE of Perth, has a fine southern exposure, and is an elegant edifice, greatly improved and modernised about 1830, with extensive and beautiful grounds.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dunskeig, a hill in Kilcalmonell and Kilberry parish, Argyllshire, at the S side of the mouth of West Loch Tarbert. Rising very steeply from the seaboard to a height of 300 feet, it commands an extensive view, and is crowned with remains of two very ancient forts, one of them vitrified.

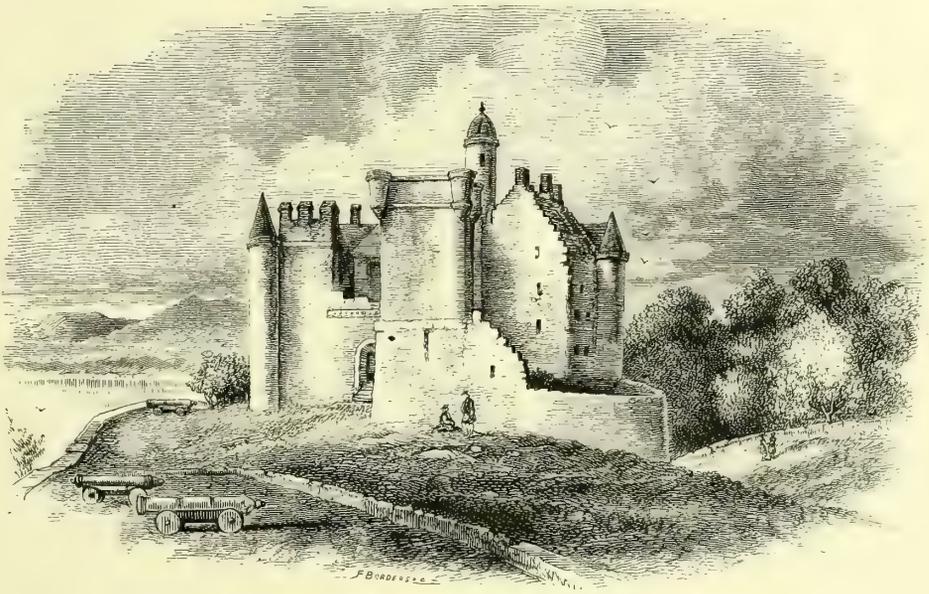
Dunskellar. See UIST, NORTH.

Dunskerry, an islet of Durness parish, Sutherland, in the Pentland Firth, 4 miles N of Fair-aird Head.

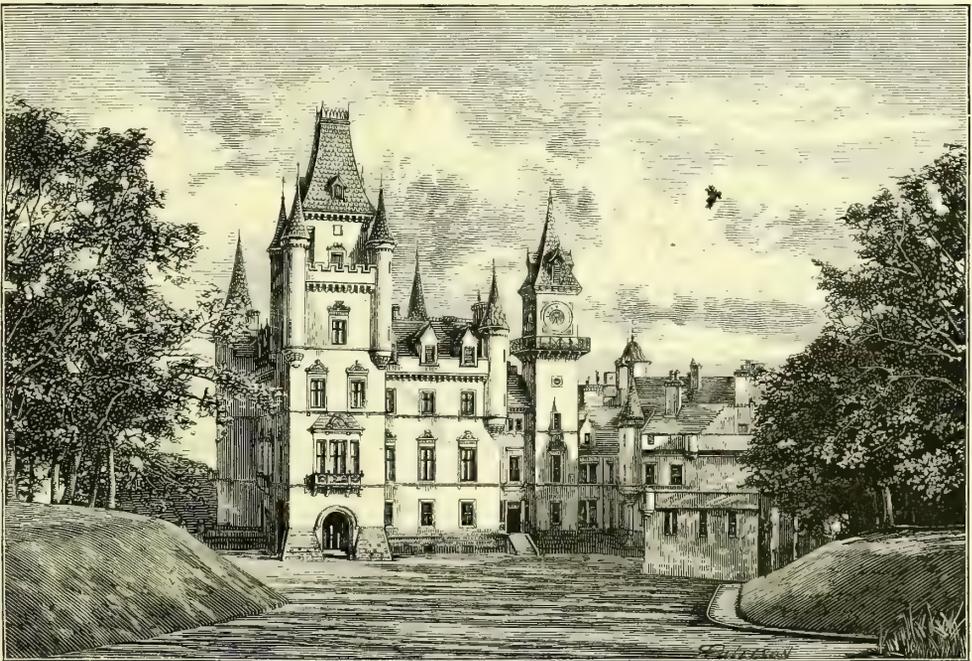
Dunskey, an old castle in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, $4\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs SSE of Portpatrick town. Crowning the brink of a giddy precipice, 100 feet high, at the head of Castle Bay, it was built about 1510 by Adair of Kilhilt on the site of an older stronghold, plundered and burned in 1489 by Sir Alexander M'Culloch of Myrtoun. From the Adairs it came to the Blairs in 1648, but was quite ruinous in 1684. Dunskey Burn and a cave near its mouth were popularly thought, down to a comparatively recent period, to possess some magic properties of healing. Near the head of Dunskey Glen stands Dunskey House, amid extensive wooded grounds, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of Portpatrick. Built in 1706, and greatly enlarged and improved about 1830, it is the property of Sir Edward Hunter-Blair of BLAIRQUHAN, who holds in Wigtownshire 8255 acres, valued at £4948 per annum.

Dun's Muir. See DUN, MUIR OF.

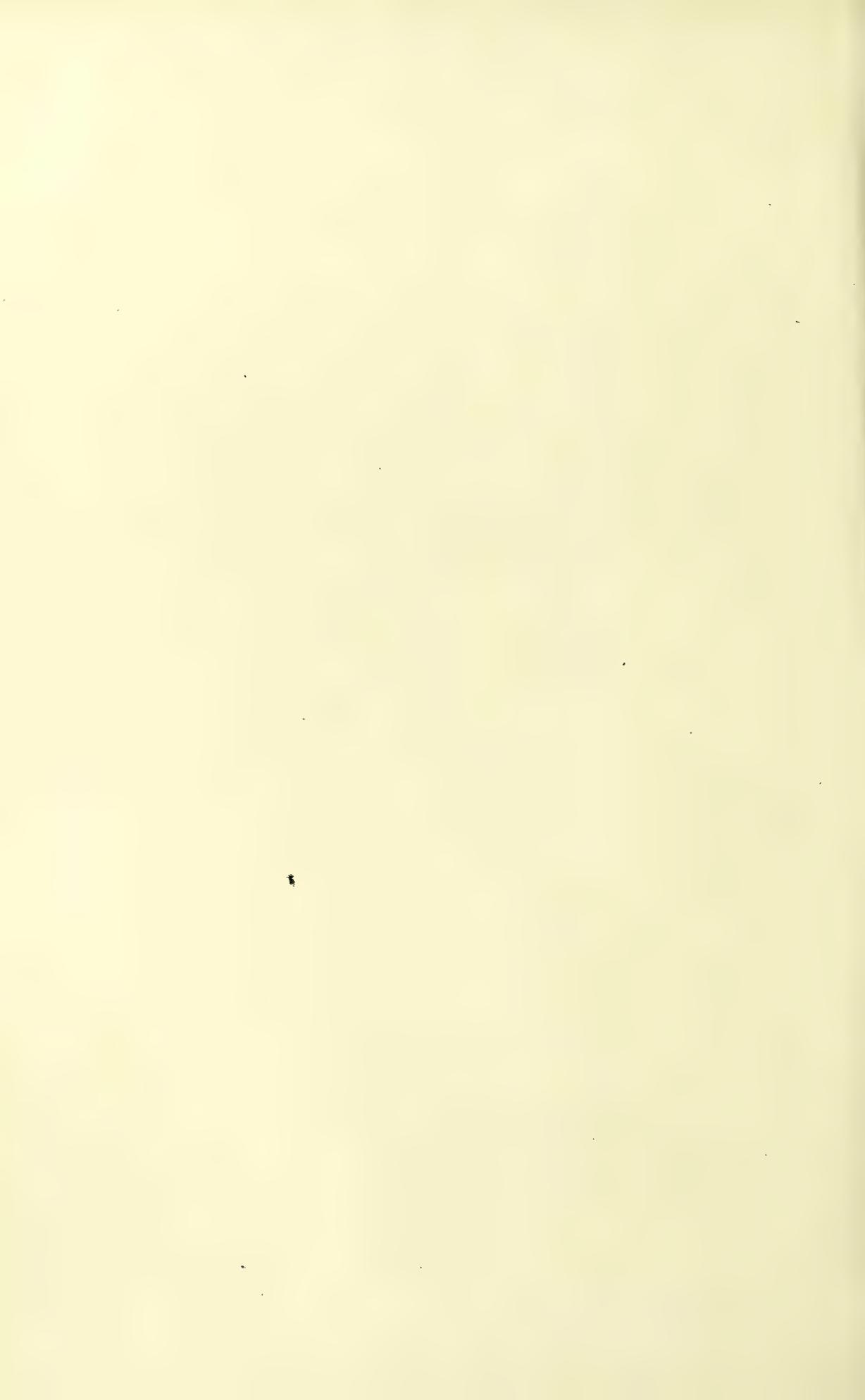
Dunstaffnage, a famous ancient castle in Kilmore and Kilbride parish, Argyllshire, on a small, tabular, rocky promontory at the S side of the mouth of Loch Etive, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Oban. Its name has been derived from Gaelic words signifying 'the fortified hill with the two islands,' alluding partly to its own strong site, and partly to Eilean Mor and Eilean Beag, two islets lying a little to the NE. The original castle is alleged to have been founded either by 'Ewin, a Pictish monarch, contemporary with Julius Cæsar,' or by some early chief of the Lorn branch of the Dalriads; and to have been occupied as a royal seat by the later Dalriadan kings till 844, when Kenneth mac Alpin succeeded to the crown of Pictavia. Skene, however, remarks that 'of Dunstaffnage, as a royal seat, history knows nothing;' and by him the Dalriadan capital is placed at Dunadd in Glassary parish. The Scandinavian Vikings, who in the 9th century began to make bold descents upon the western coasts, had possibly here a fortress; and this may have been altered, enlarged, or rebuilt at various periods, till it acquired its ultimate form about the 13th century. Having come into the possession of the Macdougals, Lords of Lorn, it was besieged and captured by Robert Bruce in 1308, soon after his victory in the Pass of Awe; and by him was conferred on Sir Archibald Campbell of Lochawe, whose fourth descendant, Colin, first Earl of Argyll, in 1490 made a grant of Dunstaffnage to his younger son, Alexander. In 1836 his twelfth descendant received a baronetcy, which became extinct at the death of its third holder in 1879. The estate—3000 acres of £916 annual value—then passed to Alex. Jas. Hy. Campbell, Esq., who is now hereditary captain of the castle, and whose mansion, Dunstaffnage House, stands 1 mile WSW of Connel station, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Oban. Dunstaffnage Castle itself must have undergone important alterations subsequent to the time of Robert Bruce; and, as it now stands, cannot claim much higher antiquity, or possibly even less, than the neighbouring castle of Dunolly. It gave refuge to James, last Earl of Douglas, after his forfeiture in 1455, serving him as a



Old Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.



Dunrobin Castle, Sutherlandshire.



place of council with Donald, Earl of Ross and Lord of the Isles; and it served as a military post, with a small English garrison, during the rebellions of 1715 and 1745. Flora Macdonald was for a short time a prisoner here in the summer of 1746.

The castle is now a mere shell, tall and irregular, but not without majesty; and to the sea it presents a grand and striking aspect, sharing in the magnificent scenery round the head of the Firth of Lorn. Its immediate site, or the crown of the rock on which it stands, measures 300 feet in circumference; its own periphery, round the exterior of its walls, is about 270 feet; and its form is quadrangular, with internal measurement of 87 feet from wall to wall, these walls being 30 to 70 feet high and 9 feet thick. Three of its angles have each a round tower, and the fourth is rounded; three of its sides are bare and weather-worn, and the fourth forms part of a modern dwelling; and the main entrance to it was by a staircase from the sea, and is supposed to have been protected by a fosse with a drawbridge. Some brass guns which belonged to vessels of the Spanish Armada, wrecked off the coast of Mull, are on the walls. A ruined chapel, standing 400 feet distant, and formerly used by the inmates of the castle, is in the Early Pointed style, much defaced by alterations, and measures 78 feet in length, 26 in breadth, and 14 in height. It is supposed to contain within its area the ashes of some of the Dalriadan kings or princes, as also of Alexander II., who in 1249 died in the neighbouring island of Kerrera; and it returns a very fine echo. Some of the ancient regalia are said to have been preserved in the chapel till about the beginning of the 18th century; and to have then been stolen by servants of the keeper. Two other fine relics were afterwards found in it—the one a battle-axe, 9 feet long, of beautiful workmanship, embossed with silver; the other a small ivory figure representing a crowned monarch with a scroll in his hand, and supposed to have been a coronation sculpture. The famous coronation stone, or Stone of Destiny, described by Wytoun in his *Cronykil* as the palladium of the liberty of Scotland, is always said to have been removed hence by Kenneth mac Alpin to SCONE; and, according to Dr Macculloch, is strictly homogeneous with stones in the castle's masonry, and therefore likely to have been really hewn from some quarry in the neighbourhood. Dunstaffnage figures largely in Barbour's *Brus*, in Sir Walter Scott's *Lord of the Isles*, and, as 'Ardenvohr,' in his *Legend of Montrose*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Dunsyre (perhaps 'fort of the marsh'), a village and a parish on the NE border of the upper ward of Lanarkshire. The village, standing 750 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of South Medwin Water, has a post and railway telegraph office under Noblehouse, and a station on a branch line of the Caledonian, 2½ miles W by N of Dolphinton, and 8½ ENE of Carstairs Junction.

The parish is bounded NE by West Calder in Edinburghshire, E by Linton in Peeblesshire, SE by Dolphinton and Walston, and W, NW, and N by Carnwath. Its length, from N to S, varies between 3½ and 5¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 4¾ miles; and its area is 10,759½ acres, of which 16 are water. South MEDWIN Water, rising in the NE corner of the parish, winds 9¼ miles SSE and WSW along all the eastern and southern border, and receives West Water with two or three smaller burns from the interior, where, to the NW, lies tiny Crane Loch (¾ × ⅓ furl). The surface sinks along South Medwin Water, at the south-western corner, to less than 700 feet above sea-level, and rises thence to 960 feet at Easthills, 1313 at Dunsyre Hill, 1347 at Mid Hill, 1210 at Left Law, 1460 at Bleak Law, 1070 at Cairn Knowe, 1336 at Black Law, 1360 at Harrows Law, and 1425 at White Craig—these forming the Pentlands' south-western termination. Springs of excellent water are numerous and copious; and springs charged with iron ore abound on the verge of a marsh. The rocks are partly crystalline, partly stratified, and the stratified ones comprise sandstone and limestone, and are supposed to belong to the Carboniferous formation. Copper ore and calc-spar are found. The soil is

generally sandy, and not very fertile; about 3000 acres being in tillage, 30 under wood, and the rest either pastoral or waste. The chief of the two estates in the parish was part of the lands exchanged in 1492 by the first Earl of Bothwell, with the Earl of Angus, for the lands and castle of Hermitage in Liddesdale; and passing by sale from the Marquis of Douglas to Sir George Lockhart, president of the court of session (1685-89), belongs now to his descendant, Lockhart of Lee and CARNWATH. Dunsyre Castle, 300 yards from the parish church, had a basement vault and a two-storied superstructure; and down to about 1740 was a seat of baronial courts, and possessed its instruments of torture. No fewer than eight other old fortalices stood within the parish—five at Easter Saxon, two at Westhall, and one at Todholes. Several cairns have been found to contain urns; and the route by which Agricola's army went from Tweeddale to the Roman camp at Cleghorn, traversed the parish, and still is traceable in the form of an earthen dike. Dunsyre was a frequent retreat of the Covenanters in the times of the persecution; and William Veitch, one of the most distinguished of their preachers, was tenant of Westhills up to the battle of Rullion Green (1666); whilst Donald Cargill, the martyr, preached, in 1669, on Dunsyre Common. Dunsyre is in the presbytery of Biggar and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £200. The church is an old building, with iron jugs and a Gothic tower, added in 1820, and contains 245 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 46 children, had (1880) an average of 46, and a grant of £51, 11s. Valuation (1882) £6326, 8s. Pop. (1801) 290, (1831) 335, (1861) 312, (1871) 302, (1881) 254.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Duntelchaig. See DUNDELCHACK.

Duntiblae, a village in Kirkintilloch parish, Dumbar-tonshire, on Luggie Water, 1½ mile ESE of Kirkintilloch town. It was the residence and death-place of the weaver-poet Walter Watson (1780-1854).

Duntocher, a small manufacturing town in Old Kilpatrick parish, Dumbar-tonshire, on Dalmuir Burn, in a gap of the Lower Kilpatrick Hills, 1 mile NE by N of Dalmuir station, and 9 miles by road NW of Glasgow. It occupies a romantic site, in front of picturesque groupings of the Kilpatrick Hills; has charming environs, with many delightful walks; and, extending with its eastern suburbs of Faifley and Hargdate to a length of fully 1 mile, consists chiefly of plain two-story houses, many of them with small gardens attached. A bridge over it at the town is very ancient; bears a Latin inscription, placed upon it in 1772, stating it to have been built by the Romans; and is firmly believed by most of the townspeople, and even thought by some antiquaries, to be really a Roman structure, perhaps the oldest bridge in Scotland; but has been so often repaired as to retain few or no indications of its date, and very probably was no otherwise Roman than in having been built with stones abstracted from a previous Roman structure. A Roman fort stood on a neighbouring hill; and, though now almost entirely obliterated, continued till Pennant's time (1772) to be distinctly traceable, and has yielded some important relics. Three subterranean vaulted chambers were discovered on the side of this hill in 1775; included several rows of pillars, arranged in a labyrinth of passages; and were conjectured to have been a sudatorium or hot bath for the use of the garrison. Roman tablets, altars, vases, coins, and querns were found either on the hill or in a neighbouring field; and most of them were deposited for preservation in the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow College. Antoninus' Wall also passed a short distance to the S, and might readily have yielded its materials for the constructing of buildings after the Roman times. The town, then only a village, about the end of last century became a seat of cotton manufacture; but its mill was closed in 1808, when the Gartclash property passed to William Dunn (1770-1849). By him the mill was reopened and greatly extended, and to him Duntocher owed its rapid expansion. Since 1831 it was the seat of trade for the four large cotton-mills of Duntocher itself, Faifley,

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Hardgate, and Miltonfield, all four within a mile of one another. These mills long turned out annually about a million of pounds of cotton yarn, and two millions of yards of cotton cloth; and afforded the chief means of support to the population. But there are also, in the town, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and, in its near vicinity, lime-works, coal-works, and quarries. The town has a post office under Glasgow, a chapel of ease (1836; 800 sittings), a Free church, a U.P. church (670 sittings), St Mary's Roman Catholic church (1850; 500 sittings), public and Roman Catholic schools, a public library, and a savings' bank. Pop. (1851) 2446, (1861) 2360, (1871) 1367, (1881) 1561.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Duntreath, an old castellated mansion in Strathblane parish, SW Stirlingshire, on the right bank of Blane Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Strathblane village. Built in the form of an open quadrangle, but never completed on the S side, it was long unoccupied after 1740, and fell into great decay. It retains on the N side a chapel which by tradition is said to have 'undergone a crash during the celebration of divine service;' and it stands in a moderately large and very beautiful park. At the forfeiture of the last Celtic Earl of Lennox in 1425, Duntreath was granted to a younger branch of the Edmonstone family, and now is held by Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, fourth Bart. since 1774 (b. 1810; suc. 1871) who sat for Stirlingshire from 1874 to 1880, and who holds 9778 acres in the shire, valued at £16,129 per annum, including £8451 for minerals. See COLZIUM.

Duntroon Castle, an ancient baronial fortalice, repaired and modernised into a comfortable mansion, in Kilmartin parish, Argyllshire, on a headland projecting from the northern shore of Loch Crinan, 4 miles SW of Kilmartin village. Long the seat of the Campbells of Duntroon, it was unsuccessfully besieged by Colkitto in 1644; now it belongs to Malcolm of Poltalloch, and presents an imposing appearance as seen from the Crinan Canal.

Duntrune, a beautiful mansion in the detached section of Dundee parish, Forfarshire, near the left bank of Fithie Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Dundee town. From its high site, 330 feet above sea-level, it commands a magnificent prospect—over Ballumbie and Linlathen woods, Broughty Ferry and the Firth of Tay, to St Andrews, with its grand old tower of St Rule standing out clear on the sky-line. Here lived and died the author of *Mystifications*, shrewd, witty, kindly Miss Stirling Graham (1782-1877), whose nephew and heir, John Edmund Lacon, Esq., holds 441 acres in the shire, valued at £1366 per annum. A neighbouring hamlet bears the name of Burnside of Duntrune. See Dr John Brown's *John Leech and other Papers* (Edinb. 1882).

Duntulm, an ancient castle in Kilmuir parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, on a little promontory, overhanging Loch Scour, 9 miles N of Uig. Built on the site of a Scandinavian fort, it was long the seat of the Macdonalds, descendants of the Lords of the Isles, till they were driven out of it to Mugstot by the ghost of one Donald Gorm. It bore originally the name of Dundavid or St David's Fort, in honour of a Scandinavian king or viking who had resided in the previous fortalice; and seems to have been a splendid structure, so strong as to be impregnable alike by land and by sea; but now is reduced to a mere shell—a fragment of a tower and a portion of flanking wall. A neighbouring hamlet of Duntulm has a post office under Portree. See chap. xi. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (Lond. 1865).

Dunure, a seaport village and an ancient castle in Maybole parish, Ayrshire. The village stands on a small bay, 6 miles SW of Ayr, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Maybole; and has an artificial harbour, which, lying on the SW side of the bay, within a small headland called Dunure Point, was formed in 1811 at a cost of £50,000, but proving of small value, was allowed to go into decay. The water round the headland has a depth of from 4 to 20 fathoms, with a level, clean, sandy bottom, and good anchorage; and a passage, 150 feet wide at bottom, was cut thence, through solid rock, to a square basin, with from 700

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to 1000 feet of quay, all sheltered by high ground, and lined with buildings forming a quadrangle. The access is easy and safe in almost any wind; and the egress is so facile that a vessel, immediately on leaving the harbour, can at any time and at once put out to sea. The depth of water in the harbour is 12 feet at ordinary spring tides, but could be artificially increased to nearly 30 feet. Yet in spite of all these advantages, on a coast devoid of natural shelter, inhospitable to shipping, and overlooked by a productive country, the only craft frequenting this place has been an occasional sloop in the agricultural interests and a few fishing boats. Crowning a cliff that overhangs the harbour, the castle bears marks of great antiquity and strength, and had formerly defences of rampart and fosse. From the fourteenth century onwards it was long a seat of the Marquis of Ailsa's ancestors, and figured prominently in such wild scenes in the history of the Kennedys as the roasting of the commendator of CROSSRAGUEL; but is now a fragmentary ruin, belonging to Kennedy of Dalquharran Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 14, 1863.

Dunvegan, a village, a castle, a sea-loch, and a headland in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. The village lies near the head of the sea-loch, $23\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of Portree, and 11 NNW of Struan; is a place of call for steamers from Glasgow to Skye and the Outer Hebrides; and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, under Portree, a good hotel, Duirinish Free church, and a new public school, erected in 1875-76 at a cost of £915. Dunvegan Castle stands, near the village, on a rocky headland, washed on three sides by the sea, and on the fourth approached by a bridge over a narrow ravine. Forming three sides of a quadrangle, it presents 'an amorphous mass of masonry of every conceivable style of architecture, in which the nineteenth jostles the ninth century;' and has, from time immemorial, been the seat of the chiefs of the Macleods, proprietors once of Lewis, Uist, and the greater part of Skye. And still, as says Alexander Smith, 'Macleod retains his old eyrie at Dunvegan, with its drawbridge and dungeons. At night he can hear the sea beating on the base of his rock. His "Maidens" are wet with the sea-foam; his mountain "Tables" are shrouded with the mists of the Atlantic. The rocks and mountains around him wear his name, ever as of old did his clansmen. "Macleod's country," the people yet call all the northern portion of the island.' The present chief, Norman Macleod of Macleod (b. 1812; suc. 1835), holds 141,679 acres in Inverness-shire, valued at £8464 per annum. The oldest portion of Dunvegan, on the seaward side, is described by the Lexicographer as 'the skeleton of a castle of unknown antiquity, supposed to have been a Norwegian fortress, when the Danes were masters of the island. It is so nearly entire, that it might easily have been made habitable, were there not an ominous tradition in the family that the owner shall not outlive the reparation. The grandfather of the present laird, in defiance of prediction, began the work, but desisted in a little time, and applied his money to worse uses.' A lofty tower was added by Alastair Crotach ('Crookback Alexander'), who, dying at a great age in Queen Mary's reign, was buried at Rowardill in Harris. A third part, a long low edifice, was built by Rory More, who was knighted by James VI.; the rest consists of modern reconstructions and additions; and the whole forms one of the most interesting castles in the Highlands. Its history is marked, more even than that of most old Highland places, with legends of weird superstition; and furnished Sir Walter Scott with the subject of the last of his *Letters on Demonology*. Sir Walter spent a night in its Fairy Room in the summer of 1814, and wrote a description of it more picturesque than true. And forty years earlier, in the autumn of 1773, Dr Samuel Johnson 'tasted lotus here, and was in danger of forgetting that he was ever to depart, till Mr Boswell sagely reproached him with sluggishness and softness.' Two singular relics are preserved at Dunvegan Castle. One is the 'fairy flag,' alleged to have been captured at the Crusades by one of the

Macleods from a Saracen chief, and consisting of a square piece of very rich silk, enwrought with crosses of gold thread and with elf-spots. The father of Dr Norman Macleod records how strangely a Gaelic prophecy fulfilled itself in 1799, when, as a boy, he was present at the opening of the iron chest in which this flag was stored. The other relic is a curiously-decorated drinking-horn, holding perhaps two quarts, which the heir of Macleod was expected to drain at one draught, as a test of manhood, before he was suffered to bear arms, or could claim a seat among grown-up men. This—'Rory More's horn'—is mentioned in a bacchanalian song of Burns, and was placed in the South Kensington Museum during the International Exhibition of 1862. Dunvegan Loch, known also as Loch Follart, separates the peninsula of Vaternish on the NE from that of Duirinish on the SW; measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in mean width; and affords safe anchorage, in any wind, for vessels of the heaviest burden. Dunvegan Head flanks the SW side of the sea-loch's entrance, or terminates the peninsula of Duirinish. It presents a singularly bold and precipitous appearance, rising to a height of more than 300 feet; and commands a fine view of the loch, the Minch, and the glens and mountains of Harris. See Samuel Johnson's *Tour to the Western Islands* (1775); chap. x. of Alexander Smith's *Summer in Skye* (1865); and vol. i., pp. 333-335, of the *Memoir of Norman Macleod*, D. V. D. (1876).

Dunwan Dam, a crescent-shaped lake in Eaglesham parish, SE Renfrewshire, 2 miles SW by S of Eaglesham village. Lying 850 feet above sea-level, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs long; has a varying width of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 furlongs; and sends off Holehall Burn, driving Eaglesham Mills, and falling into the White Cart.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Dupplin Castle, a noble mansion of Lower Strathearn, in Aberdalgie parish, Perthshire, $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Forteviot station, and $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles SW of Perth. Standing within a half mile of the Earn's left bank, amidst a large and finely-wooded park, it succeeded a previous edifice, destroyed by fire in 1827; and, built during 1828-32 at a cost of £30,000, is a splendid Tudor structure, commanding a view of nearly all Strathearn, and containing a library famous for rare editions of the classics. It is the seat of George Hay, eleventh Earl of Kinnoull (cre. 1633) and Viscount Dupplin (1627), who, born in 1827, succeeded his father in 1866, and owns 12,577 acres in the shire, valued at £14,814 per annum. On 6 Sept. 1842 Dupplin Castle was honoured by a passing visit from the Queen and Prince Albert. In its vicinity, on the night of 12 Aug. 1332, was fought the Battle of Dupplin, when Edward Baliol and the 'disinherited barons,' to the number of 500 horse and 3000 foot, surprised and routed a host of 30,000 under Mar, the new Regent of Scotland, who himself was slain with 13,000 of his followers. A stone cross, quite entire, stands on the face of an acclivity, on the opposite bank of the Earn, almost in the line of the ford by which Baliol's army passed the river; and a large tumulus, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N, was found to contain some stone-formed graves, with many fragments of bones. See ABERDALGIE.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Dura Den, a small ravine in Kemback parish, Fife, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Cupar. It is traversed by CERES Burn on its northerly course to the Eden, and, barely 9 furlongs in length, is famous for the wealth of fossil ganoid fish enshrined in its yellow sandstone. This yellow sandstone is one of the upper beds of the Old Red, and has a thickness here of between 300 and 400 feet. The fish are found crowded together in one thin layer, nearly a hundred finely-preserved specimens having been counted on a single slab about 5 feet square; and they consist of two species of *Holoptychius* (*Andersoni* and *Flemingii*), besides *Dipterus*, *Platygnathus*, *Phaneropleuron Andersoni*, *Glyptolemus*, *Glyptopus*, and *Pamphractus*. See Dr J. Anderson's *Dura Den*, a *Monograph of the Yellow Sandstone and its Remarkable Remains* (Edinb. 1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 49, 1865.

Durhamtown, a village in Bathgate parish, Linlithgowshire, 1 mile SSW of Bathgate town.

Durie, an estate, with a mansion of 1762, in Scoonie parish, Fife, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNW of Leven. The estate, extending to the coast and including the feus of Leven, belonged to a family of its own name from the 13th till the first half of the 16th century, when it passed by marriage to James V.'s favourite, Sir Alexander Kemp. From his posterity it was purchased in 1614 by the great lawyer, Sir Alexander Gibson, whose notes on important decisions were published posthumously as *Durie's Practicks*, and who in 1621, on being appointed a lord of session, assumed the title of Lord Durie. He died at Durie House in 1644, having in 1628 received a Nova Scotia baronetcy, whose present holder is Gibson Carmichael of CASTLE CRAIG. The strangest tale is told of this Sir Alexander, how, prior to his elevation to the bench, he was walking one day on the beach not far from Leven, when he was seized and gagged by a party of Borderers, headed by Christy's Will, and was carried over the Firth to Leith, from Leith to Edinburgh, and thence through Melrose over the English Border to Harbottle Castle, there to be kept eight days a prisoner, till a lawsuit was ended to which his presence might have proved inimical. This seems a correcter version of the story than Sir Walter Scott's, according to which three months was the term of imprisonment, the Earl of Traquair its instigator, and its scene the lonely peel-tower of Graham. 'Not for years after, when travelling in Annandale, did Lord Durie recognise in the names of *Moudge* the cat and *Batty* the shepherd's dog, belonging to Will's establishment, the only words which, loudly called from time to time, had reached his ears during his days of captivity' (Chambers's *Domestic Annals*, i. 355). Durie was sold in last century to the ancestor of its present proprietor, Robert Christie, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1872), who holds 2134 acres in Fife, valued at £5384 per annum, including £193 for minerals—a colliery, namely, long so famous for output and quality that even in Holland any prime coal was known as 'Durie coal.'—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867.

Durine. See DURNES.

Durinish. See DUIRINISH.

Durisddeer, a village and a parish of Upper Nithsdale, NW Dumfriesshire. The village stands, 575 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Kirk Burn, 2 miles NNE of Carronbridge station, this being $24\frac{3}{4}$ miles ESE of Old Cumnock, $17\frac{1}{4}$ NNW of Dumfries, and 6 N of Thornhill, under which Durisddeer has a post office.

The parish, containing also part of the village of Carronbridge, and since 1727 comprising half of the ancient parish of Kilbride or Kirkbride, is bounded NW by Sanquhar, NE by Crawford in Lanarkshire, SE by Morton, SW and W by Penpont. Its utmost length is $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N by E to S by W, viz., from Lowther Hill to the Nith above Morton Mill; its breadth, from E to W, varies between $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 19,852 acres, of which $134\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The NITH has here a south-south-easterly course of $7\frac{3}{4}$ miles, partly along the Sanquhar and Penpont borders, but mainly through the interior, and here receives Enterkin Burn and CARRON Water, which last traces $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles of the boundary with Morton. In the furthest S the surface sinks along the Nith to less than 200 feet above sea-level, thence rising north-westward and north-north-westward to 595 feet near Auchenskeoch, 744 near Mar, 696 near Clench-head, 1229 near Ballaggan, 1128 at Birny Rig, 1195 at Fardingmullach Hill, and 724 near Crairiepark; whilst to the left or E of the Nith, the chief elevations from S to N are High Enoch (676 feet), Nether Hill (1290), *Scaw'd Law (2166), *Durisddeer Hill (1861), Black Hill (1740), Coshogle Rig (1214), *Well Hill (1987), Thirstane Hill (1895), and LOWTHER Hill (2377), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate right on the Lanarkshire border. The leading formation of the northern uplands, a portion these of the wild, bleak Southern Highlands, is Silurian; and a reddish friable sandstone prevails over most of the low tracts to the S. The soil is wet and heavy in some of the arable lands, in others gravelly or sandy; but, as a rule, is loamy and very fertile.

About two-fifths of the entire area are either regularly or occasionally in tillage; woods and plantations cover more than one-ninth; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A charming glimpse of the scenery of Durisdeer is given by Dorothy Wordsworth, who with her brother and Coleridge drove up from Thornhill to Wanlockhead on 19 Aug. 1804:—'About a mile and a half from Drumlanrig is a turnpike gate at the top of a hill. We left our car with the man, and turned aside into a field where we looked down upon the Nith, which runs far below in a deep and rocky channel; the banks woody; the view pleasant down the river towards Thornhill; an open country, cornfields, pastures, and scattered trees. Returned to the turnpike house, a cold spot upon a common, black cattle feeding close to the door. Our road led us down the hill to the side of the Nith, and we travelled along its banks for some miles. Here were clay cottages perhaps every half or quarter of a mile. The bed of the stream rough with rocks; banks irregular, now woody, now bare; here a patch of broom, there of corn, there of pasture; and hills green or heathy above' (*Tour in Scotland*, ed. by Prince Shairp, 1874). Then, too, there is the ENTERKIN, made famous by Defoe and the author of *Rab and his Friends*; and Well or Walf Path, the Roman way from Nithsdale to Strathclyde, runs up from Carronbridge to Durisdeer village, 7 furlongs NNE of which are remains of a Roman camp. DRUMLANRIG Castle is the most prominent object, and the Duke of Buccleuch is sole proprietor. Durisdeer is in the presbytery of Penpont and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £302. The cruciform church, at the village, was built in 1699, and contains 540 sittings; its northern transept is the Douglas mausoleum. Here is a sumptuous marble monument with two sculptured figures in the Roubilliac taste, brought from Rome, and representing James, second Duke of Queensberry (1622-1711), and his Duchess; the vault beneath contains twelve Douglas coffins, ranging in date between 1693 and 1777. There is also a Free church preaching-station; and Birleyhill and Durisdeer public schools, with respective accommodation for 107 and 103 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 54 and 62, and grants of £61, 6s. and £56, 12s. Valuation (1882) £9501, 13s. Pop. (1801) 1148, (1821) 1601, (1861) 1320, (1871) 1189, (1881) 1107.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 15, 9, 1864-63. See Dr C. T. Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle, with the Early History and Ancient Remains of Durisdeer* (Dumf. 1876).

Durn, a hill and a burn in Fordyce parish, N Banffshire. The hill culminates 2 miles SW of Portsoy, and, rising to an altitude of 651 feet above sea-level, is crowned with remains of an ancient camp, supposed to have been Danish; a quarry on its northern side yields a beautiful variety of quartz, exported to England for the use of the potteries. The burn, rising near Smithfield, at an altitude of 600 feet, runs 6 miles north-north-eastward to the sea at Portsoy.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 96, 1876.

Durness, a coast parish of NW Sutherland, containing Durine village, 2½ miles SSE of the northernmost point of Fair-air, 13 ESE of Cape Wrath, 20¼ WNW of Tongue *viâ* Heilem, Hope, and Tongue ferries, and 55½ NNW of Lairg, under which it has a post office (Durness), with money order and savings' bank departments. At it also are Durness hotel, Durine public school, the parish church, and (in Sangomore hamlet, 5 furlongs S by E) a Free church.

The parish, till 1724 forming one with Tongue and Eddrachillis as part of 'Lord Reay's country,' is bounded N by the North Sea, E by Tongue, SE by Farr, SW by Eddrachillis, and W by the Atlantic. From N to S its utmost length is 20½ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 17 miles; and its area is 147,323½ acres, of which 3726½ are water and 2541 foreshore, and which includes the three islands of CHOARIC, HOAN, and GORVELLAN, with a number of smaller islets. The western coast is very slightly indented, offering a rock-bound and lofty front to the Atlantic, and terminating on the N in the huge promontory of grim CAPE WRATH

(523 feet). Thence 5½ miles eastward the northern coast is solely or mainly broken by Kearvaig Bay, but onward thence to the eastern boundary it is deeply intersected by the Kyle of Durness and Loch Eriboll. Everywhere almost it exhibits some of the finest rock scenery in Scotland, the cliffs about Cape Wrath, FAIR-AIRD, and WHITEN HEAD rising sheer from the water to a height of 200 or 700 feet, and being fringed with 'stacks,' and tunnelled by caverns, of which the most celebrated are those of Whiten and Smoo. The river Dionard or Grudie, rising on the north-eastern slope of Meall Horn at 1760 feet of altitude, and in its upper course traversing Lochan Ulabhith (1½ × 1 furl.), An Dubh Loch (2¼ × 1 furl.), and Loch Dionard (5¼ × 1½ furl.; 1380 feet above sea-level), runs 14¼ miles northward to the Kyle of Durness, which, itself winding 5½ miles northward, with a varying width of 2½ and 6½ furlongs, is left nearly dry at low water, and itself expands into Durness or Baile na Cille Bay, 1½ mile long, and from 1½ to 2 miles broad. The Polla, issuing from Loch Dubh (1¾ × ½ furl.; 631 feet), and presently traversing Loch Staonsaid (5 × 1¼ furl.; 585 feet), runs 7¾ miles north-by-westward along Strath Beg to the head of Loch ERIBOLL, which, penetrating the land for 10½ miles southward and south-south-westward, varies in width between 5 furlongs and 2¼ miles over its upper portion, while its entrance is 3 miles broad, from Hoan island to Whiten Head. Lastly, the river HOPE, formed by three principal head-streams at an altitude of 94 feet, flows 6¼ miles along Strath More to fresh-water Loch Hope (5½ miles × 1 to 7 furl.; 12 feet), whence issuing it continues 1¾ mile northward to Loch Eriboll, at its south-eastern side. There are besides, a multitude of lesser streams and lakes, as Lochs BORLAX, CRASPUL, and Meadaidh (6 × 1½ furl.; 221 feet), which sends off a stream 2 miles north-north-eastward to the sea near Smoo House. The surface is everywhere mountainous, moorish mostly and rocky, with little green land except along the coast. The chief elevations from N to S, those marked with asterisks culminating on the borders of the parish, are Cnoc Ard an Tionail (603 feet), Cnoc nan Earbagan (800), Creagan na Speireig (746), *Creag Riabhach Bheag (1521), BEN HOPE (3040), Cnoc na Pogaille (1169), Cnoc a' Chraois (1143), and *BEN HEE (2864), to the E of the Hope; Beinn Heilem (585), Beinn Poll (756), Meall a' Bhaid Tharsuinn (902), Creag na Faoilinn (954), An Lean Carn (1705), and Feinnebheinn Mhor (1519), to the E of Loch Eriboll and the Polla; Beinn Ceanna-beinne (1257), Meall Meadhonach (1387), Meall nan-crath (1605), BENSPEVUE (2537), Cran Stackie (2630), Conamheall (1587), and *Carn Dearg (2613), to the E of the Kyle of Durness and the Dionard; and, between these and the Atlantic, Cnoc a' Ghuish (982), Meall Sgrìbhinn (1216), Cnoc na Ba Ruaidhe (726), *BEN-DEG-VORE (1528), Beinn an Amair (911), Glasven (1085), FOINAVEN (2980), *Creag Dionard (2554), and Meall Horn (2548). The rocks are chiefly gneiss, granitic gneiss, quartzite, and mica slate, with occasional veins of porphyry and felspar; but in some parts are variously conglomerate, red sandstone, and limestone, which last is extensively wrought not far from Cambusan-down on Loch Eriboll. Although there are several good patches of mixed gravel and moss, with here and there a piece of fairish loam, it may almost be said that Durness contains no land suitable for cultivation; but it is an excellent grazing district, the limestone that underlies the surface-soil proving a valuable stimulant to its pasture. The holdings some of them are very large, Eriboll, Keoldale, and BALNAKIEL extending to from 30,000 to 40,000 acres, whilst Melness, lying partly in Tongue, and partly in Durness, is supposed to exceed 70,000, being thus the largest farm, not merely in Sutherland, but probably also in the United Kingdom. The rent of these four vast holdings is £1307, £1237, £1385, and £1257; and on the first and last there are but 150 and 90 arable acres. The sheep are all of the Cheviot breed. The fresh- and salt-water fisheries of salmon, trout, char, sea-trout, herrings, cod, haddock, and ling are highly productive; but the lobster fisheries of Loch Eriboll have greatly fallen off within the last thirty years.

The chief antiquities are ten round 'duns,' and of these the most perfect is Dun Dornadilla in Strath More, which, 16 feet high, and 50 yards in circumference, consists of two concentric walls of slaty stones. At AULTNACAILLICH, not far from this famous 'dun,' was born the Gaelic poet, Robert Donn. Durness is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness; the living is worth £205. The parish church of 1619, occupying the site of a cell of Dornoch monastery, is now a ruin; the present church contains 300 sittings. Durine public school, with accommodation for 127 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 63, and a grant of £61, 11s. Valuation (1860) £3672, (1882) £6615, 15s. 2d.—all but £139 held by the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. (1801) 1203, (1831) 1153, (1861) 1109, (1871) 1049, (1881) 987, of whom 900 were Gaelic-speaking.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 114, 113, 108, 1880-82. See pp. 57-72 of Arch. Young's *Sutherland* (Edinb. 1880).

Durno, a village in Chapel of Garioch parish, Aberdeenshire, 2 miles N of Pitcaule station. It has a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank.

Duror, a hamlet and a *quoad sacra* parish in Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire. The hamlet stands on the right bank of Duror rivulet, and on the road from Oban to Fort William, within 1 mile of the shore of Loch Linnhe, and 5 miles WSW of Ballachulish. At it are a post office, an inn, a public school, the Established church (1826; 323 sittings), and St Adamnan's Episcopal church (1851; 100 sittings). Fairs are held here on the Saturdays before the last Wednesdays of May and October. A capital trout-stream, the rivulet Duror rises at an altitude of 1800 feet, and runs 6 miles west-north-westward and west-south-westward to the head of Cuil Bay. The *quoad sacra* parish is in the presbytery of Lorn and synod of Argyll; the stipend is £120, with manse and glebe. Pop. (1881) 492.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 53, 1877.

Durran. See OLRIG.

Durris, a Deeside village and parish of N Kincardineshire. The village, Kirkton of Durris, stands on the right bank of the Burn of Sheeoch, immediately above its confluence with the Dee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Crathes station, this being 3 miles E by N of Banchoory, and 14 WSW of Aberdeen, under which Durris has a post office. Fairs are held on the third Tuesday of January, February, March, and April, the second Tuesday of May, the Saturday before the second Wednesday of June, the Monday in July before Paldy fair, the last Wednesday of September, the third Tuesday of October, *c. s.*, and the third Tuesday of December.

The parish is bounded N by Banchoory-Ternan and the Aberdeenshire portion of Drumoak, E by Maryculter, SE by Fetteresso and Glenberrie, W by Strachan and Banchoory-Ternan. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 15,435 acres, of which 141 are water. The DEE winds 6 miles east-north-eastward along all the northern border; and its impetuous affluent, the Burn of Sheeoch, rising $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile beyond the south-western extremity of the parish, runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-north-eastward through the interior. In the NE the surface sinks along the Dee to 82 feet above sea-level, thence rising south-westward to 570 feet near Corsehill, 865 at Brunt Yairds, 975 at Strathgyle, 1245 at Cairn-mon-earn, 1054 at Craigbeg, 1232 at Mongour, 725 at Cairnshee, 829 at Mulloch Hill, 578 at the Ord, 1207 at Shillofad, and 1231 at Monluth Hill, the last two culminating on the borders of the parish. Gneiss, the predominant rock, often shows bare on the hill-sides, and forms, too, great detached blocks upon the cultivated lands. The soil of the low grounds is mostly a fertile loam, of the higher grounds either clayey or gravelly, the subsoil being generally cold damp clay; but great improvements have been effected in the way of drainage and reclamation within the last 40 years. Nearly four-fifteenth of the entire area are in tillage; rather more than another fifteenth is under wood; and the rest is

either pasture, moss, moor, or waste. Castle Hill, a knoll by the Dee, 5 furlongs NE of the village, is engirt by a ditch, and seems to have been a military post; in various parts are remains of cairns, tumuli, and stone circles, which form the subject of an article in *Proc. Soc. Ants. Scotl.* (vol. ii., new series, 1880). The eminent antiquary, Cosmo Innes (1798-1874), was a native. Excepting Corsehill farm, the whole parish is comprised in the Durris estate, which, held from the 13th century by a branch of the Frasers, went by marriage to the celebrated Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Peterborough (1658-1735). His daughter in 1706 married the second Duke of Gordon, and in 1824 the estate devolved upon the fourth Duke as heir of entail. In 1834 it was purchased by Anthony Mactier, late of Calcutta; and in 1871 it was sold once more, for £300,000, to James Young, Esq., F.R.S., of KELLY in Renfrewshire (b. 1811), who owns in Kincardineshire 16,659 acres, valued at £10,104. His seat, Durris House, stands $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of the village and $1\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Park station, and, built in the 17th century, was enlarged both by Mr Innes' father and by Mr Mactier; not far from it is Durris Tower, erected in 1825 to commemorate the winning of a lawsuit by the Duke of Gordon. Durris is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £197. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1822, and contains 550 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Dhualt and Woodlands, with respective accommodation for 100 and 130 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 79 and 92, and grants of £64, 9s. 6d. and £75, 15s. Valuation (1856) £6370, (1882) £9834, 0s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 605, (1831) 1035, (1861) 1109, (1871) 1021, (1881) 1014.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Durrisdeer. See DURISDEER.

Dusk. See DHUISK.

Duthich. See DUTHICH.

Duthil, a hamlet and a parish of NE Inverness-shire. The hamlet, standing 817 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Dulnan, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Carrbridge, $6\frac{1}{2}$ N by W of Boat-of-Garden Junction, and 7 WSW of Grantown.

The parish, containing also the village of CARRBRIDGE and the stations of AVIEMORE and BOAT-OF-GARDEN, comprises Duthil and Rothiemurchus, lying left and right of the Spey, and the former till 1870 belonging to Elginshire. It is bounded NE by Cromdale in Elginshire, E by Abernethy, SE by Crathie-Braemar in Aberdeenshire and by Alvie, SW by Alvie, and NW by Moy-Dalarossie and by Cawdor and Ardclach in Nairnshire; and has an utmost length of $22\frac{3}{4}$ miles from N to S, viz., from Carn Allt Laoigh to a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by E of Loch Eunach, with an utmost breadth from E to W of $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Allt na Beinne Moire, issuing from Lochan nan Cnapan, in the extreme S of Rothiemurchus, runs 10 miles northward through Loch Eunach and along Glen Eunach, to a confluence with the Luineag, coming $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward from Loch Morlich; and, as the Druie, their united waters flow $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile west-north-westward to the Spey, nearly opposite Aviemore station. The SPEY itself has here a north-eastward course of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles—first $2\frac{1}{2}$ along the Alvie border, next $2\frac{3}{4}$ across the interior (parting Duthil from Rothiemurchus), and lastly 7 along the boundary with Abernethy; its tributary, the DULNAN, winds $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward through the interior, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Cromdale border. The largest of twelve lakes in Duthil proper, with utmost length and breadth and altitude, are Lochs Mor ($3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4}$ furl., 800 feet) and Vad ($3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 752 feet), whilst ten in Rothiemurchus include Lochs Eunach ($10 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 1700 feet), An Eilein ($7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 840 feet), Morlich (8×5 furl., 1046 feet), and Phituilais ($5 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ furl., 674 feet), the two last lying mainly in Abernethy. Immediately along the Spey the surface sinks little below, and little exceeds, 700 feet above the sea; and from NE to SW, between the Spey and the Dulnan, the chief elevations, belonging to the Monadhliath range, are Creag an Fhithich (1325 feet), Docharn Craig (1244),

Carn Lethendy (1415), Beinn Ghuilbich (1895), Carn Avie (1907), Garbh-mheall Mor (1880), Carn Sleamhuinn (2217), *Carn Dearg Mor (2337), and *CRAIGELLACHIE (1500), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. Beyond the Dulan, again, rise Tullochgriban High (1040 feet), *Carn Allt Laoigh (1872), Creag na h-Iolaire (1750), *Carn Glas (2162), Carn Dubh (1409), Inverlaiduan Hill (1511), *Carn na Larach (1957), Carn Aluinn (1797), *Carn Phris Mhoir (2021), and *Sgum an Mor (2037). And lastly from N to S in Rothiemurchus the principal summits, part of the Cairngorm group, are Cadha Mor (2313), Carn Elrick (2433), *Castle Hill (2366), Inehriach (2766), *Creag na Leacainn (3448), *BRAERIACH (4248), and *Sgoran Dubh (3658). The rocks are chiefly granitic; and the arable soil along the Spey and the Dulan is mostly alluvial on a deep clay bottom, that of the higher lands being thin and gravelly, with a considerable admixture of stones. The cultivated area, however, bears but a small proportion to moorland and deer forest, with miles upon miles of pinewood, natural or planted; and game has a far higher value than crops or farm-stock, Rothiemurchus Forest alone letting for £2300 in 1881. The Indian commander, Gen. Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., was born in this parish in 1804. Mansions are the DOUNE and Aviemore House; and the chief proprietors are the Earl of Seafield, Sir John P. Grant, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. In the presbytery of Abernethy and synod of Moray, the civil parish is divided into the *quoad sacra* parishes of Duthil and Rothiemurchus, the stipend and communion elements allowance of the former amounting to £336, 17s. 6d. Duthil church (1826; 850 sittings), at the hamlet, adjoins the splendid Seafield Mausoleum erected in 1837; and Rothiemurchus church stands on the Spey's right bank, 2½ miles SSW of Aviemore station. There are also a Free church at Carrbridge, and the three public schools of Deshar, Duthil, and Rothiemurchus, the first two built in 1876 at a united cost of £2071. With respective accommodation for 120, 120, and 129 children, these had (1880) an average attendance of 68, 52, and 55, and grants of £71, 11s., £55, 13s., and £56, 3s. Valuation (1843) £3329, 13s. 9d.; (1881) £9753, 17s. 2d., of which the Earl of Seafield owned £5963, 14s. Pop. (1801) 1578, (1831) 1895, (1861) 1928, (1871) 1872, (1881) 1664, of whom 1371 belonged to Duthil *q. s.* parish, and 293 to that of Rothiemurchus.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 74, 64, 1877-74.

Dwarfie Stone, a remarkable block of sandstone in Hoy island, Orkney, 2 miles SE of the summit of Wart Hill. It is 18 feet long, 14 broad, and from 2 to 6 high; and has been hollowed out into three chambers. Whether a Troll's abode, according to the island folklore, or a Christian hermitage, according to the antiquaries, it is woven, in Scott's *Pirate*, into the story of 'Norna of the Pitful Head.'

Dyce, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village lies near the Don's right bank, 4½ furlongs NNE of Dyce Junction on the Great North of Scotland, this being 6½ miles NW of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and railway telegraph departments.

Bounded N by Fintray, NE by New Machar, E by Old Machar, S by Newhills, and W by Kinnellar, the parish has an utmost length from E to W of 4½ miles, an utmost breadth from N to S of 3¼ miles, and an area of 5285½ acres, of which 48½ are water. The Don, winding 6½ miles east-south-eastward, roughly traces all the Fintray, New Machar, and Old Machar border, descending in this course from 146 to 104 feet above sea-level; and from its broad level haugh the surface rises to 241 feet near Farburn and 322 on wooded Tyrebagger Hill. Gneiss occurs along the valley of the Don; but the principal rock is granite, which, suited alike for building and for paving, has long been worked for exportation to London. The soil of the low grounds is a fertile alluvium; but, on Tyrebagger, is so thin and moorish as to be unfit for either tillage or pasture. Fully one-half of the entire area is in tillage, extensive reclamations having been

carried out within the last thirty years; and plantations of larch and Scotch firs may cover about one-fourth more. Antiquities are several tumuli on small eminences; an ancient Caledonian stone circle, comprising ten rough granite stones, from 5 to 10 feet high, and 8 feet distant one from another, on a gentle acclivity at the SE side of Tyrebagger; a large block of granite, called the Gouk Stone, said to commemorate the death of some ancient leader, on the NE of Caskieben; and a large, oblong, curiously-sculptured stone, in the enclosure-wall of the churchyard. PITMEDDEN and CASKIEEN are the chief mansions; and the property is divided among 13, 4 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 5 of from £20 to £50. Dyce is in the presbytery and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £200. The old parish church, of pre-Reformation date, standing inconveniently in the NE, on a rocky promontory washed by a bend of the Don, a handsome new one has been built, a mile nearer the station, in the course of the last ten years, at a considerable cost. There is also a Free church; and a public and an infant and female public school, with respective accommodation for 103 and 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 96 and 70, and grants of £80, 12s. and £61, 2s. Valuation (1881) £5717, 4s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 347, (1831) 620, (1851) 470, (1861) 585, (1871) 945, (1881) 1162.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 77, 1873.

Dye Water, a stream of Strachan parish, Kincardineshire, rising, at an altitude of 2000 feet, on the south-eastern slope of Mount Battock (2558 feet), near the meeting-point of Kincardine, Forfar, and Aberdeen shires. Thence it winds 7½ miles eastward and 7¼ miles north-by-eastward, till, after a total descent of 1740 feet, it falls into the Feugh, ½ mile WSW of Strachan church. Traversing a rocky Highland glen (Glen Dye), it is subject to sudden and violent freshets, and abounds in trout of about ¼ lb. each.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Dye Water, a stream of Longformacus and Cranshaws parishes, in the Lammermuir district of Berwickshire. It rises, at an altitude of 1600 feet, on the Haddingtonshire border, 2½ miles E by S of Lanner Law, and thence winds 13¾ miles eastward, till, after a total descent of 1000 feet, it falls into the Whitadder, ¾ mile WSW of Ellem inn. A little above Longformacus village it receives Watch Water, running 6 miles east-by-northward through or along the eastern border of the southern section of Cranshaws; passes, higher up, the curious old shooting-box of BYRECLEUCH; and everywhere, but especially in its upper reaches, abounds in excellent trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Dye Water. See WEST WATER.

Dyke, a village of NW Elginshire, and a parish partly also in Nairnshire. The village stands on the left bank of the Muckle Burn, 1 mile NE of Brodie station on the Highland railway, this being 6 miles E of Nairn and 3½ W by S of the post-town, Forbes. On a rising-ground at the N end of the village is the new school, built in 1877 at a cost of over £1500, Elizabethan in style, with belfry and clock-tower.

The parish, containing also the villages of Kintessack and Broom of Moy, comprises the ancient parishes of Dyke and Moy, united to each other in 1618. It is bounded NW and N by the Moray Firth, E by Kinloss and Forbes, SE by Edinkillie, SW by Ardcloch, and W by Auldearn. Rudely resembling a triangle in outline, with southward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of 9½ miles, an utmost breadth from E to W of 4½ miles, and an area of 15,464 acres, inclusive of 1496½ acres of foreshore and 257½ of water, but exclusive of 29 acres, to the E of the Findhorn, belonging to Nairnshire (detached). Roughly tracing all the eastern boundary, the FINDHORN flows 6½ miles north-north-eastward to its mouth in the Moray Firth, just above which it is joined by the MUCKLE BURN, winding 10½ miles north-eastward along the Auldearn border and through the interior. Buckie Loch (5½ × 1¼ furl.) lies close to the coast-line, which, 6½ miles long, is everywhere low, backed

by the CULBIN Sandhills (99 feet). Inland the surface is mostly low and level, near Loanhead attaining its highest point (134 feet) to the N of the railway, but rising S thereof to 105 feet at Feddan, 184 near Logiebuchany, and 500 at the southern extremity of the parish, near Craigmoyer. Crystalline rocks prevail from Sluie to the head of the parish; and Devonian, with some belonging to later formations, in all other parts. The soil throughout the level central district is highly fertile; and elsewhere is of various character. Less than a fifth of the entire area is in tillage, about one-thirteenth is pasture, and the remainder is either waste or woodlands. The latter cover a very large extent, and include some of the finest trees in Scotland. Among those of Brodie, planted between 1650 and 1680, are three ash-trees (the largest 76 feet high, and girthing 21 at 1 foot from the ground), four oaks (do. 71, 16), five beeches (do. 81, 18), a sycamore (69, 12½), and a Spanish chestnut (41, 15); among those of Darnaway, two ash-trees (the largest, 50 and 24½), five oaks (do. 65, 27½), and a beech (65, 16½)—these measurements being taken from tables in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1879-81. Hardmuir, a little WSW of Brodie station, is celebrated as the 'blasted heath,' now planted, whereon Macbeth met the weird sisters of Forres. Mansions, all noticed separately, are Darnaway Castle, Brodie House, Dalvey, Moy, and Kincorth; and the parish is divided among 11 proprietors, 5 holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 1 of between £100 and £500, 2 of from £50 to £100, and 3 of from £20 to £50. Dyke and Moy is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the living is worth £400. The parish church, built in 1781, contains 850 sittings. There is also a Free church; and Dyke and Kintessack public schools, with respective accommodation for 220 and 57 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 114 and 36, and grants of £100, 3s. and £31, 6s. Valuation (1881) £9059, of which £45 belonged to the Nairnshire section. Pop. (1801) 1492, (1831) 1451, (1861) 1247, (1871) 1238, (1881) 1236.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 94, 1876-78.

Dykehead, a village in Shotts parish, NE Lanarkshire, ½ mile W of Shotts station. It stands amid a bleak moorish country, but derives prosperity from extensive neighbouring mineral works.

Dykehead, a village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, 1¼ mile E of Baillieston.

Dykehead, a village in Cortachy parish, NW Forfarshire, near the right bank of the river South Esk, 6 miles N of Kirriemuir.

Dykehead. See DULLATUR.

Dyrock, a burn in Kirkmichael parish, Ayrshire. It issues from Shankston Loch, on the boundary with Straiton; runs about 4 miles westward and west-south-westward past Kirkmichael village; and falls into Girvan Water about a mile NNE of Crosshill.

Dysart. See MARYTON.

Dysart, a coast town and parish of Fife. A royal and parliamentary burgh, the town is built on the slope of a hill, above the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, 10½ miles NNE of Leith by water, whilst its station on the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British is 2¼ miles NE of Kirkcaldy, 8 NE of Burntisland, 17½ NNE of Edinburgh, 2¾ S by E of Thornton Junction, and 16¼ SSW of Cupar. Its parliamentary boundary includes the three villages of Gallatown (¾ mile NNW), Sinclairtown (¾ mile WNW), and Pathhead (1 mile WSW), which otherwise rather form a north-north-eastward extension of KIRKCALDY, and indeed were incorporated (1876) in the municipal burgh of that 'lang toun'; so that here we need trouble ourselves with little more than the royal burgh, or Dysart proper. This is a place of hoar antiquity, its history beginning with the half mythical St Serf, who is said to have held his famous discussion with Satan in a cave in Lord Rosslyn's grounds above the Old Church, and whose cell, the said cave (*Lat. desertum*, 'a solitude'), is supposed to have given the town its name. A standing stone, a mile to the N, marks, says tradition, the spot where a battle was fought with invading Danes in

874; in 1470 the neighbouring castle of RAVENSCRAIG was granted by James III. to William, third Earl of Orkney, ancestor of the St Clairs of Rosslyn. Under them Dysart was a burgh of barony, till early in the 16th century it was raised to a royal burgh by James V., who further exempted it from customs' vassalage to Inverkeithing. So long ago as 1450 its 'canty carles' made and shipped salt to home and foreign ports; and other thriving industries of this 'Little Holland' were fishing, malting, brewing, and coal-mining,—thriving, at least, till the Union, which dealt a great blow to Dysart, as to all other ports of Fife. Modern Dysart is just old Dysart at second-hand. The arrangement of the streets—three narrow ducts, uncertain lanes, a few scattered houses landward, and a central square—is much the same; and many of the old houses still live decrepitably within the burgh bounds. On some are the booth-keepers' piazza marks; on others half-effaced pious legends and dates; elsewhere Flemish architecture, outside stairs, roofs banked with grey stone, and such-like wrinkles of antiquity imprinted haggardly on the town. One largish block of such houses, dating from 1660, was demolished in 1876, to widen the Coalgate; and some of these contained deep hiding-places for smuggled goods, the contraband trade having arisen as legitimate commerce declined. The town-hall, standing in the middle of the town, was built in 1617, and serving Cromwell's troopers as both a barrack and a magazine, was almost destroyed by an accidental explosion. It lay in ruins for several years, and now is a plain, strong, rubble-work structure, with a tower and spire, a council room, and a disused lock-up. By Cromwell, too, the 'Fort,' a high rock, nearly in the middle of the harbour, is said to have been fortified, though it shows no traces of fortification works. A fragment of an ancient structure, long used as a smithy, bears the name of St Dennis' Chapel, and by some is held to have been the church of a priory of Black Friars, by others to have been served by a single priest. A little to the E of it stand the nave and saddle-roofed tower of the ruinous kirk of St Serf, Second Pointed in style, and therefore a good deal earlier than the date 1570 on one of its mullionless windows. The present parish church, erected in 1802 at a cost of £1900, is a very plain building, containing 1600 sittings. A cruciform Gothic Free church, rebuilt in 1873-74, is a solid-looking edifice, with a bulky broached spire; and the U.P. church, also Gothic in style, and also with a spire, is seated for 600, and was rebuilt in 1867 at a cost of over £2500. Two public schools, North and South Dysart, with respective accommodation for 246 and 291 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 215 and 175, and grants of £191, 1s. 6d. and £147, 14s. 6d. The town has, besides, a post office under Kirkcaldy, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a branch of the Bank of Scotland, gas-works (1843), a subscription reading room and library, and fairs on 6 May, the third Tuesday of June, the fourth Wednesday of August, and 8 November. Nail-making, which towards the close of last century employed 100 smiths and turned out yearly twelve millions of nails of £2000 value, had all but become extinct by 1836; but flax-spinning and the weaving of linen and woollen fabrics, which last, introduced in 1715, produced half a century since some 31,000,000 yards of cloth a year, worth fully £150,000, are still carried on in three establishments, though to a smaller extent. The harbour, comprising an outer basin and an inner wet-dock (once a quarry) with 18 feet of water and berthage for 17 or 18 vessels, is ample enough for all the scant commerce Dysart still retains, and has a patent slip capable of taking up a ship of 400 tons burden. Governed by a provost, a first and second baillie, a treasurer, a chamberlain, and 5 councillors, Dysart unites with Kirkcaldy,



Seal of Dysart.

EACHAIG

Kinghorn, and Burntisland in returning a member to parliament. Its parliamentary constituency numbered 1771, and its municipal 399, in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the parliamentary burgh was £35,156, 10s. 9d., whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £1152, 3s. 3½d. Pop. of royal burgh (1831) 1801, (1851) 1610, (1861) 1755, (1871) 1812, (1881) 2623; of parliamentary burgh (1851) 8041, (1861) 8066, (1871) 8919, (1881) 10,874. Houses in latter (1881) 2440 inhabited, 166 vacant, 15 building.

The parish of Dysart, containing also Gallatown, Sinclairtown, and Pathhead, with most of Boreland village, is bounded N by Kinglassie, NE by Markinch, E by Wemyss, SE by the Firth of Forth, and W by Kirkcaldy, Abbotshall, Auchterderran, and Kinglassie. Its utmost length, from NNW to SSE, is 4 miles; its width, from E to W, varies between 1¾ and 2¾ miles; and its area is 4197 acres. Lochty Burn flows 2½ miles east-by-southward along all the northern boundary, on its way to the sluggish ORE, which itself winds 3 miles east-by-northward across the northern interior and along the Markinch border. The bold and rocky coast-line, 2¾ miles long, rises steeply to 178 feet at the north-eastern extremity of the town; inland, the surface undulates gently, attaining 226 feet near Gallatown, 300 near Carberry, 271 near Bogleys, 218 near Middle Balbeiggay, and 227 near Wester Strathore, whilst dipping slightly towards the above-named streams. The rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous formation, include excellent sandstone, claystone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, all of which have been largely worked. As a coal district Dysart has long been famous. Four centuries have passed since first the coal was worked in shallow mines, the excavations increasing to their present gigantic extent. The coal has been often on fire; and in the burgh records for 1578 we read that 'ane evil air enterit the main heuch, the door being then at the west entrie of the town.' This evil air set the mine on fire. Again and again combustion took place—in 1622, 1741, and 1790—fissuring and scorching the earth, causing Regent Buchanan of St Andrews to write Latin hexameters on its startling effects upon the scenery, and giving commemorative names to streets and lanes in the vicinity. The soil is generally good, and the entire area is in tillage, with the exception of a

EAGLESHAM

few acres of pasture and some 400 under wood. An antiquity, other than Ravenscraig Castle and the standing stone, was a so-called Roman camp at Carberry, which, however, has long since wholly disappeared; the Red Rocks, too, to the E of the town, are associated by legend with the burning of certain witches. Three natives of Dysart were Robert Beatson of Vicarsgrange, LL.D. (1741-1818), an author; David Pitcairn, M.D. (1749-1809), an eminent physician; and William Wallace (1768-1843), a mathematician. The title Earl of Dysart, conferred in 1643 on William Murray, son of the Rev. William Murray, minister of Dysart and preceptor to Charles I., passed to his elder daughter, who married first Sir Lionel Tollemache of Helmingham Hall, in Suffolk, and secondly the celebrated Duke of Lauderdale; it now is held by her eighth descendant by her first marriage, William John Manners Tollemache, who, born in 1859, succeeded as eighth Earl in 1878, and has his seats at Ham House in Surrey and Buckminster Park in Leicestershire. Dysart House, a little W of the town, is a plain but commodious mansion, with beautiful gardens, commanding a splendid view across the Firth; and is the Scottish seat of Francis Robert St Clair Erskine, fourth Earl of Rosslyn since 1801 (b. 1833; suc. 1866), who owns 3221 acres in Fife, valued at £9673 per annum, including £1224 for minerals. (See ROSLYN.) Six other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 17 of between £100 and £500, 17 of from £50 to £100, and 92 of from £20 to £50. Dysart is in the presbytery of Kirkcaldy and synod of Fife; and the charge is collegiate; the first minister's stipend being £373 with manse and glebe worth £71, 10s., and the second's £317, 8s. 6d., whilst ecclesiastically the parish is divided into Dysart proper and Pathhead. The four public schools of Gallatown, Pathhead, Sinclairtown, and Boreland, with respective accommodation for 205, 375, 300, and 87 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 240, 361, 379, and 46, and grants of £197, 11s., £315, 8s. 6d., £331, 12s. 6d., and £25, 13s. 11d. Valuation (1865) £15,489, 8s. 2d., (1882) £42,707, 9s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 5385, (1831) 7104, (1861) 8842, (1871) 9682, (1881) 11,627.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 40, 1867. See *Notices from the Local Records of Dysart* (Glasg., Maitland Club, 1853), and W. Muir's *Gleanings from the Records of Dysart*, 1545-1796 (Edinb. 1862).

E

EACHAIG, a small river in the Kilmun portion of the united parish of Dunoon and Kilmun, Argyllshire. Issuing from the foot of Loch Eck, it winds 5½ miles south-south-eastward along Strath Eachaig to the head of Holy Loch, on its right side receiving the Massan near Benmore House and the Little Eachaig very near its mouth, a little higher up being spanned by an iron bridge of 1878 on the Inverary route. It is a very good salmon and trout stream, let to a Glasgow Angling Club.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1875.

Eagerness or Eggersness ('Edgar's ness'), a headland of Sorbie parish, E Wigtownshire, flanking the N side of Garliestown Bay, 6¾ miles SE by S of Wigtown. Projecting ¾ mile from the mainland, and contracting from a width of 7½ furlongs to a point, it rises to a height of 100 feet, and presents a rocky though not precipitous face to the sea. On its eastern side stood Eggersness Castle, whose scanty ruin is so overgrown with brushwood and rank vegetation as to be hardly discernible. Its date and history are alike unknown.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Eagle. See EDZELL.

Eaglescarnie, an estate, with a mansion, in Bolton parish, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of Gifford or Coalstown Water, 4½ miles S by E of Haddington. Its owner, Alexander Charles Stuart, Esq. (b. 1814; suc. 456

1855), holds 465 acres in the shire, valued at £627 per annum.

Eaglesfield, a village in Middlebie parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right side of Kirtle Water, 7 furlongs NNE of Kirtlebridge station on the Caledonian, and 2¾ miles E of Ecclefechan, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Here is also a General Assembly's school.

Eaglesham, a village and a parish of SE Renfrewshire. The village, standing 500 feet above sea-level, is 4 miles S of Busby, 8½ S of Glasgow, 11 SE of Paisley, and 3¼ S by E of Clarkston station on the East Kilbride branch of the Caledonian, with which it communicates by omnibus. Successor to an older village that during the reign of Charles II. was important enough to acquire by act of parliament a weekly market, it was founded by the twelfth Earl of Eglinton in 1796, and, had its founder's plan been carried out, would have ranked second to scarce a small town in Scotland. Even as it is, it presents a remarkably regular and pleasant aspect, with its double row of neat two-story houses, facing each other at the distance of 100 yards at the upper and 250 at the lower end; whilst midway between them flows a rivulet, whose gently-sloping banks are partly greensward, partly adorned with trees. The parish church (1790; 550 sittings) is a plain structure with a chaste steeple; and other places of worship are a

U.P. church (350 sittings), a Free church (320 sittings), and St Bridget's Roman Catholic church (1858; 350 sittings). Eaglesham has besides a post office under Glasgow, a branch of the Clydesdale Bank, 2 hotels, gas-works, and a flower show on the third Thursday of August *o.s.* Handloom weaving, once the staple industry, is all but extinct; and a cotton-mill, some years ago destroyed by fire, has never been rebuilt. Hence the rapid decrease in the number of the inhabitants. Now, however, the bracing and healthy air is proving a strong attraction to many Glasgow families, and in summer there is a large influx of visitors. A public and a girls' industrial school, with respective accommodation for 166 and 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 125 and 52, and grants of £109, 7s. 10d. and £39, 2s. Pop. (1861) 1769, (1871) 1237, (1881) 885.

The parish is bounded NW by Mearns, NE by Cathcart and East Kilbride in Lanarkshire, E and SE by East Kilbride, S by Loudoun in Ayrshire, and SW by Fenwick, likewise in Ayrshire. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is 6½ miles; its utmost breadth, from NE to SW, is 5½ miles; and its area is 16,003½ acres, of which 337½ are water. White CART Water, gathering its head-streams from the eastern moors, winds 5½ miles north-westward along all the north-eastern border; and EARN Water flows to it north-eastward along the boundary with Mearns; whilst through the interior run Ardoch and Boreland Burns, with others of its tributaries. In the S, however, rise several affluents and sub-affluents of the river Irvine. To the SW lie BIXEND Loch (5 × 2 furl.), DUNWAN Dam (7½ × 3), and Loch GOIN or Blackwater Dam (7 × 3); nearer the village are High Dam (1½ × 1½), Mid Dam (1 × ½), and Picketlaw Reservoir (2 × 1½). In the furthest N the surface sinks along the Cart to 380 feet above sea-level, thence rising to 832 at Moor-Yett plantation, 1084 at BALAGICH Hill, 1035 at Blackwood Hill, 987 at Melowther Hill, and 1230 near the south-eastern border. The rocks, with slight exception, are alternations of greenstone, claystone, and greywacke—part of the great trap mass that predominates so extensively in the hills of Renfrewshire. The soil, though reposing almost everywhere on trap, varies greatly in quality, some parts being specially rich, and others being represented by barren moors or deep bogs. The pasture is generally excellent. About five-twelfths of the entire area are under cultivation, three-fourteenths are meadow or natural pasture, 178½ acres are under wood, and all the rest is either moss or moor. The moors, especially about Loch Goin, figure often in the history of the Covenant, two of whose martyrs rest in the parish kirkyard. North Moorhouse farm, near Earn Water, 3 miles to the W of the village, was the birthplace of Robert Pollok (1799-1827), the gifted author of the *Course of Time*; and in that epic one lights again and again on sketches of the 'hills and streams and melancholy deserts' round his home, that home overshadowed by four goodly trees—

'Three ash and one of elm. Tall trees they were,
And old; and had been old a century
Before my day.'

The barony of Eaglesham formed part of the grant made by David I. (1124-53) to Walter, the founder of the house of Stewart, by whom it was transferred to Robert de Montgomery; and it was long the Montgomeries' chief possession, Sir John, who wedded the heiress of EGLINTON, here building the castle of POLNOON towards the close of the 14th century. Eaglesham House, late Polnoon Lodge, to the NE of the village, is the seat of Allan Gilmore, Esq. (b. 1820; suc. 1849), who owns 16,516 acres in the shire, valued at £12,106 per annum. With the exception of 10 acres, he is sole proprietor. Eaglesham is in the presbytery of Glasgow and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £369. Valuation (1860) £11,350, (1882) £14,731, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1176, (1831) 2372, (1851) 2524, (1861) 2328, (1871) 1714, (1881) 1382.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Eagleshay or Egilshay, a low-lying island of Rousay parish, Orkney, separated from the E side of Rousay

island by Howa Sound, and lying 11 miles N of Kirkwall. It measures 3 miles in length from N to S, by 1½ mile in breadth, and includes a small bay of shell sand, a large tract of benty sand, burrowed by hundreds of rabbits, and a small fresh-water lake. The rocks belong to the Lower Old Red sandstone, and the soil is good, but poorly cultivated. Dr Baikie of Tankerness is the proprietor. Eagleshay is notable as the place where St Magnus was murdered by his cousin Hakon about the year 1110; and at its western extremity, on the scene, it is said, of his murder, are the remains of a small ancient church of St Magnus, with a round tower at its W end, and a vaulted choir at the E. There is a public school under Rousay school-board. Pop. (1831) 228, (1851) 192, (1861) 205, (1871) 163, (1881) 158.

Eagleshay or Egilshay, an island of Northmaven parish, Shetland, in Islesburgh cove, on the E of St Magnus Bay. It measures about 1½ mile both in length and in breadth, is excellent grazing-ground, and teems with rabbits.

Eagton or Eglin Lane, a troutful stream in the SE of Straiton parish, Ayrshire. Issuing from Loch Enoch (1650 feet), at the boundary with Kirkcudbrightshire, it runs 6½ miles north-north-eastward to the head of Loch Doon (680 feet), and receives by the way the effluents of Lochs Macaterick and Riecaur.

Ealan. See ELLAN.

Eanaig or Einig, a stream in Kincardine parish, Ross-shire, formed by the confluence of Rappach Water and Abhuinn Dubhach, and running 4 miles east-north-eastward to the Oyke, at a point ½ mile SE of Oyke-bridge. It is a good trouting stream, also frequented by grilse.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Earbusaig. See LOCHALSH.

Earl Cairney, a dilapidated cairn in Dalmeny parish, Linlithgowshire, on the top of a high sea-bank, 1 mile W of Barnboulge Castle. It was originally 500 feet in circumference, and 24 feet high.

Earl's Burn, a rivulet in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, rising at an altitude of 1300 feet, just within the confines of Gargunnoch parish. Thence it runs 6½ miles south-south-eastward among the Lennox Hills, till, after a total descent of 550 feet, it falls into Carron Water at the SW base of Dundaff Hill (1157 feet), 5½ miles W by N of Denny. A reservoir, feeding the mills of Denny, was formed near its source, about 1834, by means of an embankment 22 feet high, at a cost of close upon £2000; covers an area of nearly 60 acres; and, in October 1839, after a heavy rain, burst the embankment, rushed down in impetuous torrent, and did great damage to property along all the course of the Carron.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 31, 1869-67.

Earl's Cross. See DORNOCH.

Earlsferry, a decayed coast village possessing the status of a royal burgh, in Kilconquhar parish, Fife, immediately W of Elie. It is traditionally said to have been constituted a burgh by Malcolm Ceannmor at the request of Macduff, Earl of Fife, who, in his flight from the vengeance of Macbeth, was concealed in a cave at Kineraig Point, and thence was ferried over the firth to Dunbar by fishermen of the place. The legend on the face of it is false; but, whatever its date, the original charter having been accidentally destroyed by fire in Edinburgh, James VI. granted a new one in 1589, which speaks of Earlsferry as 'of old, past memory of man, erected into a free burgh.' Then and afterwards it seems to have been a place of considerable trade, with two weekly markets and two annual fairs, the privilege of levying



Seal of Earlsferry.

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dues and customs, and the right of returning a member to Parliament. These are all things of the past; but Earlsferry still is governed by a chief magistrate, a bailie, a treasurer, and six councillors, and has its new town-hall (1872), a branch of the National Bank, a local savings' bank, a gas company, and a public school. The annual value of real property was £924, 11s. in 1882, when the municipal constituency numbered 45, whilst the corporation revenue for 1881 was £86. Pop. (1841) 496, (1861) 395, (1871) 406, (1881) 286. See ELIE.

Earlshall, an ancient mansion in Leuchars parish, Fife, 7 furlongs ESE of Leuchars village. Said to have been named from a former estate of the Earls of Fife, it was built in years from 1546 till 1620, and was for generations the seat of the family of Bruce. It mainly consists of a square tower, and it contains a great hall, 50 feet long and 18 wide, with a fine arched roof, on which are emblazoned the arms of the Bruces and of numerous great houses with which they were allied by marriage. It continued to be inhabited down into the present century, and it stands in a small park, planted with venerable trees.

Earl's Hill, one of the Lennox Hills in the W of St Ninians parish, Stirlingshire, 6 miles SW of Stirling. It rises to an altitude of 1443 feet above sea-level, and adjoins other summits of not much inferior height.

Earlsmill, a station in Keith parish, Banffshire, on the Keith, Dufftown, and Craigellachie section of the Great North of Scotland railway, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile SSW of Keith station.

Earl's Seat, a hill at the meeting-point of Killearn, Campsie, and Strathblane parishes, Stirlingshire. The highest of the Lennox range, it culminates, 3 miles N by E of Strathblane village, at an altitude of 1894 feet above sea-level. Southward it projects an offshoot called the Little Earl; on E and W it is flanked by two hills of 1345 and 1781 feet in height; and it sends off from its southern slopes Finglen and Ballagan Burns.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Earlston, a small town and a parish of Lauderdale, SW Berwickshire. The town stands, 345 feet above sea-level, near the left bank of Leader Water, at the western confines of the parish, by road being 4 miles NNE of Melrose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Lauder, and 31 SE of Edinburgh; whilst its station on the Berwickshire section of the North British is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of St Boswells Junction, and $17\frac{1}{2}$ WSW of Dunse. Its ancient church, in connection with which the town in all probability arose and grew into any importance, was granted about the middle of the 12th century by Walter de Lindsay to the monks of Kelso, and by them was transferred in 1171, in exchange for Gordon, to their brethren of Coldingham, who continued to watch over it and the spiritual interests at stake in the district on to the time of the Reformation. Situated, as it is, not far from Dryburgh and Melrose Abbeys, it appears to have been in early times a place of some importance—ecclesiastical probably, to judge from the reported occasional visits of David I. of pious memory. From the family of Lindsay the manor passed into the hands of the Earls of Dunbar, and hence the older name of *Ercildoune* came to be changed to *Earlstown* or *Earlston*. Under its present superior, the Earl of Haddington, the town is governed by a baron bailie; and courts are still held in it, consisting of two 'bourlawmen,' a survival this of the ancient border 'Birley Courts.' Its chief historical interest, however, centres in the memorials and traditions which connect it with Thomas the Rhymer, a stone embedded in the wall of the parish church bearing inscription, 'Auld Rhymer's race lies in this place.' 'Thomas Rimor de Ercildun' appears as witness to a charter of Petrus de Haga to Dryburgh Abbey, which charter Mr John Russell, in his *Haigs of Bemersyde* (1881), assigns to somewhere between 1260 and 1270; and a fragment of the 'Rhymer's Tower' still stands between the town and Leader Water. He seems to have been dead by 1299; and a MS. of the early part of the 14th century, supposed by Prof. Veitch to be earlier than

1320, contains what was said to be one of his predictions, many of which are scattered through this work under ALE, BASS, COWDENKNOWES, CRIFFEL, etc. He has been styled the 'Father of Scottish poetry,' and his claim to the title would rest on secure foundation, if only one could positively ascribe to him the authorship of *Sir Tristrem*, and of the three-fytte *Prophecy*, best known in its ballad versions. These tell how, as he lay on Huntly Bank, the Fairy Queen rode by on a milk-white palfrey, and how, having kissed her under the Eildon tree, he was taken by her to Elfland, where through the bite of an apple he gained a perilous guerdon, the tongue that could never lie. Seven years he tarried in Elfland, and then was permitted to revisit earth only on the condition that he should, when summoned, return to his mistress the queen. And so, as he sat one evening carousing in his tower with some boon companions, a messenger rushed in, in breathless haste, to beg him to come forth and break the spell of a portent which troubled the village. Straightway the Rhymer obeyed the summons, and hurrying out saw a hart and a hind from the neighbouring forest pacing slow and stately up and down the street. The animals at sight of him quietly made off for the forest; and, with a last farewell to Ercildoune, True Thomas followed them, thenceforth to 'dree his weird' in Fairyland. Nor, though the voice of tradition predicts his return to earth, has he ever again been seen in the haunts of living men. (See EILDON HILLS.) His spirit, however, appears to have lingered in the tower he left, for his mantle was reputed to have descended on the shoulders of 'one Murray, a kind of herbalist, who, by dint of some knowledge of simples, the possession of a musical clock, an electrical machine, and a stuffed alligator, added to a supposed communication with Thomas, lived for many years in very good credit as a wizard.' So Sir Walter in his *Scottish Minstrelsy*; but Mr Robert Chambers, in *Popular Rhymes of Scotland*, shows that this hearsay account refers to Mr Patrick Murray, an enlightened and respectable medical practitioner, of good family connections, talents, and education, who, in 1747, possessed, with other property, the Rhymer's Tower, and there pursued various studies of a philosophical kind, not very common in Scotland during the 18th century.

The town extends eastward at right angles to Leader Water, and consists of plain business premises and dwelling-houses, many of the latter only one story high. It is lighted with gas, well drained, supplied with good water, and beautifully situated in a pleasant valley engirt by hills of moderate elevation. The inhabitants are dependent partly on agriculture, partly on dyeing and on the manufacture of woollen and other textures, such as tweeds, shirtings, and 'Earlston ginghams.' The town has a post office under Melrose, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch (1862) of the Commercial Bank, 8 insurance agencies, 2 hotels, a spacious corn exchange, a reading-room and library (1856), horticultural and friendly societies, billiard and curling clubs, and a volunteer corps. A weekly grain market on Monday was instituted at the opening of the Berwickshire railway in 1863, a fortnightly stock sale in 1864; and cattle and horse fairs are held on 29 June and the third Thursday of October, besides hiring fairs on the last Monday of February, the first Monday of April, and the Monday before the third Thursday of October. The parish church of 1756, as renewed and enlarged in 1834, contains 600 sittings. There are also two U.P. churches—the East (400 sittings) and the West (330 sittings). Pop. (1861) 980, (1871) 1168, (1881) 1010.

The parish, containing also the hamlet of REDPATH, is bounded N by Legerwood and Gordon, E by Hume and Nenthorn, S by Smailholm in Roxburghshire and by Merton, and W by Melrose in Roxburghshire. Its length, from E to W, varies between $1\frac{3}{4}$ and 7 miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 10,009 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 41 are water. LEADER

Water winds $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward, for the first 5 furlongs cutting off a small north-western wing of Earlston, but elsewhere tracing its boundary with Melrose; and EDEN Water runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward along all the Nenthorn border. Between these troutful streams the surface rises—in places steeply from the Leader—to 825 feet on Huntshaw Hill, 708 near Crossrigs, 1031 on conical Black Hill of Earlston, 885 near Craig House, and 806 near Darlingfield. Black Hill is porphyritic, overlying red sandstone; and at the E end of Earlston the pelvis and other bones of the *Cervus elaphus* have been found, 12 feet from the surface, in a vegetable deposit, above which were marly and reddish clays. The soil is in some parts clayey, in others a light dry loam; while elsewhere it is strong and very fertile. There is a good deal of marshy ground in the E, and in the N are several hundred acres of moss. About two-thirds of the entire area are in tillage, woodlands cover nearly one-ninth, and the rest is either pastoral or waste. On the summit of Black Hill are the remains of a camp, commonly said to be Roman, but probably of native origin. Mansions are Mellerstain, Cowdenknowes, Carolside, and Kirklands; and the Earl of Haddington is chief proprietor, 2 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of from £100 to £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 29 of from £20 to £50. Earlston is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Merse and Teviotdale, which was, till recently, for an interval of a century, designated the presbytery of Lauder; the living is worth £298. A new public school, erected at the town in 1876 at a cost of £2470, with accommodation for 323 pupils, had (1880) an average attendance of 215, and a grant of £204, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1864) £11,119, (1882) £14,022, 10s. Pop. (1801) 1478, (1831) 1710, (1861) 1825, (1871) 1977, (1881) 1767.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

The presbytery of Earlston comprises the parishes of Channelkirk, Earlston, Gordon, Lauder, Legerwood, Mertoun, Smailholm, Stow, and Westruther. Pop. (1871) 10,212, (1881) 9503, of whom 2972 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.

See an article by G. Tait in *Proc. Berwickshire Naturalists' Club* (1867); Dr J. A. H. Murray's *Romance and Prophecies of Thomas of Ercildoune* (Early Eng. Text Soc. 1875); and chap. viii. of Prof. John Veitch's *History and Poetry of the Scottish Border* (1878).

Earlston, a mansion in Borgue parish, S Kirkcudbrightshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Kirkcudbright, and 5 SSE of Gatehouse. A large and elegant edifice, built about 1835, and embosomed among woods, it is the seat of Sir William Gordon, sixth Bart. since 1706 (b. 1830; suc. 1843), who was one of the 'Five Hundred' in the famous Balaclava charge, and who owns 765 acres in the shire, valued at £1179 per annum.

Earlston, an old castle and a burn in Dalry parish, N Kirkcudbrightshire. The castle, standing near the left bank of the Ken, 2 miles N by W of Dalry village, has the form of a tall square tower, and bears over its door the date 1655. It was the seat of Sir William Gordon's ancestors, who figured prominently among the Covenanters; has long been unoccupied, but retains a strong oaken roof; and might easily be rendered habitable. Earlston Burn runs 4 miles south-westward to the Ken, and, in the southern vicinity of the castle, makes a fine waterfall, called Earlston Linn.

Earn, a rivulet of SE Renfrewshire, rising at the boundary with Ayrshire, and running 6 miles north-eastward along the mutual border of Eaglesham and Mearns parishes to the White Cart, at a point 2 miles N of Eaglesham village. Professor Wilson, while a pupil at the manse of Mearns, fished often in its waters; and Pollok, the author of the *Course of Time*, spent a large portion of his few years on earth among its sequestered banks and braes.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Earn, a loch and a river, giving the name of Strathearn to its basin. The lake impinges, at its head, on Balquhider parish, but elsewhere belongs to the western or upper part of Comrie. It commences near Lochearnhead village, at the foot of Glen Ogle;

is approached there by the Callander and Oban Railway; and extends in a direction of E by N to the village of St Fillans. Lying 306 feet above sea-level, it is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; its breadth varies between $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; and its depth, in many places, is 600 feet. Its temperature varies so little throughout the year that, not only does the lake itself never freeze, even in the keenest frost, but the river Earn, which flows from it, seldom, if ever, freezes till it has run a distance of at least 5 miles. Its waters contain abundance of fine trout, and can be fished conveniently from either Lochearnhead or St Fillans. Its shores and foreground screens, to the mean breadth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, are clothed with wood; its midground screens are a diversity of waving, rolling, receding hill and mountain intersected by ravines; and its sky-line on the S side soars into the broken fantastic heights of Stuc-a-Chroin (3819 feet) and the monarch mountain of Ben Vorlich (3224), whilst to the N rises Sron Mor (2203). Streamlets and torrents enter it from the ravines, and one of them—the Burn of Ample, near Lochearnhead—just before entering it, forms, in the grounds of Edinample, a picturesque double waterfall. ARDVOIRLICH House, on its southern shore, has beautiful grounds, and is the 'Darnlinvarach' of Sir Walter Scott's *Legend of Montrose*; and its one islet, Neish, near its foot, is clothed with wood, and has curious historical associations. Good roads go down both sides of the lake, and each commands a pleasing series of views; but only the northern one is travelled by public coaches, though the southern commands the finer prospects. The scenery, on the whole, is more charming than imposing, more beautiful than grand, yet compares advantageously with the scenery of other admired lakes, and has features of at once picturesqueness, romance, and sublimity. 'Limited as are the dimensions of Loch Earn,' says Dr Macculloch, 'it is exceeded in beauty by few of our lakes, as far as it is possible for many beauties to exist in so small a space. I will not say that it presents a great number of distinct landscapes adapted for the pencil, but such as it does possess are remarkable for their consistency of character, and for a combination of sweetness and simplicity with a grandeur of manner scarcely to be expected within such narrow bounds. Its style is that of a lake of far greater dimensions; the hills which bound it being lofty and bold and rugged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent. It is a miniature and a model of scenery that might well occupy ten times the space; yet the eye does not feel this. There is nothing trifling or small in the details; nothing to diminish its grandeur of style, to tell us that we are contemplating a reduced copy. On the contrary, there is a perpetual contest between our impressions and our reasonings. We know that a few short miles comprehend the whole, and yet we feel as if it was a landscape of many miles, a lake to be ranked among those of the first order and dimensions. While its mountains rise in majestic simplicity to the sky, terminating in those bold and various and rocky outlines which belong to so much of the geological line from Dunkeld to Killiecrankie—even to Loch Katrine, the surfaces of the declivities are equally various and bold, enriched with precipices and masses of protruding rock, with deep hollows and ravines, and with the courses of innumerable torrents which pour from above, and, as they descend, become skirted with trees till they lose themselves in the waters of the lake. Wild woods also ascend along the surface in all that irregularity of distribution so peculiar to these rocky mountains,—less solid and continuous than at Loch Lomond, less scattered and less romantic than at Loch Katrine, but, from these very causes, aiding to confer on Loch Earn a character entirely its own. If the shores of the lake are not deeply marked by bays and promontories, still they are sufficiently varied; nor is there one point where the hills reach the water in that meagre and insipid manner which is the fault of many of our lakes, and which is the case throughout the far greater part even of Loch Katrine. Loch Earn has no

blank. Such as its beauty is, it is always consistent and complete.'

The river Earn, issuing from Loch Earn at St Fillans village, takes a general easterly course along Strathearn, and falls into the Tay, at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile NNE of Abernethy, 1 mile W of the boundary between Perthshire and Fife, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles SE by S of Perth. Its course abounds in serpentine folds, which contribute much to its beauty and to its abrasive power; and, measured along which, it has a total length of $46\frac{1}{4}$ miles—viz., $13\frac{3}{4}$ to Crieff Bridge, $24\frac{3}{4}$ thence to Bridge of Earn, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ thence to its mouth. It draws not only from the numerous mountain feeders of the lake, but also from numerous mountain streams on both flanks of the upper part of its own proper basin, so that it always has a considerable volume and a lively velocity, and is liable in times of rain to swell suddenly into powerful freshets; and it sometimes bursts or overflows its banks, particularly in its lower reaches, with devastating effect on the crops or soils of the flooded district. Its chief tributaries on the left are the Lednock at Comrie and the Turret at Crieff; on the right, the Ruchill at Comrie, the Machany at Kinkell, the Ruthven at Trinity-Gask, and the May at Forteviot. The first 13 miles of its course, from Loch Earn onward, lie through the parish of Comrie and the parish of Monzievaird and Strowan; and the rest of its course, though occasionally intersecting wings or districts of parishes, is mainly the boundary line between Crieff, Monzie, Trinity-Gask, Findo-Gask, Aberdalgie, Forteviot (detached), and Rhynd on the N, and Muthill, Blackford, Auchterarder, Dunning, Forteviot, Forgandenny, Dunbarny, and Abernethy on the S. Its flow is so comparatively rapid, and so briefly affected by the tide, as to prevent it from being navigable, even for vessels of from 30 to 50 tons' burden, higher than to the Bridge of Earn. Its waters contain salmon (running up to $48\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.), perch, and pike, and have great abundance of common trout, yellow trout, and sea trout. Its scenery, throughout the upper reaches onward to the vicinity of Crieff, vies with that of Loch Earn in all the elements of natural beauty and power, and, throughout the middle and lower reaches onwards to its foot, is unexcelled by that of any Lowland tract in Britain. The Highland features, excepting varieties of detail, have already been sufficiently indicated in our account of the lake, and the Lowland ones will be described under STRATHEARN.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 46, 47, 48, 1868-72.

Earn, Bridge of, a village in Dunbarny parish, SE Perthshire, on the right bank of the Earn, with a station upon the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee section of the North British, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Perth. It took its name from an ancient bridge, now superseded by a fine modern three-arch structure, and it consists of two parts, old and new—the old founded in 1769, on leases of 99 years; the new begun in 1832, for the accommodation of visitors to the neighbouring mineral wells at PITCAITHLY, and formed on a symmetrical plan in a row or street of handsome houses. Nestling beneath the wooded slopes of MONCREIFFE Hill (725 feet), it is a charming little village, and has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, a very commodious hotel, a ball-room, a library, gas-works, etc. The Queen changed horses here on 6 Sept. 1842. Pop. (1841) 119, (1861) 381, (1871) 326, (1881) 250. See DUNBARNY.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Earnock, an estate, with a mansion, in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire. The mansion, standing $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WSW of Hamilton, is a modern square edifice, with very fine pleasure-grounds.

Earnock, Meikle, a village in Hamilton parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles SW of Hamilton. An ancient tumulus adjoining it, though formerly much larger, now measures 12 feet in diameter and 8 in height, and has yielded several urns.

Earnside, an ancient forest in Dunbarny parish, SE Perthshire, and eastward thence, along the Earn and the Tay to the eastern border of Abdie parish, around

Lindores Abbey, in Fife. It is said by Sibbald to have been 4 miles long and 3 broad, but it could not have been less than 8 miles long, and, though taking name from the river Earn, it extended so far beyond that river's present confluence with the Tay as to countenance a tradition that the Earn once flowed to the base of the hills in the NW of Fife, that the Tay closely skirted the heights which now screen the N side of the Carse of Gowrie, and that the two rivers did not unite till they reached a point considerably to the E of their present confluence. Earnside Forest was the traditional scene of adventures of Sir William Wallace, notably of a sanguinary conflict which he maintained within it against the English; and it was sometimes called 'Black Earnside,' a name referring probably to the dense gloom of its trees. It was long ago destroyed, but large masses of black oak, supposed to be remains of it, are found imbedded in the soil of various parts of the territory which it once occupied.

Earraid, an islet of Kilfinichen parish, Argyllshire, separated by a narrow channel from the south-western extremity of Mull. In 1871 it had a temporary population of 122, engaged in the construction of DUBHEAR-TACH Lighthouse.

Earsay. See IORSA.

Easdale, an island and a village of Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire. The island lies 16 miles SW of Oban, off the W shore of Seil island, from which it is separated by a strait only 400 feet wide at the narrowest. With a somewhat roundish form, measuring 850 and 760 yards in the two greatest diameters, it rises at one point to a height of 130 feet above sea-level, but generally is very little higher than tide-mark. It presents an unattractive appearance, but is highly interesting for its valuable slate quarries. Commenced about 1631, these, in one part, have been carried to a depth of 220 feet below sea-level, being there kept dry by steam pumps and by the accumulated *débris* thrown up in the way of embankment; they have long been worked with the appliances of steam-engines and railroads; and they belong to the Earl of Breadalbane. In 1866 they were let to a company of workmen formed on co-operative principles, but, favourable as were the terms of the lease, the venture proved unprofitable, so in the following year they were transferred to a company of slate merchants, who have continued to work them with great vigour. They employ about 280 men, and turn out annually between seven and nine millions of slates, worth not less than £14,000. The strait between Easdale and Seil is used by the inhabitants of the two islands much in the manner of a highway, or similarly to the manner in which the people of Venice use their canals, the workmen especially disporting themselves on it in boats at all available times, and regularly crossing it at meal hours; it also is part of the ordinary marine highway of the western steamers between the Clyde and the N, affording passengers an opportunity of seeing the curious operations in the quarries; and it likewise serves as a good harbour, and has been entered in the course of a year by as many as 400 sailing vessels, most of them sloops, and many of them, even to the number of more than twelve at a time, waiting their turn to be cargoes with slates. The village stands on both sides of the strait, or is partly Easdale proper on Easdale island, and partly Ellanabriech on Seil; consists chiefly of snug, slated, one-story houses; and has a post office under Oban, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a new pier (1873), a public school, a young men's improvement association, a library, and occasional lectures on popular and scientific subjects. Queen Victoria, when on her way to Ardverkie in 1847, had a brilliant reception at Easdale. Pop. of island (1841) 531, (1861) 449, (1871) 504, (1881) 490; of village, (1861) 772, (1871) 855, (1881) 805. See p. 76 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* for 1878.

Easnambroc, a waterfall of 30 feet in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the river Glass, 1 mile above Fasnakyle.

Eassie and Nevay, a united parish on the W border

EAST BARNs

of Forfarshire, containing, towards its NE corner, Eassie station on the Scottish Midland section of the Caledonian, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of the post-town Meigle, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ W by N of Glamis, by road; whilst by rail it is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles SW of Glamis station, $4\frac{1}{2}$ NE of Alyth Junction, and $24\frac{3}{4}$ NE of Perth. United before the middle of the 17th century, the ancient parishes of Eassie and Nevay were nearly equal to each other in extent—Eassie on the N, Nevay on the S. The whole is bounded N by Airlie, E and SE by Glamis, S and SW by Newtyle, and W by Meigle in Perthshire. Its greatest length, from NNE to SSW, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is $5061\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 8 are water. DEAN Water creeps $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles west-by-southward along all the northern border, with scarcely perceptible current, yet sometimes in winter, bursting its strong embankments, floods all the neighbouring fields. Eassie Burn rises in the N of Auchterhouse parish, and, running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-by-westward through DENOON Glen in Glamis parish, and across the north-eastern extremity of Eassie past Eassie station, falls into Dean Water at a point $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles WNW of Glamis village. The level northern and north-western portion is part of STRATHMORE, and sinks along Dean Water to 160 feet above the sea; southwards the surface rises to the Sidlows, attaining 371 feet near Murleywell, 621 at Ingliston Hill, and 947 on the south-eastern border, whilst Kinpurney Hill (1134 feet) culminates just within Newtyle. The rocks of the uplands are partly eruptive, partly Devonian; that of the Strathmore division is Old Red sandstone; and here the soil is mainly a soft sandy loam of high fertility, as there it is partly moorish, partly a thin black mould. Nearly half of the entire area is in tillage; about 240 acres are under wood; and the rest is either pastoral or waste. A circular mound, with traces of an ancient deep, wide moat, is occupied by Castle-Nairne farmhouse; and a large sculptured stone, similar to the famous sculptured stones of Meigle and Aberlemno, is near the old church of Eassie. All Nevay belongs to the Earl of Wharncliffe, the rest of the parish being divided among 4 proprietors. This parish is in the presbytery of Meigle and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £259. Two churches, the one in Eassie, the other in Nevay, were formerly in use alternately; and both of them still stand as ruins, with burial grounds at each, beyond the station. The present church, 2 miles SW of Eassie station, was built in 1833, and contains 400 sittings. A public school, with accommodation for 127 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 65, and a grant of £55, 3s. 11d. Valuation (1882) £6974, 11s., plus £2026 for railway. Pop. (1801) 638, (1831) 654, (1861) 748, (1871) 586, (1881) 561.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 56, 1870.

East Barns, etc. See BARNs, EAST, etc.

Eastend, an estate, with a modern mansion, in Carmichael parish, Lanarkshire, 2 miles WSW of Thankerton. Its owner, Maurice Thomson-Carmichael, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1875), holds 2125 acres in the shire, valued at £2058 per annum.

Easterfield. See INVERKEITHING.

Easterhill, an estate, with a mansion, in Shettleston parish, Lanarkshire, on the right bank of the Clyde, 5 furlongs SSW of Tollcross.

Easterhouse, a collier village in Old Monkland parish, Lanarkshire, with a station on the Glasgow and Coatbridge branch of the North British, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles W of Coatbridge.

Easterhouse, Dumbartonshire. See ROSENEATH.

Easterskene, an estate, with a mansion, in Skene parish, SE Aberdeenshire. The mansion stands near the NE shore of Loch Skene, 9 miles W by N of Aberdeen, and S by E of Kintore station. Built about 1832, it is a large edifice in the Tudor style, with fine grounds, and commands an extensive prospect to the frontier Grampians. Its owner, William M'Combie, Esq. (b. 1802; suc. 1824), holds 2179 acres in the shire, valued at £1052 per annum. See LYNTERK.

Eastertown, a hill on the S border of Fyvie parish, Aberdeenshire, projecting from the Bethelnie range in

EATHACK OR EIGHEACH, LOCH

Meldrum, and finely diversifying the upper vale of Ythan Water.

Eastertyre, an estate, with a mansion, in Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Ballinluig Junction.

Eastfield. See RUTHERGLEN.

East-Grange Station. See CULROSS.

East-Haven, a fishing village in Panbride parish, Forfarshire, with a station on the Dundee and Arbroath railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Arbroath. It sends large quantities of live lobsters to the London market, and of white fish to Dundee, Forfar, and other towns.

Eastmuir. See SHETTLESTON.

Eastwood, a mansion in Caputh parish, Perthshire, in the south-eastern vicinity of Dunkeld. Its grounds are very beautiful, commanding at one point a splendid view of the town, the bridge, the cathedral, and the environs of Dunkeld. In 1879 Eastwood was rented by Mr J. E. Millais, R.A.

Eastwood or Pollok, a parish in the E of Renfrewshire. It contains the post-town of POLLOKSHAWs (3 miles SSW of Glasgow) and the village of THORNLIBANK, with the stations of Pollokshaws, Kennishead, Thornliebank, and Giffnock. It is bounded N by Govan, E by Cathcart, S by Mearns, SW by Neilston, and W by Abbey-Paisley; and at its north-eastern corner approaches very near to the southern suburbs of Glasgow. Its utmost length, from NW to SE, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its greatest breadth is $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles; and its area is 5690 acres, of which 993 are water. The White CART winds 4 miles west-north-westward through the interior and along the boundary with Abbey-Paisley; Levern Water runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, partly along that boundary, partly across a narrow western wing; and Auldhouse Burn, another of the White Cart's tributaries, comes in from Mearns, and traverses the interior, itself receiving Brock Burn, which rises close to the south-eastern border. The surface is charmingly diversified with shallow vale and gentle eminence, westward declining to 50 feet above sea-level, whilst rising to 167 near Knothead, 170 near Haggbowse, 221 near Giffnock station, and 302 at Upper Darnley. The rocks are chiefly of the Carboniferous formation, and include valuable beds of sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, all of which have been worked. The Giffnock sandstone has a fine grain and a whitish hue; the Eastwood pavement stone is a fine foliated limestone; and the Cowglen coal is of good quality, and occurs in numerous seams, none of them more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick. The soil on the banks of the streams is very fertile alluvium; on the higher grounds, is generally a thin earth on a till bottom; and elsewhere, is of various quality. Rather less than half the entire area is in tillage, as much or more is pasture, and some 350 acres are under wood. Extensive factories are at Pollokshaws, Thornliebank, and Greenbank; and the whole parish teems with industry, as if it were immediately suburban to Glasgow. Robert Wodrow (1679-1734), author of a well-known *History of the Church of Scotland*; Matthew Crawford (d. 1700), author of a voluminous unpublished work of the same title; and Stevenson Macgill, D.D. (1765-1840), professor of divinity in the University of Glasgow, were ministers of Eastwood; whilst Walter Stewart of Pardovan, author of the *Pardovan Collections*, died in the parish, and was interred in the Pollok burial-aisle. Darnley and Pollok, both separately noticed, are estates with much interest attaching to them; and Stirling-Maxwell is the chief proprietor, 12 others holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 42 of between £100 and £500, 73 of from £50 to £100, and 89 of from £20 to £50. In the presbytery of Paisley and synod of Glasgow and Ayr, this parish is ecclesiastically divided into Eastwood proper and Pollokshaws, the former a living worth £602. The various places of worship and the schools are noticed under Pollokshaws and Thornliebank. Valuation (1860) £32,503, (1882) £64,598, 1s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 3375, (1831) 6854, (1861) 11,314, (1871) 13,098, (1881) 13,915.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Eathack or Eigheach, Loch. See GAUR.

Eathie, a picturesque reach of coast, traversed by a romantic burn—a noble Old Red sandstone ravine—in the NE of the Black Isle district of Ross and Cromarty. Its liassic deposit, amazingly rich in fossil organisms, possesses high interest both in itself and in connection with those early researches of Hugh Miller, which he describes in chap. viii. of *My Schools and Schoolmasters*.

Ebrie, a burn of N Aberdeenshire, rising in New Deer parish, 1½ mile SE of New Deer village, and running 8½ miles southward to the Ythan, at a point 2½ miles WNW of Ellon. It is followed, over the greater part of its course, by the Buchan and Formartine section of the Great North of Scotland; has Arnage House and Arnage station on its left bank; gives the name of Invererie to a detached section of Methlick parish contiguous to its mouth; and, in times of heavy rain, becomes a voluminous torrent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876.

Ecclefechan (Celt. 'Church of Fechan'), the birth-place of Thomas Carlyle, is a village in Hoddam parish, Annandale, Dumfriesshire. It stands 171 feet above sea-level, ⅓ mile ESE of Ecclefechan station, on the main line of the Caledonian, this being 3¼ miles WNW of Kirtlebridge, 20 NW of Carlisle, 5⅓ SE by S of Lockerbie, 81 S by W of Edinburgh, and 81¼ SE by S of Glasgow. At it are a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, a branch of the Royal Bank, gas-works, 3 hotels, a Gothic Free church (1878; 280 sittings), a Gothic U.P. church (1865; 600 sittings), and a public school; and fairs are held here on the Tuesday after 11 June and the Tuesday after 20 October. 'The village of Ecclefechan' (we quote from the *Scotsman* of 11 Feb. 1881), 'situated midway between Lockerbie and the Solway Firth, has been generally identified as the "Entepfuhl" of Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus*. There it is, little altered from what it was when Carlyle knew it in his early days, lying in a hollow, surrounded by wooded slopes, with its little "Kuhbach" still gushing kindly by—where not covered over—to join Mein Water at the foot of the town, before the Mein loses itself in Annan Water, 1¼ mile lower down the valley. There are the beechrows; and here, by the side of the road, is the field where the annual cattle fair is held—"undoubtedly the grand summary of Entepfuhl child's culture, whither, assembling from all the four winds, come the elements of an unspeakable hurly-burly." Built along the Glasgow and Carlisle highway, the stage-coach in the old days wended its way night and morning through Ecclefechan; but the cheery horn of the guard is no more heard, and, the railway having passed it by, the village is now probably the scene of less bustle than it was eighty years since. The weaving industry, which at a time less remote, gave employment to not a few men and women, has now almost deserted it, and the quietude of the place has been further increased by a diversion of the turnpike road to the higher ground along the western boundary, in order to avoid the hollow in which Ecclefechan is situated. The inhabitants are now, for the most part, people engaged in agricultural pursuits, and shopkeepers and others who minister to their wants. The village has a particularly neat and tidy appearance, from the fact that nearly all the houses not faced with the red sandstone of the district are regularly whitewashed about the time of the fair. Most of the older cottages and other tenements are said to have been erected by the father and uncle of Carlyle, who, it is known, followed the trade of mason, and who are still well remembered in Ecclefechan. The house in which Thomas Carlyle was born stands on the W side of the main street near the S end of the village. It is a plain two-story building, whitewashed like so many of its neighbours, and may be said to be divided into two parts by a large keyed arch, which gives access to a court and some gardens behind. At present it is occupied by two separate families, who enter their respective dwellings by door-

ways on either side of the arch. It was in the northernmost division, in a small chamber immediately over the archway, that Carlyle first saw the light, on 4 Dec. 1795. The room, which is reached from the ground floor by a well-worn staircase of red sandstone flags, is of small proportions—4 or 5 feet wide by 8 or 9 in length—with a bed-place formed in the old style by making a recess in the wall.* Closely adjoining this interesting tenement is a lane, known as Carlyle's Close, in which stood a house afterwards tenanted by Carlyle's father, and in which all the other children were born. Here Carlyle was brought up. This house in the lapse of time has undergone considerable changes; and the Philistinism of Ecclefechan has at last transformed it into the village shambles. The churchyard lies on the W side of the village, 50 yards or thereby along the beech-fringed road which leads to Hoddam Castle. It is only about half an acre in extent; and in the centre of it many years ago stood the ancient church of St Fechan, of which not a stone remains. Close to the churchyard on the E side is a handsome Gothic church in red sandstone, cruciform in shape, with a square clock-tower, which is the most prominent object in the village. This belongs to the U.P. congregation, and took the place of the old Secession church, in which, it is understood, Carlyle was baptized by the Rev. Mr Johnston, who afterwards taught the youthful genius Latin. By the side of the churchyard is a long cottage-like building in a fair state of repair—the old parish school, where Carlyle learnt "those earliest tools of complicity which a man of letters gets to handle—his class-books." This old school-house, said to have been built with the stones of the ruined church, ceased some five and twenty years ago to be used by the village schoolmaster, who removed to a more commodious building within a stone's cast, which since the passing of the Education Act has been enlarged and dignified with a clock-tower. The old school-house is now a casual poorhouse and soup-kitchen.' In the churchyard itself are headstones to Archibald Arnott, Esq. (1772-1855), Napoleon's medical attendant at St Helena; to Robert Peal (1692-1749), said to be the great-grandfather of Sir Robert Peel; and, in the W corner, to James Carlyle (1758-1832) and Margaret Aitken (1771-1853), his second wife, who 'brought him nine children, whereof four sons and three daughters survived, gratefully reverent of such a father and mother.' Two of those sons have since been laid beside her—Dr John Aitken Carlyle (1801-79), the translator of Dante, and Thomas Carlyle himself, whose funeral on 10 Feb. 1881, a cloudy, sleaty day, was attended by Prof. Tyn-dall, Mr J. A. Froude, Mr J. M. Lecky, etc. No stone as yet marks his grave, but the churchyard wall was rebuilt and walks were laid out in the winter of 1881-82. Pop. of village (1841) 768, (1861) 884, (1871) 846, (1881) 769.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 10, 1864. See also ANNAN, KIRK-CALDY, HADDINGTON, and CRAIGENPUTTOCH.

Eccles, a Border village and parish of Berwickshire. The village stands, 244 feet above sea-level, in the SW of the parish, 2 miles NNW of the nearest reach of the Tweed, 5½ SE of Greenlaw station, 5⅓ NNE of Kelso, and 6¼ WNW of Coldstream, under which it has a post office. Though now consisting of but one small street, it represents an ancient town of no little consequence, the seat of St Mary's Cistercian nunnery, founded in 1155. Town and nunnery were burned in Hertford's raid of 1545; and nothing remains now of the latter save two vaulted cells and a fragment of wall near the churchyard.

The parish, containing also the villages of BIRGHAM and LEITHOLM, is bounded N by Fogo, E by Swinton and Coldstream, S by Northumberland and by Spronston in Roxburghshire, SW by Ednam and Stichill in Roxburghshire, W by Hume, and NW by Greenlaw. Its length, from ENE to WSW, varies between 2⅓ and 6⅓ miles; its utmost breadth is 5½ miles; and

* Fechin of Fore, probably, the Vigeanus of the Scottish Calendar, who, according to Skene, was an Irish anchoress of the latter half of the 6th century, about which period St Kentigern first fixed his see at HODDAM.

* So the *Scotsman*, but, according to Carlyle's brother, who still resides in the neighbourhood, it was not in this room, but in that at the top of the stair, on the right hand side, that the Sage of Chelsea was born.

its area is 12,488 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 70 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The TWEED, here a glorious fishing river, sweeps 3 miles east-north-eastward along all the Sprouston and Northumberland border; LEER Water, ditchlike but troutful, flows 2 miles south-south-westward along the boundary with Coldstream; and, through the northern interior, Lambden Burn, after tracing 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles of the Greenlaw border, meanders 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles eastward to the Leet, past Leitholm. A partially drained bog near Birgham is much frequented by wild ducks. The surface sinks along the Tweed to 80 feet above sea-level, thence rising in gentle parallel ridges to 230 feet near Wester Whirrig, 272 at Bartle Hill, 296 near Harlaw, 338 at Eccles Hill, and 353 near Hardacres. The chief rocks are a sandstone resting on clay-stone porphyry, and quarried for masonry; a sandstone covered by amygdaloid, containing green steatite and calcareous spar; a dark slaty, marly sandstone, containing 25 per cent. of carbonate of lime; a magnesian limestone, containing red hornstone and crystals of calcareous spar; and red massy gypsum, in thin beds, containing feruginous crystals. The soil is light on the bank of the Tweed; in the middle and northern districts, is chiefly clay and loam. All the land, with slight exception, is arable and very productive, having fine embellishments of enclosures and plantations, and presenting a rich and charming appearance. Kames was the birthplace of the distinguished judge and philosopher, Henry Home (1696-1782), who from it assumed the title of Lord Kames, and here was visited in 1759 by Benjamin Franklin. Leitholm Tower, a ruined Border peel, stands beside Lambden Burn; and at Deadriggs is the sculptured stone of CROSSHALLS. Eccles House is the property of James Lewis Greig, Esq. (b. 1868; suc. 1869), who owns 363 acres in the shire, valued at £871 per annum. Other mansions, most of them noticed separately, are Anton's Hill, Belchester House, Bughtrig, Kames, Mersington House, Purves Hall, Spring Hill, and Stoneridge; and 17 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 10 of from £20 to £50. Eccles is in the presbytery of Dunse and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £348. The parish church, at the village, with handsome spire and 1000 sittings, was built in 1774, successor to its ancient predecessor which was dedicated first to St Cuthbert, afterwards to St Andrew. There are also a Free church (280 sittings) of Eccles and a U.P. church (300) of Leitholm; whilst the three public schools of Birgham, Eccles, and Leitholm, with respective accommodation for 88, 114, and 119 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 23, 70, and 117, and grants of £18, 18s., £57, 3s., and £103, 15s. Valuation (1864) £22,846, 4s. 2d., (1882) £25,265, 17s. 10d. Pop. (1801) 1682, (1831) 1885, (1861) 1861, (1871) 1780, (1881) 1546.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 26, 1865-64.

Ecclescraig. See ST CYRUS.

Ecclesfechan. See ECCLIFECHAN.

Ecclesiamagirdle (Celt. 'church of St Grizel'), a detached portion of Dron parish, SE Perthshire, lying westward of the main body, and parted therefrom by a strip of Dunbarry, 1 furlong broad at the narrowest. With utmost length and breadth of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, it has an area of 631 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres; contains GLENEARN House and a fragment of an ancient chapel; and is all so overshadowed by the Ochils, that, according to an old-world rhyme—

'The lasses o' Exmagirdle
May very weel be dun;
For frae Michaelmas till Whitsunday
They never see the sun.'

Ecclesmachan (Celt. 'church of St Machan'), a village and a parish of Linlithgowshire. The village stands 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Uphall station, 3 WSW of Winchburgh station, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ESE of Linlithgow.

The parish consists of two portions, separated by a strip of Linlithgow parish, 1 mile broad at the narrowest. The north-eastern of the two, containing the village at its SW corner, is bounded N by Abercorn and the Aldcathie section of Dalmeny, E by Kirkliston, S by Uphall,

and SW and W by Linlithgow; and, with an utmost length and breadth of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, has an area of 1107 acres. The south-western portion, bounded N by Linlithgow, E by Uphall, S by Livingston, and SW and W by Bathgate, is the larger, measuring 3 miles from E to W by 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from N to S, and having an area of 1540 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The surface rises gently from 300 to 600 feet above sea-level in the north-eastern, from 480 to 720 in the south-western, division; and the latter is drained by Brox, the former by Niddry, Burn. The rocks are partly eruptive, partly carboniferous. Sandstone is plentiful; and great beds of indurated clay, interspersed here and there with seams of clay-ironstone, occur in conjunction with trap; whilst coal has been mined in the N. Bullion Well, a mineral spring that issues from the trap rocks of Tor Hill, near the manse, and is weakly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen, was formerly held in some medicinal repute. With the exception of 130 acres under wood, the whole almost of the land is in tillage. The eminent surgeon, Robert Liston (1794-1847) was a native, his father being parish minister; so too, perhaps, was the poet William Hamilton of Bangour (1704-54), who is best remembered by his exquisite *Braes of Yarrow*. The property is mostly divided among three. Ecclesmachan is in the presbytery of Linlithgow and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £393. The church, which early in last century was mainly rebuilt, contains 153 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 115 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 68, and a grant of £61, 9s. Valuation (1882) £3361, 16s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 303, (1831) 299, (1861) 309, (1871) 329, (1881) 278.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 32, 1857.

Echline. See DALMENY.

Echt, a village and a parish of SE Aberdeenshire. The village, Kirkton of Echt, stands 332 feet above sea-level, 6 miles NNW of Park station and 12 W of Aberdeen, under which it has a post office. At it are an inn and a branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank; and cattle and horse fairs are held here on the first Monday of January, February, April, June, August, September, and December, and the last Tuesday of September o. s.; horse fairs on the first Monday of March and the Monday in July before St Sairs, and hiring fairs on the first Monday of March, the second Monday of May, and the second Tuesday of November.

The parish is bounded N by Cluny, NE by Skene, E by Skene and Peterculter, S by Drumoak and Banchory-Ternan in Kincardineshire, and W and NW by Midmar. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 12,003 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. Kinnernie Burn runs 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-by-southward to Loch Skene, along all the northern and north-eastern border; Loch SKENE (7 × 5 furl.) itself and Leuchar Burn, issuing from it, form part of the eastern boundary; and the Burn of Echt, coming in from Midmar, runs across the south-western district to Gormack Burn, which traces part of the southern boundary. In the furthest E the surface declines to 252 feet above sea-level along Leuchar Burn, along Gormack Burn to 190, and rises thence to 478 at Knockquharn, 410 at Dunecht, 800 at conical Barmekin Hill, 1179 at Meikle Tap, and 1291 at Greymore, the two last being summits of the Hill of FARE. The Howe of Echt is a valley along the course of the Burn of Echt, overhung on the SW by the Hill of Fare, and has a very mild and salubrious climate. The principal rocks are reddish granite and gneiss; and the soil is in some parts mossy, in others is light and sandy, and on the best lands is chiefly a light loam incumbent on clay. About 8000 acres are in cultivation; fully 3000 are under wood (nearly all of it planted during the present century); and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. Cairns and ancient Caledonian standing stones make up the antiquities, with the celebrated fortress on the Barmekin, which has been separately noticed, as likewise has the battle of Corrichie. DUNECHT is the only mansion; and the Earl of Crawford is much the largest proprietor, 1 other holding an annual value of more, and

13 of less, than £100. Echt is in the presbytery of Kincardine O'Neil and synod of Aberdeen; the living is worth £220. The parish church, at the village, was built in 1804, and contains 600 sittings; a Free church stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the E. Three public schools—Cullerley, Kirkton, and Waterton—with respective accommodation for 70, 207, and 106 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 42, 120, and 66, and grants of £37, 15s., £102, 18s., and £55, 11s. Valuation (1843) £5690, (1881) £7486, 9s. 8d. Pop. (1801) 972, (1831) 1030, (1861) 1287, (1871) 1259, (1881) 1296.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Eck, a long narrow loch of singular beauty in Strachur and Dunoon parishes, Cowal, Argyllshire. Lying 67 feet above sea-level, it extends $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from N by W to S by E; off Whistlefield inn has a maximum width of 3 furlongs; and receives the Cur at its head, whilst sending off the Eachaig at its foot. The western shore is flanked by Ben Bheag (2029 feet), Ben More (2433), and Clach Ben (2109); its eastern, by Ben Dubhain (2090), Cruach a Bhuic (2084), and Ben Ruadh (2175); and the latter takes up the road from Dunoon and Holy Loch to Strachur and St Catherine's ferry on Loch Fyne. A steamboat, launched on its waters so long ago as 1830, was shortly discontinued; but now once more, since 1877, the yacht-like screw *Fairy Queen* plies backwards and forwards in connection with the circular Loch Eck route to Inverary. The loch contains abundance of salmon-trout, the 'gwyniad' or fresh-water herring, and a remarkably translucent fish, 4 or 5 inches long, provincially called the 'goldie.' A round hillock, near its head, bears the name of Tom-a-Chorachasich ('the hill of Chorachasich'), and is traditionally said to mark the grave of a gigantic Scandinavian prince, who here was slain in battle with the natives.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 37, 29, 1876-73.

Eckford, a village and a parish of lower Teviotdale, Roxburghshire. The village stands, 200 feet above sea-level, near the right bank of the Teviot, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Kirkbank station, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Jedburgh, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles S by W of the post-town Kelso.

The parish, containing also the hamlets of KIRK-BANK, CESSFORD, and CAVERTON, is bounded NW by Roxburgh, N by Kelso and Sprouton, E by Linton and Morebattle, SE by Hounam, S and SW by Jedburgh, and W by Crailing. Its greatest length, from N by E to S by W, is $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 10,997 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, of which 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ are water. The TEVIOT, entering from Crailing, winds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles northward through the western interior; and its affluent KALE WATER, in many 'a loop and link,' runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward, nearly through the centre of the parish. To the S of the village is a small loch (2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ furl.), containing tench, perch, trout, and splendid eels. The surface sinks in the NW along the Teviot to 180 feet above sea-level, thence rising southward and eastward to 260 near Kirkbank station, 606 at Bowmont Forest, 481 at Caverton Hill, 651 at Wooden Hill, 754 at Bank Hill, and 800 in the furthest S—heights that command extensive views of the beautiful country around. Trap and sandstone are the predominant rocks, and have been worked in several quarries. The soil, on the low grounds in the W, is a lightish mould; on the higher grounds towards the S, is clayey; and elsewhere is extremely various, sometimes even on the same farm, but generally fertile. About three-fourths of the entire area are in cultivation; 800 acres are under wood; and the rest of the land is pastoral or waste. The Kale is here spanned by two stone bridges; the Teviot by a suspension-bridge, 180 feet long and 16 wide. The ruins of CESSFORD Castle are the chief antiquity; but old peel-houses stood at Eckford, Ormiston, Wooden Hill, and the Moss; whilst several stone coffins, a Roman urn, and a Roman coin have been found. Haughhead estate belonged, in the reign of Charles II., to that zealous Covenanter, Hobbie or Henry Hall, and was the place where Richard Cameron received his licence to preach the gospel. A deep ravine in the eastern part of the course of Kale Water was the scene of frequent assemblies of the persecuted for wor-

ship; and several artificial caves, a little farther down, were used by them as retreats from danger. Sir William Bennet, the intimate friend of the poets Thomson and Ramsay, was born at Marlefield, and spent the greater part of his life in the parish. By some he has been deemed the prototype of Ramsay's 'Sir William Worthy,' and a sequestered spot, within a short distance of Marlefield, traversed by a runnel flowing to the Kale, has been falsely claimed for the genuine 'HABBIE'S HOWE.' Saw-mills are at Bowmont Forest and Teviotfoot. KIRK-BANK is the only mansion; and most of the property is divided between the Dukes of Buccleuch and Roxburgh, 3 lesser landowners holding each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 2 of between £100 and £500, and 1 from £50 to £100. Eckford is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £353. The church, erected in 1662, retains its old iron jugs, and contains 300 sittings. Two public-schools, Caverton Mill and Eckford, with respective accommodation for 93 and 100 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 56 and 64, and grants of £32, 8s. and £52, 5s. Valuation (1864) £10,751, 4s. 11d., (1882) £13,735, 15s. 3d. Pop. (1801) 973, (1831) 1148, (1861) 957, (1871) 931, (1881) 912.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 25, 17, 1865-67.

Eday, an island and a parish in the North Isles district of Orkney. The island, at its southern extremity, lies $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Shapinshay, $4\frac{3}{4}$ WNW of Stronsay, 6 E of Rousay, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ NNE of Kirkwall; and extends $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a direction nearly due N, to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Sanday, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Westray. It contracts, in the form of an isthmus at the middle, from an extreme width of 3 miles in the S and of 2 in the N; forms the headlands of Warness in the extreme S, Venness in the SE, Fersness at the north-western extremity of its southern division, and Red Head, a high promontory of red granite, in the extreme N; and has two excellent harbours, Fersness Bay, immediately N of Fersness Head, and Calf Sound, a narrow strait dividing it in the extreme NE from Calf island. The interior, which contains several small fresh-water lakes, rises to a moderate elevation in a ridge extending almost from end to end; abounds in an excellent kind of sandstone, which is quarried, and has been much used for building in Kirkwall, and even exported to London; comprises some fertile land to the E and S, with soils variously of sand, gravel, loam, and clay, but is mostly a deep heath-covered peat moss, a plentiful store of fuel for the northern Orkneys. By the trustees of the late Mr Samuel Laing the estate of Carrick, already noticed, was sold to the late Robert James Hebden, Esq., who introduced sheep-farming on a large scale into Eday with much success, his flock being composed of Cheviots, which thrive well on the island. He further improved a large extent of land around his residence in the NE part of the island, and built a commodious farm-steading, with water-driven machinery. His son and successor, Harry Carwardine Hebden, Esq. (b. 1841; suc. 1877), holds 7500 acres, valued at £1351 per annum. The antiquities of Eday comprise a number of tumuli, remains of several Picts' houses, and an ancient standing stone 16 feet in height. There is a post office of Eday under Kirkwall; a small inn stands at Calf Sound; and two public schools, North and South Eday, with respective accommodation for 75 and 82 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 49 and 43, and grants of £50, 17s. 6d. and £39, 4s. 6d. Pop. (1861) 897, (1871) 822, (1881) 720.

The parish comprehends also the island of Pharay, with its holms, protecting the harbour of Fersness; the islet of Red Holm, lying to the N of Pharay; the Calf of Eday island, flanking the outer side of Calf Sound; and the islets of Little Green Holm and Meikle Green Holm, lying to the SW of Eday—all, except Pharay, uninhabited and pastoral. Ecclesiastically it is united to STRONSAY, forming one charge with that parish. There are in it an Established Church (1816), served by a missionary of the royal bounty; a U.P. Church (1831); and a new Baptist chapel (1881).

EDDERTON

Valuation (1881) £1654, 7s. Pop. (1801) 718, (1831) 961, (1861) 979, (1871) 905, (1881) 802.

Edderton, a parish of NE Ross-shire, containing **BALBLAIR** distillery and Edderton station on the Highland railway near the S shore of Dornoch Firth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of Tain, and there having a post and railway telegraph office. It is bounded N by Dornoch Firth, E by Tain, SE by Logie-Easter, S by Kilmuir-Easter and Rosskeen, and W by Kincardine. Its utmost length, from E to W, is $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its breadth, from N to S, varies between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{5}{8}$ miles. The shore-line, closely followed for $8\frac{1}{4}$ miles by the Highland railway, is everywhere sandy, except where Struie Hill descends to the water's edge, and there it is fringed with rocks. Cambuscurrie Bay, where a Danish fleet is said to have once cast anchor, is now not more than a fathom deep at high water; but Ardmore has a tolerable harbour. Four rivulets—Edderton Burn, Allt Muidh a Bhlairst, Easter Fearn Burn, and Wester Fearn Burn—drain the interior to the firth, and, though of small volume in dry weather, are easily swollen by heavy rains, and then are very impetuous. To the W lies triangular Loch Muidh a Bhlairst ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ furl.). From the low narrow terrace that marks the old sea-margin of the firth, the surface rises inland to 1000 feet at Edderton Hill, 1116 at Cnoc an t-Sabhail, 794 at Cnoc Al nan Gamhainn, 1082 and 1218 at Struie Hill, 1274 at Cnoc an Liath-bhaid, 1566 at Beinn Clach an Fheadain, 1792 at Cnoc Muidh a' Bhlairst, 1763 at Beinn nan Oighreagan, 682 at Cnoc Bad-a-bhacaidh, 728 at Carr Dubh, and 1845 at Cnoc Leathado na Siorramachd, the first and last of which summits mark the eastern and western limits of the parish. The leading formation is Old Red sandstone, mixed a good deal with granite, gneiss, and schistose limestone. The soil along the coast is very light, and mostly rests on a sandy bottom; inland it may be said to range in a regular series upward of gravel, deep alluvial loam, poor sand, and a mixture of gravel, moss, and clay. **FEARN** Abbey, rebuilt in 1338 within the parish to which it now gives name, was originally founded about 1227 in the western extremity of Edderton, and has bequeathed its name to several localities. Scandinavian round towers of the kind called 'duns,' that formerly were numerous on the hills, have all been mainly or entirely destroyed; but two sculptured stones stand near the old church, the one in the graveyard, the other behind the old school-house. (See **CARRYBLAIR**.) Edderton is in the presbytery of Tain and synod of Ross; the living is worth about £331. The present parish church, erected in 1842, is a handsome edifice, containing 700 sittings. The old parish church of 1743 was soon after the Disruption taken possession of by the adherents of the Free Church. A public school, with accommodation for 150 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 79, and a grant of £78, 11s. Valuation (1881) £4661, 13s., of which £3266, 5s. was held by Sir Charles Ross of Balnagowan. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 1023, (1861) 836, (1871) 860, (1881) 789.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 93, 94, 1881-78.

Eddleston ('Eadulf's town'), a village and a parish of N Peeblesshire. A neat little place, founded about 1785, the village stands, 680 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Eddleston Water, a bridge over which leads to Eddleston station on the North British railway, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Peebles and $23\frac{3}{4}$ S of Edinburgh; at it are a post office, with railway telegraph, the parish church, and a public school.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Penicuik and Temple in Midlothian, E by Innerleithen, S by Peebles, SW by Lyne, and W by Newlands. In outline resembling a triangle, with northward apex, it has an utmost length from NNE to SSW of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, an utmost width from E to W of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and an area of 18,590 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. Eddleston Water, rising in the extreme N, close to the Edinburghshire border, at 880 feet above sea-level, flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles southward through this parish, next $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles through that of Peebles, till, after a total descent of 330 feet, it falls into the Tweed at Peebles town. It is joined in Eddleston

EDDRACHILLIS

by thirteen tributary burns, on one of which is the picturesque waterfall called **COWIE'S LINN**, and is a capital trout-stream. Perch, pike, and eels abound in pretty Portmore Loch (now an Edinburgh reservoir), which, lying $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of the village, sends off Loch Burn northward to the South Esk river, so that the drainage belongs partly to the Forth, though mainly to the Tweed. The surface presents an assemblage of big, green, rounded hills—from S to N attaining, to the left or E of Eddleston Water, 1204 feet near Windylaws, 1763 at *Whiteside Edge, 1928 at *Cardon Law, 2040 at **DUNDREICH**, 2004 at *Jeffries Corse, 1178 at Northshield Rings, 1024 near Westloch, and 926 at Scarce Rig; to the right or W, 1020 near Cringletie, 1561 at Craizie Hill, 1327 at Kilrubbie Hill, 1521 at the Cloich Hills, and 1062 near Whiterig, where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks belong chiefly to the Lower Silurian formation; the soils are of varying quality. Less than a fifth of the entire area is in tillage, one-twentieth is under wood, and fully seven-tenths are pastoral or waste. Of five prehistoric hill-forts, the best preserved are Northshield (450×370 feet) and Milkiston (550×450), the former consisting of three concentric oval walls and ditches, the latter of four. The mansions are Portmore, Darnhall, and Cringletie, all separately noticed; and 3 proprietors hold each an annual value of more than £500, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Eddleston is in the presbytery of Peebles and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the living is worth £423. The church, built in 1829, contains 420 sittings; and the school, with accommodation for 106 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83, and a grant of £76, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £10,319, 19s. Pop. (1801) 677, (1831) 836, (1861) 758, (1871) 700, (1881) 711.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 24, 1864.

Eddrachalda or **Calda**. See **ASSYNT**.

Eddrachillis (Gael. *eadar-de-chaolas*, 'between two firths'), a coast parish in the W of Sutherland, containing the village of Scourie, at the head of Scourie Bay, 21 miles S by W of Cape Wrath, 29 NNE of Loch Inver (*viâ* Kylesku Ferry), and $43\frac{1}{2}$ NW of Lairg, under which it has a post office, with money order and savings' bank departments. Till 1724 forming one parish with Durness and Tongue as part of 'Lord Reay's country,' it now is bounded NE and E by Durness, SE by Lairg and Creich, S and SW by Assynt, and W by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost length, from N by W to S by E, is $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth from E to W, exclusive of islands, is $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and its area is 226 square miles, or 144,617 acres, of which 1059 $\frac{1}{2}$ are foreshore and 7985 $\frac{3}{4}$ water. Of thirty-five islands and islets belonging to the parish, and lying at distances of from a few yards to $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the mainland, only **HANDA** challenges special attention. **KYLESKU** projects far inland from the sea, along the boundary with Assynt, and forks at its head into Lochs Glendhu and Glencoul. **LAXFORD** and **INCHARD** are only less considerable sea-lochs; and, save to the N, the entire coast is niched and vandyked by a multitude of lesser inlets. The district between Lochs Laxford and Inchard, and eastward thence to the boundary with Durness, is called in Gaelic *Ceathramh-garbh*, or the 'rough territory,' whilst that to the N of Loch Inchard bears the name of *Ashuir*, or 'cultivable country.' The coast, which rises steeply in the N to a height of 600 feet above sea-level, as seen from the sea at a distance of some miles, bears a striking resemblance to many parts of the coasts of Norway; both seaboard and interior are reputed to be wilder and more rugged than any other region of similar extent in Scotland; and the entire surface, with rare exception, is a grand assemblage of crags, hills, glens, ravines, defiles, lochs, tarns, torrents, and towering mountains. The glens and ravines, in many instances, are so narrow, tortuous, rugged, and precipitously flanked as to be dangerous to strangers unattended by a guide. Of lakes there is a veritable net-work, among the larger being Sandwood Loch (9×3 furl.), Loch na Claise Carnaich ($7\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ furl.; 490 feet above sea-level), Loch Slack ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles \times 1 mile;

118 feet), Loch More (4 miles \times 3 furl. ; 127 feet), and Loch an Leathaid Bhuain (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ furl. ; 690 feet). These generally afford good sport to anglers, as likewise do the river Laxford and numerous lesser streams. The mountains are variously isolated, clustered, or in ranges, and, with a great diversity of form and altitude, exhibit a high degree of grandeur and picturesqueness, including, from N to S, *Creag Riabhach (1592 feet), Ben Dearg Mhor (1527), An Socach (1165), *FOINAVEN (2952), Sail Mhor (2580), Ben Auskaird (1265), BEN STACK (2364), Meallan Liath (2625), Ben Strome (1374), *BEN HEE (2864), Ben Leoid (2597), and *Ben Uidhe (2384), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the borders of the parish. The rocks comprise hornblende slate, red sandstone, and limestone, but mainly are either gneiss or crystalline. Very little land is in tillage, and even that little is cultivated solely by manual labour, or with very little aid from the plough. The arable soil on the coast and in the valleys, all the way between Kylesku and Loch Inchard, is principally a mixture of gravel and moss; but in Ashir district is dark loam intermixed with sand. A vast proportion of the parish is included in the Duke of Sutherland's deer forest, and a very large area is devoted to sheep walks. Fishing is actively prosecuted, in many instances by the crofters. From remote ancestors of the Duke of Sutherland the entire territory was conveyed in the early part of the 13th century to the Morays of Culbin, and, passing by marriage about the year 1440 to the Kinnaids of Kinnaid, afterwards went to the Macleods. About 1550 it was seized by a branch of the Mackays, who took the designation of Mackays of Scourie; and in 1829 it was repurchased by the Sutherland family, and has since undergone great improvement in its dwellings, roads, and general economy. Some ancient Caledonian standing stones are at Badnabay; and remains of Scandinavian forts are at Kylestrome and Scourie.—The parish is in the presbytery of Tongue and synod of Sutherland and Caithness, and is ecclesiastically divided into Eddrachillis proper and KINLOCHBERVIE, the former a living worth £218. The church, at the head of Badcall Bay, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of Scourie, contains 275 sittings. There are also Free churches of Eddrachillis and Kinlochbervie; and three public schools—Badcall, Oldshore, and Scourie—with respective accommodation for 57, 59, and 55 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 36, and 38, and grants of £34, £22, 15s., and £50, 8s. Valuation (1860) £3760, (1882) £5167, 2s. 11d.—all but £119 held by the Duke of Sutherland. Pop. (1801) 1253, (1831) 1965, (1861) 1641, (1871) 1530, (1881) 1523, of whom 603 were in Scourie registration district and 920 in that of Kinlochbervie.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 107, 108, 113, 1880-82.

Eden, an estate, with a mansion, in King-Edward parish, Aberdeenshire. The mansion, standing on the right bank of the Deveron, 4 miles SSE of Banff, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW by N of King-Edward station, is a modern edifice, with beautiful grounds, and commands an extensive view of the Deveron's valley. It was the birth-place in 1829 of the Right Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, who represented the Elgin burghs from 1857 to 1881, when he became Governor of Madras. An old castle, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of Eden House, was once a place of considerable strength, but now is a shapeless ruin.

Eden, a river of northern and north-eastern Fife, formed by the confluence of Carmore and Beattie Burns at Burnside, on the Kinross-shire border, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles NE of Milnathort, and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles WSW of Strathmiglo. Thence it runs through the parish of Strathmiglo; between the parishes of Auchtermuchty, Collesie, and Monimail on the left, of Falkland, Kettle, and Cults on the right; through the parish and past the town of Cupar; and between the parishes of Dairsie and Leuchars on the left, of Kemback and St Andrews on the right—till, at St Andrews Bay, it falls into the German Ocean. Its prevailing direction is first ENE, next E, next ESE, next and mainly, or from about the middle of its contact with Collesie, ENE. Its length of course, measured along the windings, is 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, viz., 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ from

Burnside to Cupar Bridge, and 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ thence to Eden Mouth. Its tributaries are numerous, but all small. Its basin, for the most part, is a fine flat valley, of great fertility and highly cultivated, more beautiful than bold in natural features, and bearing the names of Stratheden and the Howe of Fife. Large portions of land on its banks were formerly devastated by its floods, but are now protected by canal cuts and embankments. From Burnside the total fall is only 300 feet; and the current throughout the greater part of its course, particularly below the town of Cupar, is very slow, yielding scanty water-power, but skilfully husbanded for driving mills. In spite of these mills, the Eden is a very fair trout stream, but the ascent of salmon is hindered by various dams. Its lowest reaches, to the extent of 6 miles, are estuary, mostly left bare at the recess of the tide; and have, midway, extensive beds of cockles and mussels. The river might, at no great expense, be rendered navigable to Cupar.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 40, 48, 49, 1865-68.

Edendon Water, a mountain rivulet in Blair Athole parish, Perthshire, rising, at an altitude of 2700 feet, among the central Grampians, close to the Invernesshire border, and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles SSE of Dalwhinnie Hotel. Thence it runs 10 miles partly eastward, but chiefly southward, and falls into the Garry $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WNW of Dalnacardoch, after a total descent of 600 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 64, 55, 1874-69.

Edenham. See EDNAM.

Edenkillie. See EDINKILLIE.

Edenshead, Edentown, or Gateside, a village in Strathmiglo parish, Fife, near the left bank of the Eden, 2 miles WSW of Strathmiglo town. It includes the hamlet of Edensbank to the E; adjoins Edenshead House on the S; and has a post office (Gateside), a station (Gateside) on the Fife and Kinross section of the North British, and a U.P. church.

Edenstown, a neat modern village in Collesie parish, Fife, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile WNW of Ladybank.

Eden Water, a stream of Berwick and Roxburgh shires, rising in Legerwood parish, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles ESE of Lauder, at an altitude of 860 feet. Thence it winds 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles eastward, southward, and eastward again, through or along the border of Legerwood, Westruther, Gordon, Hume, Earlston, Nenthorn, Smallholm, Stichill, Kelso, and Ednam, till, after a total descent of 760 feet, it falls into the Tweed, at a point 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E of Ednam village and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles NE of Kelso town. It is a first-rate trout-stream, especially above Stichill Linn; and the lower part of its course is very beautiful, through rich and finely-wooded pastoral scenery.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Edenwood, a mansion in Ceres parish, Fife, on the right bank of the Eden, 2 miles SSW of Cupar. Its owner, Sir George Campbell, K.C.S.I. (b. 1825; suc. 1854), holds 245 acres in the shire, valued at £367 per annum. He was Lieut.-Governor of Bengal from 1871 to 1874, and since 1875 has represented the Kirkcaldy burghs.

Ederdoun. See EDDERTON.

Ederham. See EDROM.

Ederline or Aligan, a pretty loch on the western border of Glassary parish, Argyllshire, with Ford village near its foot. Lying 122 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 4 and 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs; contains a few trout and some big pike, running up to 30 lbs.; and sends off a stream 7 furlongs northward to the head of Loch Awe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 37, 1876.

Edgar. See PORT EDGAR.

Edgebucklin Brae. See PINKIE.

Edgehead, a hamlet in Liberton parish, Edinburghshire, 5 furlongs SSW of Gilmerton.

Edgehead, a hamlet in Cranston parish, Edinburghshire, 3 miles ESE of Dalkeith.

Edgerston, a *quoad sacra* parish on the southern border of Roxburghshire, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles SSE of its post-town and station, Jedburgh. Comprising the detached sections of Jedburgh parish, with portions of Oxnam and Southdean, it is in the presbytery of Jedburgh and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the minister's stipend

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is £120. The church was built in 1838, and contains 200 sittings. Edgerston House here, near the left bank of an affluent of Jed Water, is the seat of William Alexander Oliver-Rutherford, Esq. (b. 1818; suc. 1879), who owns 7703 acres in the shire, valued at £3463 per annum. A public school, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, and a grant of £62, 11s. Pop. (1861) 359, (1871) 365, (1881) 358.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Edinample, an estate, with a mansion, in Balquhiddier parish, Perthshire. The mansion, standing in the mouth of Glen Ample, on the southern side of the upper part of Loch Earn, 2 miles NE of Lochearnhead station, is an ancient castellated edifice; and has romantic wooded grounds, traversed by Ample Water, which forms, in front of the mansion, a picturesque double waterfall.

Edinbain, a hamlet in Duirinish parish, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, at the head of Loch Grishinish, 10½ miles E of Dunvegan, and 13½ NW of Portree, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. At it are a comfortable little inn, a merchant's shop, a smithy, a mill, a public school, a shooting-lodge, and a slated, stone-built hospital, founded and amply endowed by the late Mr Macleod of Grishinish.

Edinbellie. See BALFROD.

Edinburgh, the metropolis of Scotland and county town of Midlothian, is situated 2 miles S of the Firth of Forth. Its Observatory on the Calton Hill stands in lat. 55° 57' 23" N, and long. 3° 10' 30" W. It is SSW of Aberdeen, S by W of Dundee, S by E of Perth, E by N of Glasgow, NE of Ayr, and N by E of Dumfries. Its distance in straight line, as the crow flies, is 186 miles from John o' Groat's House, and 337 from London. Its distance, by road, is 35½ miles from Stirling, 42 from Dundee, 42¾ from Glasgow, 44 from Perth, 49 from Hawick, 57 from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 71 from Dumfries, 92½ from Carlisle, 108 from Aberdeen, 156½ from Inverness, and 392 from London; while, by railway, the distance is 36 miles from Stirling, 45 from Perth, 47½ from Glasgow, 49½ from Dundee, 53 from Hawick, 57¾ from Berwick-upon-Tweed, 88 from Ayr, 90 from Dumfries, 98¼ from Carlisle, 112¾ from Aberdeen, 163 from Stranraer, 189 from Inverness, and 398½ from London by way of the Trent Valley or Midland Railway, 402 by way of Carlisle and Birmingham or London and North-Western, 407½ of Berwick and York, Great North ern and East Coast.

Site.—The city is built on ridges of east-and-westward extension of varying height, and on the valleys between or the slopes beyond. The hills are partly overlapped by, and partly extend beyond, the city; they occupy an area within a circuit of about 6 miles; and, at their northern margin, about 2 miles from the Firth, are bounded by a slightly inclined plain, which extends from them to the shore. These hills consist mainly of erupted rocks, thrown up from what was once a flat surface by a series of upheavals, and afterwards much modified by denudation and other causes; and, in their natural state, before they were taken possession of by man, must have formed a singularly striking and imposing group. Arthur's Seat, to the SE of these, rises 822 feet above sea-level, sloping or rolling to the E over a base of nearly a mile, and presenting to the W a bold, precipitous, diversified face of rugged rock, with an outline, as seen at short distances a little to the S of W, resembling that of a lion couchant. A sloping valley lies along the W base of this hill, known as the Hunter's Bog, which, though not long ago as solitary as any remote Highland glen, is now used almost daily by the Edinburgh garrison and local volunteers as a range for rifle practice. Westward of this valley the ground rises regularly over a base of about 700 yards, till it attains a height of 574 feet above sea-level; then in a semi-circle, sweeping round convexly from the S to the N, breaks sheer down in the rugged greenstone precipices of Salisbury Crags. At the base of these crags there is

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a footpath several feet in width, vulgarly known as the Radical Road, from which a most commanding and beautiful prospect is obtained. A belt of low ground, variously flat, sloping, and undulating, lies round the skirts of these two hills, the whole attached to the royal grounds of Holyrood, and included in what is now called the Queen's Park. The Calton Hill, which commences about 200 yards NW of the N end of the Salisbury semicircle, rises, in somewhat rounded contour, to an altitude of 348 feet above sea-level, and represents, to the NW, an abruptly sloping face, overlooking what was an old village, called Greenside; but, in other directions, the declivities, though rapid, are by no means steep, and it has here been so terraced by art as to afford room for rows all round of elegant private houses. It bears on its shoulders and summit various public buildings and monuments; and, like the loftier hills to the SE, is distinguished for the magnificence of the views which it offers, as well as the additional feature it contributes to the general aspect of the city.

The ground to the W of the hollow at the base of Salisbury Crags rises in rapid gradient, till, at the distance of 500 yards, it attains an elevation in St Leonard's Hill of 248 feet; and forms thence a broad-backed ridge of about 1400 yards from E to W. This ground declines from its summit to a flanking ravine on the N, and slopes S by imperceptible gradation, till, at the distance of a mile, it merges in flat or softly undulating open country. It is covered over nearly all its area by the streets and suburbs of the more modern section of the Old Town. The ravine stretching E and W along the N base of this ridge is occupied by an ancient street known as the Cowgate, once the abode of the nobles and grandees of Scotland, but now a haunt of the poorest classes, bearing nearly the same relation to Edinburgh as the district of St Giles bears to London. A hill, which has been aptly compared to a long wedge lying flat on the ground, ascends gradually westward from the hollow between Salisbury Crags and the Calton Hill, to a distance of 1800 yards, flanking closely the N side of the Cowgate. It commences on the E at level ground in front of Holyrood Palace, and terminates on the W, at an altitude of 437 feet above sea-level, in the frowning citadel crowning the grandly massive precipice of the Castle rock. It was along the ridge of this hill that the original city was at length built, which consisted, as it still does, of one long street stretching steadily upwards from the Palace to the Castle, flanked all the way by tall tenements, and sending off no end of close lanes of similar piles in downward slope to the right and left, so that the whole has been compared to some huge reptile figure, of which the closes were the lateral members, Holyrood the tail, and the Castle the head. A vale, averaging about 200 yards wide, extends along the N base of this wedge-shaped hill, which, where it lies under the wing of the city proper, was formerly the bed of a sheet of water, called the Nor' Loch; but is now drained, being occupied partly by public gardens, partly by railway lines and a station, and crossed by a mound and bridges. An eminence, or very gentle and broad-backed ridge, with features much less salient than those of any of the other rising-grounds, ascends northward from the vale to a distance of about 250 yards, and descends thence, in the main, in a long easy slope, to the plain between the city and the Firth. It swells, near its eastern extremity, into a considerable rounded shoulder, terminating at that end in a curving gorge which separates it from the Calton Hill; declines, at its W extremity partly in almost imperceptible slope to the environing low ground, partly in considerable declivity to the banks of the Water of Leith; and bears, on its southern half, the original New Town, and on its northern half and western slopes, the second New Town.

Most travellers who have visited both cities have remarked a resemblance, as to site and general appearance, between Edinburgh and Athens. Stewart, the author of *The Antiquities of Athens*, was the first to remark and describe the similarity; and he has been followed by Dr Clarke, Mr H. W. Williams, and many other

descriptive writers well qualified to form a correct judgment, so that Edinburgh has, by almost general consent, been called 'Modern Athens,' and the 'Athens of the North.' 'The distant view of Athens from the Ægean Sea,' says Mr Williams, 'is extremely like that of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth, though certainly the latter is considerably superior.' 'There are,' he adds, 'several points of view on the elevated grounds near Edinburgh, from which the resemblance between the two cities is complete. From Torphin in particular, one of the low heads of the Pentlands immediately above the village of Colinton, the landscape is exactly that of the vicinity of Athens as viewed from the bottom of Mount Anchesmus. Close upon the right, Brilissus is represented by the Mound of Braid; before, in the abrupt and dark mass of the Castle, rises the Acropolis; the hill Lycabettus, joined to that of the Areopagus, appears in the Calton; in the Firth of Forth we behold the Ægean Sea; in Inchkeith, Ægina; and the hills of Peloponnesus are precisely those of the opposite coast of Fife. Nor is the resemblance less striking in the general characteristics of the scene; for, although we cannot exclaim, "These are the groves of the Academy, and that the Sacred Way!" yet, as on the Attic shore, we certainly here behold "a country rich and gay, broke into hills with balmy odours crowned, and joyous vales, mountains and streams, and clustering towns, and monuments of fame, and scenes of glorious deeds, in little bounds." It is, indeed, most remarkable and astonishing that two cities, placed at such a distance from each other, and so different in every political and artificial circumstance, should naturally be so alike.' When comparing the two cities as to their interior structure, however, Mr Williams sees a considerable difference between them, and pronounces Edinburgh to be the superior. He says, 'The epithets Northern Athens and Modern Athens have been so frequently applied to Edinburgh that the mind unconsciously yields to the illusion awakened by these terms, and imagines that the resemblance between these cities must extend from the natural localities and the public buildings to the streets and private edifices. The very reverse of this is the case; for, setting aside her public structures, Athens, even in her best days, could not have coped with the capital of Scotland.'

Scenery.—Edinburgh, from whatever point the eye regards it, presents a variety of scenic groupings of such singular effect as is met with in no other city of the world. Though there is nothing gorgeous or sumptuous in any one feature, neither is there anything mean; it is, in a scenic regard, a city all over, and bespeaks a presence as of something at once grand and venerable. A stranger coming within fair view of it from any quarter sees no aerial dome towering above a sea of of humbler piles as in Rome and London, and no grove of turrets shooting up from some majestic cathedral as in Milan and York; but, wherever he turns, there is presented to him a rich and varied assemblage of substantial, often imposing, structures—now retiring into the valleys, now climbing the acclivities, now spreading over the slopes, and anon crowning the summits of its romantic hills. He observes nowhere, as in so many of the other cities of world repute, a mere dingy conglomeration of commonplace houses, clustered round some magnificent edifice, or hugging the environs of some handsome airy street, but on all hands elegance, beauty, variety, and grandeur struggling for ascendancy, and contributing by their harmony to produce the most unique and superb effects. Plainness, poverty, unsightliness, even offensive squalor, as well mal-arrangement and positive confusion, do, as in all our large towns, indeed challenge censurable regard; but these do not strike the eye with such obtrusiveness as to mar the general effect, or, if they do, it is often with some redeeming feature or association as to contribute to, rather than detract from, the impression the city as a rule imparts. Nor, as the eye surveys them, are the surroundings, far as well as near, of the city, the framework in which the jewel is set, less striking than the interior. These extend from the Lammermuirs

on the SE to the Grampians on the NW, and from the open sea of the German Ocean to the very sources of the Forth; and, besides what may still further be regarded as back-ground, consisting of high lands and low, they embrace nearly the whole of the Firth, a great part of Fife, and a still greater part of the richly cultivated, fairly wooded, hill-and-dale expanse of the Lothians; so that, if we except the moodily desolate, the wildly grand, and the savagely terrible, there is hardly a single aspect of Nature to be met with elsewhere of which we may not trace some feature here. It is thus these scenes are described by Delta in the well-known lines—

'Traced like a map the landscape lies,
In cultured beauty stretching wide;
There Pentland's green acclivities,
There ocean with its azure tide,
There Arthur's Seat, and, gleaming through
The southern wing, Dunedin blue;
While in the Orient Lammer's daughters,
A distant giant range, are seen,
North Berwick Law, with cone of green,
And Bass amid the waters.'

Picturesque views of the city, either by itself or in combination with strips of foreground, may be obtained from various points all round and beyond the outskirts, each one of which, as it embraces separately distinct features and groupings, will be found to be more or less substantially different from the others. One at hand on the W, especially from the lands of Coates, takes in the new princely piles in the neighbourhood, the spire of St Mary's Cathedral, the dome of St George's parish church, the campanile of Free St George's, with, farther back, the tower and pinnacles of St John's, and the massive, bastioned, mural rock of the Castle; while at a station more remote, particularly from Corstorphine Hill, a view of wider range is obtained, which, besides including the objects mentioned in diminished proportions, embraces a great part of the New Town as it slopes down to the shores of the Forth, with the heights of the Old declining away eastward, dominated by the smoke-veiled cliffs of Salisbury Crags with Arthur's Seat in their rear. A near view from the N side, especially one from Warriston Cemetery and another from the Botanic Garden, comprises all the New Town to the N as it slopes upward to the Old Town with its towers and castle-battlements invading the sky, flanked to the right by the heights above the Dean, and to the left by the Calton Hill with its monuments, and another sideward view of Arthur's Seat and the Crags. Farther N this view, though always of course on a smaller scale, becomes more and more picturesque, till, as you approach and land on the Fife shores right opposite, the whole assumes a toy-box dimension, with the ports of Leith and Granton on the foreground and the blue ridges of the Lammermuirs and the Pentlands traced on the vault behind. Views of the city from the E may be obtained from the Calton Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat. That from the Calton Hill, from which the view all round is of a kind to baffle description, overlooks the city along the line of Princes Street with the New Town, backed by the western hills, on the right, as it first rises with its spires and monuments, and slopes away down to the N; and the Old Town on the left, as it slopes upwards, flanked by the Crags, from Holyrood to the Castle summit, with the hazy Pentlands looming in the background.

The view from the face of Salisbury Crags is thus described by Sir Walter Scott: 'The prospect, in its general outline, commands a close-built, high-piled city, stretching itself out in a form which, to a romantic imagination, may be supposed to represent that of a dragon; now a noble arm of the sea, with its rocks, isles, distant shores, and boundary of mountains; and now a fair and fertile champaign country, varied with hill, dale, and rock, and skirted by the picturesque ridge of the Pentland mountains; but as the path gently circles around the base of the cliffs, the prospect, composed as it is of these enchanting and sublime objects, changes at every step, and presents them blended with, or divided

from, each other in every possible variety which can gratify the eye and the imagination.' The view from the top of Arthur's Seat is much the same as that from Salisbury Crags, except that it is more sweeping, and has the crest of the crags on the western foreground. A good view from the E of the city proper, exclusive of the environs, is obtained from St Anthony's Chapel. Here at his feet the spectator sees on the right the northern section of the Queen's Park, with Holyrood Palace and the Chapel Royal; beyond these, the terraced ascent of the Calton Hill, with its tiers in rows and separate piles of remarkable architectures and sculptures; in front the valley between the Old Town and the New, spanned by the lofty North Bridge; and toward the left, all the old city itself, towering upward from the point of the wedge, ridge above ridge, and grandly fretted and crowned with heaven-pointing spires and defiant battlements. The views from the S, both near and distant, are at once numerous and excellent, most of these affording distinct profiles of Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags on the right and of the Castle rock and ramparts on the left, with much of the intermediate architecture of the Old Town and the suburb of the city in the foreground, which already all but occupies the entire southern slope. One of the noblest on this side is the view from Blackford Hill, and is thus described by Sir Walter Scott as seen by Lord Marmion, 'fairer scene he ne'er surveyed':

'The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendour red;
For on the smoke-wreaths, huge and slow,
That round her sable turrets flow,
The morning beams were shed,
And tinged them with a lustre proud
Like that which streaks a thundercloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge castle holds its state,
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy, close and high,
Mine own romantic town!
But northward far, with purer blaze,
On Ochil mountains fell the rays,
And as each heathy top they kissed,
It gleamed a purple amethyst.
Yonder the shores of Fife you saw;
Here Preston Bay and Berwick Law;
And broad, between them rolled,
The gallant Firth the eye might note,
Whose islands on its bosom float,
Like emeralds chased in gold.'

The views of the city from the interior are often no less striking than those from without, and the former as well as the latter often give rise to impressions that are quite unique. Not to mention the more artificial adornments, architectural and other, with their grouping and array, there are the imposing natural features, with beetling cliffs and hollow or open dells, and rich interspaces of wooded lawn, tended by the art of the gardener, and interspersed or bordered here and there with gay parterres. The streets also, even in the central parts, afford, through abrupt openings, numerous prospects, both charming and extensive, along unobstructed vistas, or over masses of house-tops, away, by varied landscape, over firth and dale, on to the often far-off mountains, and in one direction the open sea. 'The finest view from the interior,' says Alexander Smith, 'is obtained from the corner of St Andrew Street, looking W. Straight before you the Mound crosses the valley, bearing the National Gallery buildings; beyond, the Castle lifts, from grassy slopes and billows of summer foliage, its weather-stained towers and fortifications, the half-moon battery giving the folds of its standard to the wind. Living in Edinburgh there abides, above all things, a sense of its beauty. Hill, crag, castle, rock, blue stretch of sea, the picturesque ridge of the Old Town, the squares and terraces of the New—these things, seen once, are not to be forgotten. The quick life of to-day sounding around the relics of antiquity, and overshadowed by the august traditions of a kingdom, makes Edinburgh more impressive than residence in any other British city. What a poem is that Princes Street!

The puppets of the busy many-coloured hour move about on its pavement, while across the ravine Time has piled the Old Town, ridge on ridge, grey as a rocky coast washed and worn by the foam of centuries, peaked and jagged by gable and roof, windowed from basement to cope, the whole surmounted by St Giles's airy crown. The New is there looking at the Old. Two Times are brought face to face, and are yet separated by a thousand years. Wonderful on winter nights, when the gully is filled with darkness, and out of it rises, against the sombre blue and the frosty stars, that mass and bulwark of gloom, pierced and quivering with innumerable lights! There is nothing in Europe to match that. Could you but roll a river down the valley, it would be sublime. Finer still, to place one's self near the Burns' Monument and look toward the Castle. It is more astonishing than an Eastern dream. A city rises up before you painted by fire on night. High on air a bridge of lights leaps the chasm; a few emerald lamps, like glowworms, are moving silently about in the railway station below; a solitary crimson one is at rest. That ridged and chimneyed bulk of blackness, with splendour bursting out at every pore, is the wonderful Old Town, where Scottish history mainly transacted itself; while, opposite, the modern Princes Street is blazing throughout its length. During the day the Castle looks down upon the city as if out of another world; stern with all its peacefulness, its garniture of trees, its slopes of grass. The rock is dingy enough in colour; but, after a shower, its lichens laugh out greenly in the returning sun, while the rainbow is brightening on the lowering sky beyond. How deep the shadow which the Castle throws at noon over the gardens at its feet where the children play! How grand when giant bulk and towery crown blacken against sunset! Fair, too, the New Town sloping to the sea. From George Street, which crowns the ridge, the eye is led down sweeping streets of stately architecture to the villas and woods that fill the lower ground and fringe the shore; to the bright azure belt of the Forth, with its smoking steamer or its creeping sail; beyond, to the shores of Fife, soft blue, and flecked with fleeting shadows in the keen clear light of spring, dark purple in the summer heat, tarnished gold in the autumn haze; and further away still, just distinguishable on the paler sky, the crest of some distant peak carrying the imagination into the illimitable world.' The finest close view of the northern half of the city is seen at the head of the Castle Hill, from the N side of the Castle esplanade; or, still better, from the bomb-battery of the Castle itself, where the lovely space between the Old Town and the New appears almost perpendicularly under the eye, with the Scott Monument on its further verge, the Melville Monument rising a little beyond, and the greater part of the New Town all around.

'Saint Margaret, what a sight is here!
Long lines of masonry appear;
Scott's Gothic pinnacles arise,
And Melville's statue greets the skies,
And sculptured front and Grecian pile
The pleased yet puzzled eye beguile;
From yon far landscape where the sea
Smiles on in softest witchery;
Till, riant all, the hills of Fife
Fill in the charms of country life.'

Geology.—Edinburgh has always been a favourite field for geological investigation. Ever since the days of Hutton, the volcanic rocks which are so well developed on Arthur's Seat, the Calton Hill, and at the Castle, have been the subject of careful study among geologists. The striking features to which these igneous rocks give rise, arrest the attention even of the non-scientific observer. Indeed, few cities present such remarkable facilities for examining the structure and physical relations of ancient volcanic rocks. The literature bearing on the geology of Edinburgh and its environs is rather voluminous. Amongst the various writers on the subject, the names of Hutton, Playfair, Sir James Hall, Hibbert, Jamieson, Hay Cunningham, Edward Forbes, Hugh Miller, Charles M'Laren, A. Geikie, R. Chambers, Milne Home, and Judd, may be mentioned. Special reference ought to be

made to the admirable volume on *The Geology of Fife and the Lothians*, by Charles M'Laren, and to Professor A. Geikie's lucid description of the Geology of Edinburgh.*

With the exception of Blackford Hill, which is a continuation of the Lower Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks of the Pentlands, the newer portion of Arthur's Seat, and several isolated veins of igneous rock, the solid rocks which underlie the city of Edinburgh and Leith belong to the lowest divisions of the Carboniferous system. On account of the strata being largely impregnated with lime, they were appropriately named by M'Laren the Calciferous Sandstone Series—a term which is now generally applied to them. They may be arranged in three divisions:—

Calciferous Sandstone Series.	Cementstone Series.	3. An upper division of white sandstones, black and blue shales, containing nodules of clay ironstone.
		2. A middle division of interbedded volcanic rocks, consisting of basalts, porphyrites, and tuffs, with intercalated beds of sandstone.
	Red Sandstone Series.	1. A lower division of red and mottled sandstones, red, green, and grey shales and marls, with calcareous nodules and bands merging occasionally into pure limestones. Coarse conglomerates occur at the base of this group.

The members of the lowest division occupy an irregular area, bounded by the Braid Hills on the S, Arthur's Seat on the E, and the Calton Hill on the N, while the western limit is sharply defined by the great fault extending from Craiglockhart north-eastwards by Merchiston and the Castle esplanade, to the NW slope of Calton Hill. Within this area the strata are arranged in the form of a low arch, the crest of which runs from Blackford Hill to St Andrew Square. As this anticlinal fold is truncated on the W by the fault just referred to, it is only on the E side of the arch that the complete succession can be traced. The lowest beds are exposed in the neighbourhood of Blackford Hill where they consist of conglomerates composed of pebbles, chiefly derived from the Old Red Sandstone volcanic rocks. They rest unconformably on these igneous rocks, and are not faulted against them as has hitherto been supposed. It is important to note that the strata to the W of Blackford Hill occupy a higher horizon than those on the E side. As we pass to the SW this overlap gradually increases till the members of the Upper or Cementstone Series rest directly on the Old Red Sandstone formation. This overlap indicates the gradual submergence of the Pentland ridge in the early part of the Carboniferous period. At the beginning of that period the Pentlands formed a promontory jutting far into the sea, in which the red sandstones were deposited, but eventually the ridge was submerged and buried beneath the accumulating sediment of the succeeding groups. Excellent sections of these basement conglomerates are to be seen at present in the cuttings of the new Suburban railway.

Next in order come the sandstones of Craigmillar, and the strata which are exposed in the southern part of the town, consisting of red sandstones with red and green marls. In the districts of Newington, Grange, the Meadows, and Warrender Park, these beds dip to the N at angles varying from 10 to 15 degrees, while to the W of these localities they dip to the NW—thus indicating the dome-shaped arrangement of the strata. Excellent sections have been recently exposed in the course of excavations in Warrender Park. They also occur in Gilmore Place with an inclination to the NW, and they reappear at the head of Keir Street with an easterly dip. The anticlinal axis must therefore run northwards between these two points. The same beds are well displayed on the S slope of the Castle esplanade as seen from Johnston Terrace. In this well-known section, the

honeycombed sandstones with red and green marls are brought into conjunction with the plug of basalt on which the Castle stands, by the great fault already referred to. They dip to the E at an angle of from 15 to 20 degrees, but as they approach the fault they become horizontal, and eventually bend over till they conform to the hade of the fault which is inclined at an angle of 80 degrees to the NW. The SE slope of the plug of basalt is beautifully slickensided. The striae, however, are not vertical, but are slightly inclined to the NE, showing a faint lateral thrust in that direction, as well as a downthrow to the NW. From the Castle eastwards to Holyrood and the Hunter's Bog there is a continuous easterly dip at an average angle of 15 degrees, where they pass conformably below the interbedded volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat (division 2). Fossils rarely occur in the red sandstones. Fragments of wood have been found in the beds at Craigmillar, which are probably the remains of pine-like *Araucaria*. In the quarry above Salisbury Crags, a small *Estheria Peachii* was found by Mr Grieve. Under St Anthony's Chapel, in a bed crammed with vegetable matter, Mr Bryson found specimens of *Dadoxylon*, and Professor A. Geikie obtained fragments of *Poacites* and the remains of *Rhizodus Hibberti*. The beds at that locality lie above the first interbedded lava-flow, now represented by the Long Row, and it is probable, therefore, that they belong to the Cementstone Series.

Towards the close of the deposition of the red sandstones, volcanic activity seems to have begun in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. From certain volcanic orifices, streams of lava and showers of ashes were ejected and spread over the sea-floor, which at intervals were commingled with ordinary sediment. The records of this volcanic action are still preserved to us on Arthur's Seat, the Calton Hill, and at Craiglockhart. These interbedded volcanic rocks must be carefully distinguished from the three great intrusive sheets of igneous rock which were injected between the red sandstones forming the western base of Arthur's seat. On account of their durability these intrusive sheets have more successfully resisted the denuding agencies than the intervening sandstones, and hence they now form the prominent escarpments of St Leonard's, Salisbury Crags, and the Dasses. The first outflow of lava is represented by the compact basalt of the Long Row which is overlaid by tuffs, volcanic breccias, and ashy sandstones which are well exposed at the Dry Dam. The general character of these volcanic ashes is different from the coarse agglomerate which now forms the higher part of the hill, and which was ejected at a much later date. The tuffs and ashy sandstones are succeeded by basaltic lavas and porphyrites, the latter forming the slopes of the Whinny Hill and Dunsappie. The junction of these rocks with the overlying shales and sandstones (division 3) is not seen on the eastern slope of Arthur's Seat, owing to the covering of superficial deposits. The evidence is supplied, however, by the section on Calton Hill.

The contemporaneous volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat are truncated on the N side by an E and W fault—an offshoot from the main dislocation trending from Craiglockhart by the Castle to the NW slope of Calton Hill. This branching fault has a downthrow to the N, and by means of it the outcrop of the interbedded volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat has been shifted about half a mile to the W as far as the Calton Hill. The existence of this fault was clearly proved several years ago in the course of draining operations along the Canongate, where a continuous section was exposed of red sandstones and marls, with a few dykes of igneous rock. The succession of the volcanic rocks of Calton Hill closely resembles that of Arthur's Seat. At the base there is a series of basaltic lavas and tuffs which are overlaid by porphyrites forming the higher part of the hill. To the E they are rapidly succeeded by black shales and sandstones (division 3) occurring in the gardens of Royal Terrace, while on the NW slope of the hill they are abruptly cut off by the great fault already described.

* Geological Survey Memoir accompanying Sheet 32 of the 1-inch Map.

The strata of the upper division differ from the red sandstones in lithological character, and particularly in the greater abundance of fossils. Within the present area, the prominent members of the Cementstone Series are the white sandstones of Granton and Craigleith, and the Wardie shales. Beyond the limits of the Edinburgh district, it comprises the well-known oil shales of Midlothian and the Burdiehouse Limestone which has become celebrated for the great abundance of ichthyolites and crustaceans embedded in it. The occurrence of such a thick mass of limestone in the series, however, is quite exceptional, as the calcareous bands are usually found in seams only a few inches thick. It was formerly supposed that the sandstones of Granton and Craigleith occupied a higher horizon than the Wardie shales, but it is evident from recent investigations that they underlie the shales. On the shore, at Granton, the sandstones form an arch the axis of which runs N and S. On the E side of the anticline they dip to the E, and are succeeded by thin bedded sandstones and shales which eventually pass underneath the Wardie shales. The latter are repeated by gentle undulations eastwards as far as Trinity. The sandstones at Craigleith are evidently the inland prolongations of those on the shore, as the strike of the beds is nearly N and S. In this quarry the beds dip both to the E and SW as if curving round an anticlinal fold. A characteristic feature of the sandstones at both localities is the presence of numerous remains of plants in a fragmentary form, one of the most abundant being *Spenopteris affinis*. Huge trunks of coniferous trees have also been obtained from these beds. These sandstones make excellent building material, and have been largely quarried for this purpose; indeed the greater part of Edinburgh has been built of this stone.

The Wardie beds consist of black and blue shales, in which are embedded nodules of clay ironstone. The nodules have yielded fish remains, coprolites, and plants. When these beds are traced inland, they become intercalated with bands of sandstone, but the shales form the essential feature of the subdivision. By means of the fault extending from Craiglockhart by the Castle to Calton Hill, the members of the Cementstone Series are brought into conjunction with successive beds of the Red Sandstone division. On the NW slope of the Calton Hill they are thrown against the volcanic series (division 2), while to the NE of that locality the effect of the displacement is to bring different members of the Cementstone Series against each other. It is evident therefore that the fault is decreasing in amount towards the NE. Along the W side of this fault the Wardie shales are generally inclined to the NW. In the neighbourhood of St Andrew Square, however, they form a well-marked anticline, which has already been referred to as the northern prolongation of the arch running southwards to Blackford Hill. In 1865 Mr G. C. Haswell recorded an interesting exposure on the W side of Hanover Street, at the corner of Rose Street, where the strata, consisting of sandstones, shales, and fireclay, form an anticline and syncline within a horizontal distance of about 12 feet. They were lately seen on the E side of Hanover Street, in the course of excavations at Rose Street, having a north-westerly dip at angles varying from 40 to 50 degrees. M'Laren noted the occurrence of similar beds at the New Club in Princes Street. Upwards of 100 feet of dark shales dip to the NW at the West Church Manse. They crop out in the cuttings of the Caledonian and new Suburban railways, and they are also exposed at the Dean near the Dean Bridge. At these localities they are inclined to the NW, and a similar dip continues to near Coltbridge, which forms the centre of a synclinal fold. From this point westwards we have a gradually descending series towards the Corstorphine Hill and the Craigleith sandstones.

Reference has already been made to the fish remains and plants embedded in the ironstone nodules, but there are certain bands of shales in this subdivision, which are of special importance on account of the

marine fauna which they have yielded. They occur at Granton, Craigleith, the Dean Bridge, Drumsheugh, and Woodhall, and at all these localities there is a marked identity in the species of fossils. These horizons have been explored by Messrs Henderson and Bennie, who have collected a great variety of marine forms from them, upwards of 17 well-defined species having been disinterred from the Woodhall shales alone. Some of the species are typical of the Carboniferous Limestone, which overlies the Cementstone Series. The following fossils are characteristic of these beds: *Spirorbis carbonarius*, *Lingula squamiformis*, *L. mytiloides*, *Avicula Hendersoni*, *Myalina crassa*, *Bellerophon decussatus*, *Murchisonia striatula*, *Orthoceras attenuatum*, *O. cylindraceum*. This assemblage of fossils is widely different from that met with in the Burdiehouse Limestone, which is essentially a fresh or brackish water deposit. Indeed, a careful examination of the fossils derived from the various members of the Cementstone Series seems to prove that during their deposition there must have been an alternation of estuarine and marine conditions.

The interbedded volcanic rocks at Craiglockhart are probably on the same horizon as those on Arthur's Seat and Calton. At the base there is a considerable development of felspathic tuff which is overlaid by basaltic lava. This latter rock, which is a coarse variety of basalt, presents features of great beauty when examined microscopically, showing prisms of labradorite with minute grains of augite. This mineral also occurs in distinct crystals, and the olivine, which is apparent even to the naked eye, is also well represented. These volcanic rocks are inclined to the NW, and are succeeded by sandstones and shales, while, on the N side, they are abruptly cut off by a fault.

The history of the intrusive igneous rocks of the Edinburgh district and the later volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat is full of interest. Reference has already been made to the three great intrusive sheets of the Heriot Mount, Salisbury Crag, and the Dasses which belong to the period of volcanic activity towards the close of the deposition of the red sandstones. These rocks, which consist of coarsely crystalline dolerites, were not erupted at the surface like the contemporaneous lavas and tuffs of the Long Row, the Dry Dam, and Whinny Hill. Their intrusive character is clearly proved by their relations to the overlying and underlying strata. The sandstones and shales both above and below these sheets have been altered by contact with them, and the two lower ones gradually steal across the edges of the intervening strata till they unite to form the great columnar mass of Samson's Ribs.

But these igneous masses are of older date than those which cap the hill. There can be little doubt that the former belong to the period of volcanic activity at the close of the Red Sandstone Series. We have already pointed out that the older volcanic rocks of Arthur's Seat lie on the E side of the anticlinal axis, on which the S part of Edinburgh stands, and that they are regularly succeeded by the higher divisions of the Carboniferous system. Long before the eruption of the later volcanic materials, the older rocks had been tilted to the E, and had been subjected to prolonged denudation. A vast thickness of material had been removed. The softer sedimentary strata had been worn into hollows, and the harder igneous rocks of Salisbury Crag, the Dasses, and the Long Row projected as ridges before the renewal of volcanic activity. The later igneous rocks consist of coarse agglomerate and basalt, the former being ejected before the basalt. The coarse ash is admirably displayed in the Queen's Drive, where the blocks are extremely large, from an examination of which it is evident that they have been derived from the older rocks of the hill. On the top of Arthur's Seat there is a mass of basalt, filling the vent from which these coarse agglomerates were discharged. The basalt of the lion's haunch is part of a lava flow which rests on the agglomerate, and sends down a branching vein into it. No precise age can be assigned to these later

ejections. All that can be safely averred is, that they are more recent than the Lower Carboniferous period.

The rock on which the Castle stands consists of a compact basalt with a marked columnar structure. It is an oval-shaped mass, which, save on the E side, is surrounded by beds of division 3, and on account of its greater hardness has more successfully resisted denudation. It closely resembles many of the volcanic necks which are so common among the Scotch Carboniferous rocks. They represent the vents from which the lavas and ashes were discharged, and are now filled with tuff or crystalline rocks. The neck on which the Castle stands is abruptly truncated on the E side by the great fault which has been frequently referred to, and by means of this dislocation it must have been thrown down from a much higher level.

At various localities throughout Edinburgh veins and dykes of basalt and dolerite occur. Some of these have an E and W trend, and are probably of Tertiary age. One of these is exposed in the path leading up to the Calton Hill, at the back of Greenside church, where it is intruded among the volcanic rocks of the hill. They are also to be seen in the Water of Leith near the Dean Bridge, and in the cutting of the Caledonian railway near Coltbridge. Several veins have been traced in the old part of the town: one from the foot of St Mary Street to St Patrick Square, and another from the eastern part of the Cowgate to the University.

The effects of glaciation are still fresh in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. The rounded contour of the ground and the striated surfaces alike point to the operation of this agent. On the Corstorphine Hill several striated surfaces occur which were first observed by Sir James Hall, the direction of the markings being a few degrees N of E. At one point on the N side of the Castle, nearly horizontal striae were observed on a vertical face of rock pointing in a similar direction. On the Calton Hill there are several examples. Till recently a striated surface was exposed at the side of the road leading to the Nelson Monument. Fresh instances have been met with lately at the side of the Low Calton, owing to the removal of the boulder clay, the general trend being ENE. In the Queen's Park they occur on the top of the Salisbury Crags, and the splendid *roche moutonnée* in the Queen's Drive, above Samson's Ribs, is now well known. A remarkable example of an overhanging cliff with a striated surface is to be seen on the road leading to Duddingston, in what is locally designated 'the Windy Gowl'—a phenomenon which could only have been produced by glacier ice. In the course of this year well-preserved striae were observed by Mr B. N. Peach within 100 feet of the top of Arthur's Seat, at the top of the gully, known by the name of 'the Guttled Haddy.' Here the ice-markings ascend the slope at an angle of 20° on a nearly vertical face of rock. The direction is E 18° N, and from the appearances presented by the striated surfaces it is evident that they were produced by ice moving towards the ENE. At Craigmillar the striae run approximately E and W; and again, on the Braid Hills, where they are very plentiful, the trend is to the S of E. 'Striated pavements' in the boulder clay have been observed both by Hugh Miller and Professor A. Geikie, indicating an ice movement in an ENE direction. All these instances prove that Edinburgh was glaciated by ice moving towards the E, while here and there slight local deflections were produced by the irregular contour of the ground.

The greatest accumulation of boulder clay is that which covers Princes Street. In the low-lying parts of the town it is buried beneath the alluvial deposits of ancient lochs or is overlapped by the accumulations of the raised beaches. Along the coast-line it crops out from underneath these marine deposits. A few years ago a fine exposure of boulder clay was made in the course of the excavations for the Albert Dock at Leith. It consisted of a tough dark clay charged with blocks of various sizes from widely separated localities. Along with the blocks of local origin there were stones which

had come from Corstorphine Hill, the Mons Hill, Campsie Fells, and the Grampians. Similar evidence is obtained from the patches of boulder clay round Arthur's Seat. On the Queen's Drive, where the second escarpment begins leading down to Duddingston, there is a considerable thickness of this deposit overlying the Carboniferous red marls. It is fawn-coloured, and consists mainly of sandstone blocks associated with boulders of carboniferous limestone, fragments of coal, black shale, diabase, porphyrites, quartz rock pebbles from the neighbourhood of Callander, and schists from the Grampians. The same commingling of foreign and local rocks is observable in the small patch, in the gully, named 'the Guttled Haddy,' at a height of over 700 feet. This locality is considerably above the level of the sources from which some of the blocks have been derived, so that they could not have been transported by the agency of floating ice.

The deposits of the 100 feet beach lap round the hills on which Edinburgh stands, their inland margin never rising much above this level. They consist of a great series of stratified sands and clays which once formed an almost continuous plain, but which has been trenched and worn into hollows by prolonged denudation. Where a section can be obtained it is evident that the mounds on which the marine deposits rest have been carved out of the solid rock. Though the finely stratified sands predominate in these beds, yet in places they wholly consist of finely laminated clay free from stones. Occasionally there are layers of small stones as if they had been dropped into the accumulating sediment by floating ice. These are mostly local, but a few have been transported from the Grampians. Some chalk stones and chalk flints also occur in the clays, the former resembling the Danish chalk in the island of Faxoe. One of the best sections for examining this deposit is the clay pit at Portobello. In this section there are certain bands highly crumpled, while the beds above and below are undisturbed. Last year an excellent exposure was seen in Warriston Park, nearly opposite the gate leading into the Botanic Garden, where several layers of these crumpled beds occurred, the intervening layers of sand being free from any contortion. The folds were mostly inverted, and inclined to the SW. These phenomena may be accounted for by supposing that, during the deposition of these beds, they were occasionally subjected to the movement of pack ice driven on to the banks of sand and mud during low tide by the NE winds blowing up the Firth. The partly consolidated clays were pushed laterally by the ice as it was driven shorewards. As the ice floated or melted away, the crumpled clays were again overlaid by ordinary sediment. The crumpling might recur at intervals with severe weather, a low tide, and NE winds. This supposition is strengthened by an examination of the contents of the beds. The shells are of an arctic type, and are not abundant; while the Foraminifera and Entomostraca are also arctic. The clays consist of the finest sediment—the flour of the rocks, in fact, and are almost destitute of organic matter. They point to a time when the rivers flowing into the Forth were turbid with glacial mud, when the land surface was nearly devoid of vegetation, and when the estuary was not suitable for the growth of algae.

The 50 feet beach has been carved out of the deposits of the older terrace, the underlying boulder clay, and the solid rock. It forms a narrow strip along the coast, the broadest part occurring at the Leith Links. This ancient beach is bounded by a low inland cliff which is still tolerably steep where it consists of solid rock, but in those places where it is carved out of boulder clay, or the 100 feet terrace, it is merely a sloping bank. The strata consist of sand and gravel with occasional shells. Hugh Miller drew attention to some interesting facts connected with the old beach near Fillyside Bank between Leith and Portobello. The stones found on the surface are encrusted by *Serpula* and perforated by *Saxicava*, while the under valves of oysters are fre-

F I R T H O F F O R T H



PLAN OF EDINBURGH

Scale of 1/2 Mile

quently attached to the boulders. Equally interesting is the occurrence of *Mya truncata*, which has been preserved with the siphuncular end uppermost in the act of burrowing in the boulder clay which forms the floor of the beach at this point. In all likelihood this part of the old sea bottom may have formed an oyster scalp. The localities where these shells occur are from 4 to 8 feet above the highest stream tides, and from 30 to 38 feet above the position where they are now found living. The elevation of the land to its present level seems to have taken place since its occupation by man, for in the continuation of this beach farther up the Firth numerous skeletons of whales have been found along with the rude implements which were used by our ancestors. A few years ago, a whale was discovered near Gargunock, the brain of which, in all probability, had been extracted for food, the skull having been broken open at the thinnest part. Hard by was found the implement which had evidently been used for this purpose. A comparison of the marks on the face of the implement with those on the skull showed that they perfectly agreed. Kitchen middens are found at various places along the base of the cliff forming the inner margin of this terrace. The bed of oyster shells referred to by M'Laren as occurring at Seafield is in all probability of this nature. It is rather a remarkable fact that the brick clays belonging to this beach have a fetid odour owing to the amount of animal and vegetable matter they contain. At the head of the Leith Links there are several dunes of blown sand which date back to the time when the sea rolled inwards on this beach.

In the course of the excavation of its present channel, the Water of Leith has formed several alluvial terraces which belong to post-glacial and recent times, the highest, of course, being the oldest. The successive terraces are best developed where the river has cut through the deposits of the 100 feet sea beach. The lower portion of the Warriston Cemetery occupies one of these higher terraces. In connection with this subject it is interesting to note the occurrence of a buried river channel near Coltbridge, which was proved by a series of bores put down by Mr Jeffrey. One bore, which was sunk to the S of the brewery, passed through 60 feet of superficial deposits before reaching the sandstones and shales. In a second bore, a short distance to the N, 72 feet of drift were pierced when a dyke of igneous rock was reached. A few yards further N a third bore was put down through 200 feet of superficial deposits before reaching the solid rock. As the surface of the ground at that locality is only about 150 feet above the sea, it is evident that the bottom of this old channel must be considerably below the present datum-line. This is evidently one of those buried river-channels, of which there are several examples on the E coast of Scotland and England, pointing to a considerable elevation of the land, probably in pre-glacial times.

Edinburgh formerly possessed several sheets of water which have now disappeared. The hollow along which the North British Railway passes was occupied by a chain of lochs. The Nor' Loch, to the N of the Castle, was celebrated as the place where the witches passed through their ordeal. The Grassmarket and the Cowgate overlies the alluvium of an ancient loch, the traces of which are now almost obliterated. In the Queen's Park, the place known as the King's Mire was covered by a sheet of water. The Meadows occupy the site of the Borough Loch, the shell marl being occasionally exposed in the drains there, varying in thickness from a few inches to 6 feet. Several species of *Limnæa*, *Planorbis*, *Cyclas*, and *Valvata* have been obtained from this deposit, along with a few valves of Entomostraca. The skull and horns of the *Cervus Elephas* have also been disinterred from the alluvial deposits of the Meadows. This interesting relic is now preserved in the Museum of the Antiquarian Society in Edinburgh. A large sheet of water formerly extended from Corstorphine to Gorgie and Coltbridge, which has been drained by the gorge of the Water of Leith. An interesting notice occurs in the *Scotsman* of 13 April

1833, with reference to the occurrence of a considerable depth of moss in the old town. In the course of the excavations of the new court buildings in Parliament Square, a remnant of the City Wall, erected in 1450, was laid bare; and in the mossy soil below it, about 3 feet under the foundation, a number of entire skeletons were found, showing that the ground had been used for burial before the wall was built. In some places the moss was 15 feet deep.

Though the physical features of Edinburgh were mainly determined in pre-glacial times, there can be little doubt that they were largely modified during the glacial period. Those remarkable features of 'crag and tail,' which are well displayed on the Castle rock, the Calton Hill, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, were partly developed during the great extension of the ice. In the foregoing examples the projecting crags or bosses of rock face the W, which is the direction from which the ice came; while the ridge or 'tail' on the lee side slopes gently towards the E. As the ice impinged on these projecting masses, the lower portion of the sheet would be deflected and compelled to move round the sides, while the higher portion would overflow the escarpments. One can readily understand that the erosion would necessarily be greatest at the base and round the sides of the crags. The Nor' Loch and the Grassmarket Loch were probably rock basins due to this cause. The hollow at the Meadows may likewise be of glacial origin. At that locality the strike of the beds nearly coincides with the direction of the ice-flow; and as the red sandstones crop out to the S in Warrender Park, it is probable that they are overlaid by softer strata occupying the site of the Meadows, which would be more readily excavated by the ice. And so also the hollow at Morningside must have been deepened by the pressure of the ice escaping round the N end of Blackford Hill. Indeed it is rather remarkable that the hollows and ancient lochs throughout Edinburgh are found in those places where they ought theoretically to occur, on the supposition that the district was glaciated by an ice sheet moving in an ENE direction.

Botany.—The flora within a radius of twenty-five miles around the city of Edinburgh is most varied and extensive. From the nature of the soil, elevation, and exposure, this might be expected. There are the shores of the Firth of Forth and many fresh-water rivers—there are extensive ranges of hills—there are plains, woods, valleys, moors, and cultivated lands, all of which have their peculiar native vegetable productions. There has been recently enumerated 410 genera, 1012 species, and 80 varieties of flowering plants. This number, however, embraces several plants not indigenous, but which have escaped from cultivation, and have become naturalised in different localities. Of Ferns and their allies there are 18 genera and 43 species and varieties. These include the forked spleenwort, the alternate spleenwort, the filmy fern, the sea spleenwort, the adder's tongue, the moonwort fern, etc. There are 520 species and varieties of mosses, liverworts, lichens, and charas. The Firth of Forth is rich in seaweeds (Algæ), but their numbers have not recently been calculated. The forms of fungi, desmids, and diatoms are innumerable. Woodforde first published a catalogue of plants found around Edinburgh; and about the same time Dr Greville issued his *Flora Edinensis*, containing descriptions of the flowering and flowerless plants met with within ten miles of the city. This was an excellent book, and is still (1882) a work of reference. The last publication on the botany was that of Balfour and Sadler in 1871, entitled *The Flora of Edinburgh*, intended for the use of students attending the Botanical Classes. In 1761, when Dr John Hope was appointed professor of botany, he encouraged his pupils to study and collect the wild plants in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and offered a medal annually for the best collection of dried plants. The medal was gained on one occasion by Sir James Edward Smith. The practice of giving a medal has been continued by all the succeeding professors.

Local Advantages.—The situation of Edinburgh is scarcely less subservient to advantage than its scenery is replete with beauty. The sloping inclination of the ground on all hands, with its close neighbourhood to the sea, is favourable to drainage, and affords facilities for cleanliness. The elevation of the hills, with the spacious natural funnels that intervene, is provocative of a constant stir in the air, and contributes to a healthy ventilation. The comparative vicinity of coal fields and of seaports, with the easy access there is to these, offers ready facilities for manufacture and commerce, such as might well tempt capitalists to essay here enterprises which have long been successfully prosecuted in towns far less favourably situated, such as Dunfermline, Hawick, and even Manchester, Leeds, and Sheffield, not to say Birmingham, and others which might be mentioned. As it is, the resources it possesses for a generous education, its varied natural stores, its splendid scenery, its historical associations, native to itself and as the capital of the country, as well as its institutions, expressly established, thoroughly equipped, and in active operation for this end, are such as to enable Edinburgh to compete with any other city as a seat of learning. If we add to these its tranquil air and its social atmosphere, as well as its museums, libraries, and schools of arts, there are few places better fitted for the cultivation of those studies which are best prosecuted away from the hum of busy labour, and the hurry and bustle of merely commercial life. 'Residence in Edinburgh,' remarks Alexander Smith, 'is an education in itself. Of all British cities—Weimar-like in its intellectual and æsthetic leanings, Florence-like in its freedom from the stains of trade, and more than Florence-like in its beauty—it is the one best suited for the conduct of a lettered life. The city, as an entity, does not stimulate like London; the present moment is not nearly so intense; life does not roar and chafe—it murmurs only; and this interest of the hour, mingled with something of the quietude of distance and the past—which is the spiritual atmosphere of the city—is the most favourable of all conditions for intellectual work or intellectual enjoyment.' 'What the tour of Europe was necessary to see elsewhere,' says Sir David Wilkie, 'I now find congregated in this one city. Here are alike the beauties of Prague and of Salzburg; here are the romantic sites of Orvietto and Tivoli; and here is all the magnificence of the admired bays of Genoa and Naples; here, indeed, to the poet's fancy, may be found realised the Roman Capitol and the Grecian Acropolis.' And, says Mr Hallam :—

' Even thus, methinks, a city reared should be,
Yea, an imperial city, that might hold
Five times a hundred noble towns in fee,
And either with their might of Babel old
Or the rich Roman pomp of Empery,
Might stand compare, highest in arts enrolled,
Highest in arms, brave tenement for the free,
Who never crouch to thrones, or sin for gold.
Thus should her towers be raised, with vicinage
Of clear bold hills, that curve her very streets,
As if to vindicate 'mid choicest seats
Of art, abiding Nature's majesty,—
And the broad sea beyond, in calm or rage,
Chainless alike, and teaching liberty.'

The walks and shrubberies and public gardens, also, are rich in objects of natural interest. Robinias, liri-dendrons, auracarias, and some other rare ligneous plants which are as familiar here as oaks and elms are elsewhere, bespeak the regard of the curious in the matter of trees; while rare flowering plants and shrubs, continually under the eye, render it in a measure familiar with the productions of foreign climes.

Climate.—The climate of Edinburgh is much the same as that all over the E coast of Scotland, but rather colder than in the low-lying environs. Some spots in the city, as compared with others—for example, Holyrood as compared with the Castle, and Newington as compared with Broughton—are sheltered and warm. The Astronomer Royal states that 'the average mean annual temperature about the observatory on the Calton Hill is approximately 46·0 Fahr.; the annual rainfall, 24·0

inches yearly. The strength and quantity of the wind on and about the site are excessive, almost all through the year, and whatever quarter the winds blows from.' Easterly winds prevail in April and May, sometimes also in March; and are usually cold and dry, often very chilling, and occasionally accompanied by injurious fogs called *haars*. Westerly and south-westerly winds prevail in all the other months, and are usually genial, but often highly charged with moisture. In one year, which probably was not far from being an average one, northerly winds blew 10 days, north-easterly winds 18 days, easterly winds 101½ days, south-easterly winds 14 days, southerly winds 42 days, south-westerly winds 30½ days, westerly winds 138 days, north-westerly winds 11 days. Thunder-storms come almost invariably from the S, and occur mostly in the latter part of May and throughout June; but in summer, when easterly or northerly winds prevail, thunderstorms rarely occur near the city; these spend their force considerably to the W or to the N. The salubrity of the climate, or the aggregate effect of it upon health and life, will afterwards be shown in a section on the related statistics.

The City Walls.—A very ancient wall ran northward from the foot of the Castle esplanade to the Nor' Loch, and another probably from the E end of the Nor' Loch to the foot of Leith Wynd; and these, with the intermediate reach of the Nor' Loch, and with a continuous range of houses from the foot of Leith Wynd to the head of Canongate or foot of High Street, defended the ancient city on its northern or most assailable side. A wall, entirely surrounding the old city, was constructed in 1450, under authority from James II., and by means of a tax on the inhabitants. This commenced with a small fortress at the NE base of the Castle rock; thence ran eastward, along the S side of the Nor' Loch, till nearly opposite the foot of the Castle esplanade; it then proceeded in a southerly direction till it gained the summit of the hill, where it was intersected by a gateway, communicating between the Castle and the town; thence it ran obliquely down the hill, toward the SE, till it arrived at the first turn in the descent of the West Bow, and there was intersected by a gateway, called the Upper Bow Port; it thence proceeded nearly due eastward, along the face of the ridge between High Street and Cowgate, till it struck Gray's Close or Mint Close; thence went north-eastward till it touched the foot of High Street, a little W of the head of Leith Wynd, and there was intersected by a gateway, communicating between the city and Canongate; it thence went down the W side of Leith Wynd to the valley; and then proceeded westward, along the S side of the Nor' Loch, to a junction with its commencement at the NE base of the Castle rock. The ancient city was thus confined to very narrow limits; consisted simply of Castle Hill, Lawnmarket, and High Street, with the closes or alleys leading from them; and was dependent for further extension, not on extending its buildings along the surface, but on raising them up in the air.

An extension-wall, chiefly for enclosing suburbs which had arisen on the S, was erected in 1513. This began at the SE base of the Castle rock; thence extended, in a south-easterly direction, to the W end of Grassmarket, where it was intersected by a gateway, called the West Port; thence ascended part of the eminence flanking the S side of Grassmarket, turned eastward, and went along the S side of what is now the park of Heriot's Hospital; it next, on approaching Bristo Street, turned northward, and traversed the eastern part of what is now the Greyfriars' Cemetery; it then trended eastward, passed the lines of Bristo Street and Potterrow, and was intersected on these lines by gateways, called Bristo Port and Potterrow Port; next went southward for a few yards from Potterrow Port, and then, making an abrupt turn, proceeded along the S side of the site of the College and the N side of what is now Drummond Street, till it touched the Pleasance, where it deflected almost at a right angle to the N; across Cowgate, and up the W side of St Mary's Wynd; and was intersected,

in that reach, by two gateways called Cowgate Port and St Mary Wynd Port; terminating at the point of the older wall near the junction of High Street and Canon-gate. Considerable portions of this wall, especially at the N side of Drummond Street and at the W side of the N end of the Pleasance, still exist; and a portion, long hid out of view and forgotten, was brought to light in 1869 by the clearing away of houses in Argyle Square for extension of the Industrial Museum.

The gateway in the wall of 1450 at the foot of High Street stood about 50 yards W of the line of St Mary's Wynd and Leith Wynd, but it was found to occupy a position unfavourable to defence. A second gateway, in lieu of that, was erected in 1571 by the partisans of Queen Mary, on a line with St Mary's Wynd and Leith Wynd, and was so flanked as to possess considerable military strength. A third gateway supplemented the second in 1606, and occupied the same site. It is supposed to have been constructed on the model of one of the ancient gates of Paris, and was by far the most important of all the gates of the city. It figured conspicuously and picturesquely in the scenery of High Street; and became famous in history in connection with a bill (which was not passed), introduced into the British parliament, in consequence of the indignation excited by the Porteous mob, to have it razed to the ground. It extended quite across the thoroughfare, from house-line to house-line, and comprised a main body, of house-like structure, two stories high, crowned with battlements. It was pierced with a carriage archway to the height of the lowest story, and with a wicket for pedestrians to the S of the carriage archway; had, on its flanks, massive round towers, with sharp conical roofs; and was surmounted, above the carriage archway, by a four-story square tower, bearing aloft a tapering hexagonal spire. This pile was a principal ornament of the city, and, had it been allowed to stand, would have been one of the grandest relics of olden times; but, partly in consequence of an act of parliament which proscribed the city walls of London, partly on the pretext of obstructing the thoroughfare, it was taken down in 1764.

Small extensions of the wall of 1450, in Leith Wynd and at the foot of Halkerston's Wynd, were erected in 1540 and 1560, that in Leith Wynd having a gateway called Leith Wynd Port, with a wicket at its side giving access to Trinity College Church. A small extension of the wall of 1513, at the W side of the eminence flanking the S side of Grassmarket, was erected in 1618, part of which still forms the western boundary of the grounds of Heriot's Hospital. The only extant vestige of the wall of 1450 is the fragment of a tower, on the spot where the wall commenced at the NE base of the Castle rock, bearing the name of Wallace's tower, originally or properly Well-house tower; and, in 1872, this was proposed to be so far rebuilt or restored as to represent again the original tower structure. The wall of 1450 was constructed in consequence of panic after the battle of Sark; and that of 1513 after the battle of Flodden; but these do not seem to have ever had much military strength; and were improved, from time to time, at periods of alarm, by additions to their thickness and their height, and by the erection of flanking towers and bulwarks. Even in their best condition, however, they offered no great resistance to the arts of modern warfare; and, in 1745, when they ought to have prevented the entrance or entirely arrested the progress of the Jacobite army, they proved to be of little or no use. Thenceforth they were looked upon only as obstructions to the thoroughfares; and, during the spirited period of the civic modern extension, were sweepingly removed. (See P. Neill's *Notes relative to the fortified Walls of Edinburgh*. Edinb. 1829.)

Extent.—Edinburgh, owing to the open spaces included within it, occupies a larger area than from the height of the houses we may be apt to imagine. From Canonmills Bridge on the N to Grange Road on the S, it measures geographically 3860 yards; from Haymarket on the W to Pilrig Street on the E, it measures 3660 yards; and these points indicate the sides of a

rectangle, the area of which, with some comparatively unimportant exceptions, is all included in the town. But outside the area of this rectangle, on each of the four sides, are wings more or less extensive, which, if included in the city's measurements, would add considerably to both the extreme length and breadth. The excepted spaces within the rectangle lie mostly in the very heart of the city, and either contain very few edifices or are entirely unbuilt upon. The area of Princes Street Gardens and the Castle rock, which extends about 900 yards from E to W, and between 200 and 270 yards from N to S, if we except the structures of the Castle and those on the Mound, has scarcely any buildings. The area of Queen Street Gardens measures 850 yards by 130; the aggregate area of other public or conjoint-proprietary gardens measures fully more; and these are entirely without edifices.

The limits we have given are those of the city regarded as a town. Other limits, defining jurisdictions of various kinds, ancient and modern, differ widely from these and from one another; some of them, too, are either of no interest or of such intricacy as to be only perplexing; and only four of them are either important enough to challenge notice or sufficiently clear to be easily understood. These four define the city in successive concentric areas—first, the ancient royalty, nearly identical with the space formerly enclosed by the Old Town walls; second, the city proper, comprising both the ancient royalty and an extended royalty; third, the county of the city, comprising all in the former and considerable tracts beyond; fourth, the parliamentary burgh, comprehending the county of the city and a large surrounding district, and forming altogether an irregular polygon of nearly 10 miles in circumference, with St Giles' Church in the centre. The parliamentary burgh is defined by a line drawn from a point on the Leith and Queensferry Road, 400 yards W of the Inverleith Road at Goldenacre, straight to the north-western corner of John Watson's Hospital; thence straight to the second stone bridge on the Union Canal; thence straight to the Jordan or Pow Burn at the enclosure of the Morningside Lunatic Asylum; thence down that burn to a point on it 150 yards below the transit of the Carlisle Road; thence straight to the summit of Arthur's Seat; thence straight to the influx of a burn at the W side of Lochend Loch; thence straight to the junction of Pilrig Street and Leith Walk; thence along Pilrig Street and Bonnington Road to the Leith and Queensferry Road; thence along that road to the point first described.

Thoroughfares.—The plan, contour, and setting of the city, with the directions and intersections of the streets, and the positions of the various places of interest cannot be clearly defined in words; for an idea of all this the reader must be referred to the accompanying map. What we have to say of the prominent objects in the city and its neighbourhood, such as the Castle, Holyrood, and the principal buildings and institutions, will fall to be said further on. Meanwhile, we propose to sketch the leading thoroughfares, and as we traverse them indicate such objects of interest as attract attention and will repay regard.

The line of street, which, beginning with the head of the Canon-gate, ascends upwards along the ridge of the central hill to the esplanade in front of the Castle, forms the main portion of the ancient city, and bears, as you go westwards, successively the names of the Netherbow, the High Street, the Lawnmarket, and the Castle Hill. This line of street is intersected by two main thoroughfares running N and S, as well as by other streets of less extension, and an array of lanes and closes which are of ancient date, but are gradually disappearing to make way for modern improvements. The Netherbow, at the lower extremity, is a comparatively short and narrow section of the whole; and it was so called from a massive battlemented pile, surmounted by a tower and steeple, which stood here and formed, by its arched gateway, for centuries the outlet from the city on the E. The High Street, to which it was originally the approach from that quarter, is 470 yards in length, and very spacious, and expands to-

wards its upper extremity into an area in front of the Parliament House occupied by St Giles' Till the latter part of last century it had no lateral openings except by the wynds or closes referred to, and presented till that time the appearance of a long, wide, compact street of high-piled houses, the architecture of which belonged to several successive epochs, and exhibited elements that had an imposing and picturesque effect. A few of the older houses still preserved enable us to conceive somewhat of the ancient aspect of the street, and how it must have looked when it was the scene in the olden time of events affecting not only the city but the whole country from end to end. The Lawnmarket, which is about 230 yards in length, and possesses similar features of both architectural and historic interest, derived its name from the stalls and booths which used to be erected here, especially on market-days, for the sale of 'linen.' It communicated with the High Street, so late as 1817, by means of a lane on the S, for foot-passengers, and a narrow carriage-way on the N, of the Luckenbooths, which extended along the street to the S of St Giles', and it was blocked at its W end till 1822 by a public weigh-house. Till the opening of Bank Street on the N in 1798, it had no lateral outlets except the closes to right and left, and a quaint old street, called the West Bow, which descended westward in steep corkscrew fashion at its SW corner into the Grassmarket under the S of the Castle. The Castle Hill extends beyond the Lawnmarket as far as the esplanade of the Castle; it is about 150 yards long, and is more contracted in width. It was once a patrician quarter of the city, but a great part of it has been cleared away for modern structures and a thoroughfare westward by the S side of the Castle. The upper end of it was in early times a place of public execution for heretics, witches, traitors, and common criminals.

The old closes and small courts, not yet abolished, that branch off from this entire line of street, still retain, though for most part in a sadly faded and broken down condition, many of the houses once inhabited by distinguished families and associated with the names of people who played an illustrious part in the past history of the city and country. Tweeddale Court, No. 10 Netherbow, contains what was once the town mansion of the noble family of Tweeddale, and in the after-times the head office of the British Linen Company's Bank, but what is now the publishing establishment of Oliver and Boyd. The alley which leads to this court was in 1806 the scene of a mysterious murder, whereby a porter of the bank of the name of Begbie, after being stabbed to the heart, was robbed of £4932, which he was conveying to the main office from a sub-office in Leith. Suspicion attached to a professional thief from London, who was afterwards arraigned and brought to justice for another offence. Nearly opposite to Tweeddale Court stands John Knox's House, a good example of the more ancient picturesque and curiously gabled houses of the Old Town. Along the lintel of the ground floor, in old spelling, is the inscription, 'Love God above all, and your neighbour as yourself;' whilst at the corner there is an effigy of what, from a frame there was once round it, was supposed to represent the reformer preaching, but was afterwards found, when the frame was removed, to be Moses receiving the ten commandments from the Lord, a more likely symbol for the house of the reformer than any effigies of himself. Hyndford's Close, at No. 50 High Street, contained the ancient mansion of the Earls of Hyndford, which was afterwards occupied by Sir Walter Scott's maternal grandfather, and a frequent resort of Sir Walter when a boy. It was in this close the famous Duchess of Gordon and her sister stayed in their romping girlhood. Here, too, lived Lady Anne Bernard, the authoress of the ballad of 'Auld Robin Gray.' South Gray's Close, at No. 56, contains the old town mansion of the Earls of Selkirk and Stirling, which is now the residence of the priests of St Patrick's Roman Catholic church; and it leads down to Elphinstone's Court, where were the residences of Sir James Elphinstone and Lord Loughborough among others; and to Mint Court, the

site of the national mint, which was erected in 1574, and the residences of Dr Cullen, Lord Hailes, Lord Belhaven, the Countess of Stair, Douglas of Cavers, and the famous Earl of Argyll, all of the latter part of the 17th century. Chalmers' Close, at No. 81, contained the mansion of the ancestors of the Earls of Hopetoun and the residence of Lord Jeffrey's grandfather, often frequented by Lord Jeffrey in his boyhood. Paisley's Close, at No. 101, was entered through a large lofty house of 1612, which contained the shop of Sir William Fettes, the founder of Fettes College, and which, on a night in November 1861, suddenly fell, burying 23 persons in its ruins. Todrick's Wynd, nearly opposite Paisley Close, was the scene, in 1590, of a grand banquet given by the city magistrates to the Danish nobles who accompanied the queen of James VI. to Scotland. Blackfriars' Wynd, at No. 96, now superseded by Blackfriars Street, took its name from a Blackfriars' Monastery which stood on the slope facing its S end. It was, for more than five centuries, a highly aristocratic quarter, and contained residences of bishops, archbishops, cardinals, nobles, and princes. This wynd is specially distinguished as the site of a palace of Cardinal Beaton, which stood at its foot; it had an ancient church, which continued to be used till about 1835 as a Roman Catholic chapel and an Episcopalian church, long attended by a fashionable and wealthy congregation. It has witnessed many scenes of political intrigue and conflicts of faction. Strichen's Close, at No. 104, contains what was the town mansion of the abbots of Melrose, which was afterwards occupied by Sir George Mackenzie, 'the bluidy Mackenzie' of persecuting fame. Dickson's Close, at No. 118, contained the town mansion of the the Halliburtons, and also the residence of 'the Scottish Hogarth,' David Allan. Bishop's Close, at No. 129, took its name from containing the town mansion of Archbishop Spottiswood, which was afterwards occupied by Lady Jane Douglas; it contained also the mansion of the first Lord President Dundas, and was the birthplace of the first Viscount Melville. Carrubber's Close, at No. 135, contained, till a few years ago, a very old Episcopalian church, then the oldest in Scotland, and the only one in the S of Scotland that had been duly consecrated; and a house built by Allan Ramsay in 1736 for a theatre, which, however, as the speculation failed, the city authorities being adverse, was soon turned to other uses, and afterwards in its time 'played many parts,' being used successively as a scientific lecture-room, a Rowite chapel, and a revival meeting-house. It contained also the house of Sir William Forbes, as also that of Captain Matthew Henderson, much frequented by the poet Burns, and the original workshop of James Ballantyne, the author of the *Gaberlunzie's Wallet*. Most of these have now been swept away in connection with city improvements to form part of the roadway of Jeffrey Street. No. 153 was Allan Ramsay's house, an ancient timber-fronted tenement; in the first floor was his first publishing establishment, and in the second his dwelling-house. Niddry's Wynd, opposite Allan Ramsay's house, contained a temporary residence of James VI. and his queen in 1591, and a famous chapel of 1505, founded by the Countess of Ross, and known as St Mary's Chapel; but this wynd was nearly all rebuilt at the constructing of the South Bridge in 1785-88, and is now called Niddry Street. Halkerston's Wynd, at No. 163, served in ancient times as an outlet from the city, by way of a gate at its foot and a low narrow mound across the Nor' Loch, and was long an important thoroughfare; but now it scarcely possesses a vestige of what it was.

North Bridge and South Bridge, jointly forming the great thoroughfare which intersects High Street through its middle, will be noticed in a subsequent paragraph. Cap and Feather Close stood on part of the ground now occupied by North Bridge; is still represented by some of the houses on the E of the Bridge line; and was the birthplace of the poet Fergusson. Marlin's Wynd stood on part of the ground now occupied by South Bridge and adjoining the Tron Church; it took its

name from a Frenchman of the 16th century who first paved the High Street, and was entered through a large archway or pend, in a stately block of houses fronted with an arcade-piazza. Hunter Square, a small quadrangle partly occupied by the Tron Church at the W corner of High Street and South Bridge, and Blair Street, a short thoroughfare descending from the SW corner of that quadrangle, were formed when the South Bridge was being constructed, and took their names from Sir Hunter Blair. Kennedy's Close stood on the site of Hunter Square, and it was here the famous George Buchanan died. Here, on his deathbed, finding that the money he had was too little to pay the expense of his funeral, he ordered it to be distributed among his poor neighbours, adding that his townfolk might bury or not bury his bones as it seemed good to them. These were interred next day in the Greyfriars' Churchyard at the public charges. Milne Square, at No. 173 High Street, immediately W of North Bridge, was built in 1689 by the architect Robert Milne; it is entered, from the street, by an archway, and was long an aristocratic quarter; two flats of it, now on the line of Cockburn Street, were occupied by Charles Erskine of Tinwald, Lord Justice-Clerk, who died in 1763. Cockburn Street was formed in 1859, and will be noticed further on. Covenant Close, at No. 162 High Street, contains an ancient edifice, in which the National Covenant was signed in 1638, and which has three crow-stepped gables figuring curiously in close views from the S. Old Assembly Close, at No. 172, contained the City Assembly Rooms from 1720 till 1726, as it did previously the mansion of Lord Durie, the hero of the ballad of *Christie's Will*. Fishmarket Close, at No. 190, contained the residences of George Heriot, and the elder Lord President Dundas, of convivial celebrity. Fleshmarket Close, at No. 199, was long the residence of Henry Dundas, afterwards Viscount Melville, and is now intersected by Cockburn Street. Stamp Office Close, at No. 221, contained the town mansion of the ninth Earl of Eglintoun, which afterwards became, as a tavern, a famous rendezvous for men of rank and fashion; it was used by the Earl of Leven, as Lord High Commissioner, for his levees during the sittings of the General Assembly. Anchor Close, at No. 243, contained the residence of Lord Provost Drummond and a famous printing office established by Smellie, author of the *Philosophy of Natural History*, and it retains some architectural carvings indicative of its importance in times bygone. Writers' Court, at No. 315, contained the original library of the Writers to the Signet, and still boasts of containing, in decayed condition, the meeting-place of the Mirror Club, famous for the 'high jinks' described in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*. Warriston Close, at No. 323, contained the residences of Sir George Urquhart, Sir Archibald Johnston, and other distinguished persons; and was long one of the most important alleys of the city; but now possesses scarcely any trace of its ancient features. Roxburgh Close, at No. 341, took its name from containing the town mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh. Advocates' Close, at No. 357, contained the residences of Lord Westhall, Lord Advocate Stewart, and other distinguished lawyers, and figures in connection with Andrew Crossbie, as the prototype of 'Councillor Pleydell,' in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*. Parliament Square, largely occupied on its N side by St Giles' Church, is of comparatively small extent, and occupies part of an area which was a public cemetery from very early times till the end of the 16th century. It contains, at or near a spot now marked with a small stone lettered I. K., what is presumed to be the grave of John Knox; was long called the Parliament Close; derived its name from the Scottish Parliament, which was held there; and is occupied entirely with public buildings. Here stands an equestrian statue of Charles II. erected in 1685 on a spot previously selected for a monument to Oliver Cromwell. County Square, opening narrowly from the NW of Parliament Square, and flanked on the N by the open thoroughfare of Lawnmarket, is also of comparatively small extent; it occupies the site of

three closes which had fallen into ruins, and takes its name from being flanked on the W by the County Hall. It was formerly the place where were erected the hustings in connection with elections of members of parliament for the city and county. A heart formed of causeway stones at its NE corner marks the site of the Old Tolbooth, 'the Heart of Midlothian.' Dunbar's Close, at No. 413 Lawnmarket, opposite the County Hall, received its name from being the headquarters of Cromwell's army after the battle of Dunbar, and adjoins a large handsome house to the N, said to have been occupied by the Protector himself. Libberton's Wynd, now an extinct alley southward from Lawnmarket, between the rear of the County Hall and the roadway of George IV. Bridge, figures in extant documents so early as the year 1477. It was a principal thoroughfare for pedestrians to the southern outskirts; contained a famous tavern, frequented by poets, artists, antiquaries, advocates, and judges throughout the latter part of last century, and became so noted for carousings by Robert Burns and his admirers as to be eventually called Burns' Tavern. The head of this close, from 1817, when the Old Tolbooth was demolished, till the date of the last public execution, was the place where the gibbet was erected, the spot being now indicated by three reversed stones in the causeway.

Bank Street and George IV. Bridge, forming the modern carriage thoroughfare across Lawnmarket, will be afterwards noticed. Old Bank Close, off the S side of Lawnmarket, on ground now occupied by the pavement of Melbourne Place at the N end of George IV. Bridge, contained a house of 1588, long occupied by the Bank of Scotland, an ancient large edifice belonging to Cambuskenneth Abbey, and a house of 1569, built on the ruins of the Cambuskenneth one, owned for some time by the Crown for the accommodation of state prisoners and ambassadors, and inhabited afterwards successively by Sir Thomas Hope, the Lord President, Sir George Lockhart, and other judges. Brodie's Close, on the S of Lawnmarket, just above Melbourne Place, contained the Roman Eagle Hall, notable for its masonic meetings in Burns' time, which were at length dissolved on account of the disgrace which their intemperate proceedings brought on the craft. In it is still shown in the front tenement the house of the notorious Brodie. Riddle's Close, at No. 322, was inhabited by Provost Sir John Smith, by Bailie Macmoran, who entertained at his table here James VI. and Queen Anne of Denmark; by David Hume, who wrote here part of his *History of England*; and by Lord Royston, Sir Roderick Mackenzie, and several other distinguished persons. Lady Stair's Close, which was the chief thoroughfare for foot passengers to the New Town prior to the opening of Bank Street, at No. 447, contains the house where the fashionable society of the city was long presided over by the Dowager Countess of Stair, whose subsequent history, as Viscountess Primrose, forms the groundwork of Sir Walter Scott's story of *My Aunt Margaret's Mirror*. Baxter's Close, at No. 469, contains the house in which the poet Burns lodged in the winter of 1786-87, paying 1s. 6d. a week for share of a poor lodging and a chaff bed with a Mauchline friend, and a house which belonged to the Countess of Elgin, the governess of the Princess Charlotte. James' Court, at No. 501, was built in 1727 as an aristocratic quarter, superseding several ancient closes. It contained the abodes of judges, nobles, and ecclesiastical dignitaries. It extends, as a sort of terrace, formed on a rapid slope overlooking the New Town, and presents a rear front of nine stories, which are seen there towering stupendously, and command a magnificent view to the N. Its western half contained, from 1762 till 1771, the house of David Hume, and also the residence of James Boswell, the biographer of Dr Johnson, who stayed here in 1773 as he passed through the city on his famous Scottish tour. It was destroyed by fire in 1857; but is now replaced by lofty picturesque buildings in florid old Scottish Baronial style. Milne's Court, at No. 517, was partly built in

1690 by the architect who constructed Milne Square ; but retains, on its W side, houses of previous periods, one of these the town mansion of Sir John Harper of Cambusnethan, and another that of the lairds of Comiston. The West Bow, descending sinuously first southward and then south-westward from the upper end of Lawnmarket, took its name from a bow or arch in the old town wall, which formed the western outlet from the city. It was probably the earliest approach to the city while as yet it was confined to a few houses within and around the Castle, and was early built upon, down both its sides, by densely-packed, timber-fronted tenements, and served, narrow, winding, steep, and rugged as it was, till the latter part of last century, as the carriage egress from the city to all places in the W. It witnessed the corteges of at least six monarchs, and was a busy place of shops and workshops, as well as traffic, even in the memory of people still alive ; and contained originally the workshops of the higher class of artisans, tenements of the Knights Templars surmounted by crosses, the house of the reputed wizard Major Weir, the city Assembly Rooms from 1602 till 1720, and the provost's mansion in which Prince Charles Edward was entertained in 1745 ; but about 1830 it underwent such total alteration as, except in a house or two at the top and bottom, to be no longer recognisable by those who knew it before the work of demolition began. Demolitions of recent date, and going on just now, have extinguished all traces at the top. The Castle Hill, with closes and small courts leading from it, was long, as already noted, a highly aristocratic quarter ; it contained a palace of the Queen Regent, Mary of Guise, and a mansion of the Marquis of Argyll ; and still contains houses which were once inhabited by such notables as the Dukes of Gordon, the Earls of Lennox, the Earls of Cassillis, the Earl of Dumfries, Dowager Countess of Hyndford, Lord Sempill, Lord Rockville, Lady Elizabeth Howard, Lord Holyroodhouse, and General Sir David Baird. Ramsay Lane, descending northward from the N side of Castle Hill, contained the residence of the 'Laird o' Cockpen,' one of the Ramsays of Dalhousie, and leads to a garden off its W side, containing what was Allan Ramsay's House, a curious octagonal edifice built by the poet himself, enlarged by his son, afterwards owned by the late Lord Murray, and vulgarly known in the poet's lifetime as the 'Goose Pie.' On the E side of Ramsay Lane stands the Original Ragged School, founded by Dr Guthrie.

Canongate.—Canongate was originally a suburb of the city, extending eastward from the Netherbow to Holyrood. It sprang up in connection with the Abbey ; was founded in the time of David I. by its canons or monks, and was so called as forming the approach to the Abbey from the city and Castle. A burgh of regality almost from its birth, it received charters of incorporation or burgh privileges in succession from David I., Robert I., and Robert II. ; and the abbots of Holyrood, being made superiors of the burgh, are said to have appointed for its government bailies, a treasurer and a council, with right to enrol burghesses, and with various other privileges. These privileges, with certain feudal duties and other rights, were afterwards conveyed absolutely to the burgh of Canongate, the abbots retaining only the bare superiority, which they continued to hold till the dissolution of the abbey at the time of the Reformation. The superiority passed then to Robert Stewart, commendator of Holyrood, next to Sir Lewis Bellenden of Broughton, afterwards to several others, till at length in 1630 it was acquired by the city of Edinburgh. The only rights left to the ancient suburb consisted of the superiority over certain properties within its bounds, the right to levy petty customs, market dues, and causeway mail. The magistrates were next deprived of their jurisdiction in criminal cases, but still allowed to hold a weekly court for civil causes, and for some classes of questions within the competency of sheriffs and magistrates of royal burghs. They still, also, acted as justices of peace for their own territory, assisted by an assessor, who was a member of the faculty of advocates. They

continued to hold these powers under the superiority of the city till the year 1856, when the jurisdiction was finally merged in that of the Edinburgh corporation by the Municipal Extension Act. This jurisdiction extended at one time not only over the Canongate, but also the Holyrood precincts, or Abbey, St Cuthbert's, Pleasance, North Leith, and Coalhill, South Leith ; and no one but a burghess or freeman of Canongate was at liberty to carry on trade or manufacture within the bounds, and even this liberty was restricted to burghesses enrolled as members of particular crafts. The admission fee for becoming a burghess was £3, 3s. in the case of a stranger, and £1, 11s. 6d. for the son of a burghess. The incorporated trades were hammermen, tailors, wrights, bakers or baxters, shoemakers, weavers, fleshers, and barbers, and they were incorporated by royal charter in 1630. They possessed considerable funds ; and for the management and appropriation of these funds for behoof of poor members and members' widows, the trades' incorporations still have nominal existence in one united association.

The burgh of Canongate was long divided from the city by a trench of open ground, and had much of the character of a separate town. Many of its older houses are believed to have been built for the accommodation of the retainers of the court of Holyrood, and as these were added to for craftsmen and tradesmen, the burgh extended gradually westward till it marched with the city at Netherbow. Its streets and closes striking off the main thoroughfare opened originally, where they opened at all, on the country, or were enclosed only by a wall so slender as to be practically useless for defence ; but the burgh enjoyed a sufficient protection from marauders and military assault under cover of the ecclesiastical authorities of the Abbey. This immunity, however, was rudely broken in 1543, when the forces of Henry VIII. ravaged the burgh, inflicting great havoc. Prior to this, eventful as the times were, the burgh can be said to have had little history of its own, figuring as it did mainly as an appanage of the Abbey, and even its sacred affairs, both as regards church and cemetery, were down to Revolution times all identified with Holyrood. During the siege of Edinburgh in 1571, the burgh was for a brief period the seat of parliament, the basis of attack upon the city, and the scene of some notable incidents, when it suffered severe injury from the artillery of Kirkcaldy of Grange.

The Canongate retains none of its buildings erected prior to 1544, but a number of those extant were town mansions of the nobility subsequent to the reign of Queen Mary, offering, some of them, features attractive to the antiquary, while several derive an interest from historical and other associations. The main street begins at the area in front of Holyrood, and stretches upward and westward for about 650 yards to the Netherbow gateway already described, which till 1762 separated the burgh from the High Street. It thus occupies the E end of the wedge-shaped ridge or central hill on which the more ancient division of the city stands ; forms part of the noble old street extending from the Castle to Holyrood, which, though it presents now a broken-down and dingy appearance, is not yet shorn of all its ancient picturesque grandeur. Wynds, courts, and closes strike off both sides, leading to two parallel thoroughfares called respectively the North and the South Back of Canongate, and there are partly on the street line and partly within these alleys and courts a number of old aristocratic and public buildings. The North Back strikes off from the E end of the main street, passes along the gorge between the central hill and Calton Hill, and is overhung on the N side by precipitous slopes, by some public buildings, and by the mural rocks which bear aloft the walls and castellated towers of the Prison ; it joins at its western end with Low Calton, and is now altogether unimpressive save as the site here and there of places of antiquarian interest. The South Back strikes westward from the SW corner of the Holyrood area ; runs partly on low ground verging on the Queen's Park and partly along

the gorge between the central and southern hills of the old city; and measures 750 yards in length. It contains extensive breweries, a Retreat, connected with Queensberry House, built about 1860, a glass work, several manufactories, St Andrew's Episcopal Church, Moray Free Church; and is winged partly on its southern side by long ranges of workmen's houses extending towards Dumbiedykes and confronting Salisbury Crags. On the same side, at the western end, is St John's Hill, now of little account, but anciently belonging in succession to the Knights Templars and the Knights of St John of Jerusalem; and the street terminates on the N of this hill in a line with Cowgate, where St Mary Street strikes N and the Pleasance S. New Street descends N from the Canongate to North Back, was formed as a genteel place of residence before the New Town was thought of, and contained the town mansion of the Earls of Angus and a house occupied by the French Ambassador to the Court of Queen Mary. New Street had for occasional occupants, last century, Lord Kaim, Lord Hailes, and Sir Philip Anstruther; now the gas-works, though the houses are still in fairly good order, have a large section of frontage on one side. Leith Wynd, which formerly descended northward from the W end of the Canongate to Low Calton, and is now absorbed in its upper part into the line of Jeffrey Street, was at one time a thoroughfare from Edinburgh to Leith, and contained anciently several public buildings, as Paul's Work and Trinity College, with hospital, which have been removed to make way for the goods station and other offices of the North British railway terminus. St Mary Street, formerly St Mary's Wynd, descends southward from the W end of the Canongate to South Back, and took its name from an ancient Cistercian nunnery, with chapel and hospital, dedicated to St Mary. Several principal inns stood here at one time, as this wynd was long a chief southern outlet from the city to the S prior to the construction of South Bridge. Originally a mere alley of some picturesqueness, it became at length a nest of such squalid misery as to be one of the first places to come under the Improvement Scheme of 1867, and it is now a spacious and well-aired street, having a range of neat new buildings in a Gothic style on the E side. Pleasance, which runs S from St Mary Street, received its name by corruption from an ancient nunnery dedicated to St Mary of Placentia, and was originally a suburban village of the Canongate; it is now a densely peopled street connected southward and laterally by side streets westward with the southern extension of the city. St John Street strikes off nearly opposite New Street to South Back, it is entered from the main street through an archway, but terminates openly and widely on the S, and has a spacious appearance, and large uniform self-contained houses built about 1768. Designed as an aristocratic quarter, St John Street was inhabited for some time by judges, baronets, barons, and Earls, among these being Lord Monboddo, Lord Eskgrove, the first Earl of Hopetoun, and the Earl of Dalhousie, and Smollett, the novelist, also lived here.

At the foot of Canongate directly opposite the barrier called the Watergate, and a main approach to the city before the erection of the North Bridge, at one time the principal entrance to the burgh, stood the Girth Cross, the site of which is now identified by an arrangement of stones in the causeway, indicating the boundary of the Abbey sanctuary; it was originally a small structure on a pediment, consisting of a few steps, and figures in history as the scene of some notable public executions. White Horse Close, or Davidson's Close, on the N side further W, contains a range of houses built in 1523, long used as the principal inn of the old burgh, and graphically depicted by Scott in *Waverley*. Whiteford House, W from White Horse Close, is entered by a lane or entry, and occupies the site of an ancient mansion of the Earls of Winton, the scene of several incidents in Scott's *Abbot*; it was built by Sir John Whiteford, and at his death passed to Lord Bannatyne, but is now turned into a type-foundry. Queens-

berry House, situated in an enclosure off the S side, was built in 1681 by Lord Halton, afterwards third Earl of Lauderdale; passed by purchase to the first Duke of Queensberry; was a frequent residence of his immediate successors to the title; and figured largely as a scene of riotous turmoil and revelry about the time of the Union. It was eventually sold to government, stripped of much of its rich decorations, and converted into an infantry barrack; by-and-by it became a fever hospital, and is now a plain sombre building occupied as a house of refuge for the destitute. Milton House, within another enclosure on the same side, further W, was built by Fletcher of Milton, a relative of Fletcher of Saltoun, and occupies ground partly attached as a garden to a mansion of the Earls of Roxburgh. It still bears indications of having once been a handsome building; it was about thirty years ago a Roman Catholic school, and has since been put to a variety of uses. Canongate Church, in an open area on the N side, built in 1688, is a very plain quasi-cruciform edifice, and bears on the top of its front gable a horned deer's head with a cross, representing the crest of the old burgh, and intended as an emblem of an alleged incident in the life of David I. which gave rise to the erection of Holyrood Abbey. This church was originally built on account of the Abbey church, which the inhabitants of Canongate had attended from the time of the Reformation, having, in 1687, been handed over by James VII. for service according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church. The churchyard lying round the church, extending to North Back, is crowded in every part, and contains the remains of Adam Smith, David Allan, Dugald Stewart, Dr Gregory, Provost Drummond, and the poet Ferguson, over whose grave Robert Burns erected a monument, and on which he inscribed lines to his memory. In 1880 a rose-coloured granite monument, 26 feet high, was erected here in memory of the soldiers who died in Edinburgh Castle from 1692, and had been interred here. The Tolbooth, immediately N of the church, is a picturesque, rather grim, building of 1591, having over an archway the inscription—*Patriæ et posteris*, and with a small spire and projecting clock; it was long used for parochial board purposes, and is now employed partly for the registrar of the district, partly as a public reading-room, and partly as a police sub-office. An ancient cross, which formerly stood in the centre of the adjacent thoroughfare, and was used as a pillory for offenders against morality, is now attached to a corner of the Tolbooth. Tolbooth Wynd, close by, formerly contained the Canongate Poorhouse, opened in 1761, but now disused. Bakehouse Close, a squalid lane nearly opposite, is fronted towards the street by a building of 1570, at one time the town residence of the first and second Marquises of Huntly. Moray House, on the S side a little below St John Street, forms a massive pile with stone balcony, an entrance gateway with pyramidal stone posts, and large garden area. It was built in Charles I.'s time by the Dowager Countess of Home; became the residence of the Earls of Moray; and was temporarily occupied by Cromwell and by Lord Chancellor Seafield. It was on this balcony the Marquis of Argyll and his family stood to witness the Marquis of Montrose carried along to execution. It afterwards became successively an office of the British Linen Company's Bank, a paper warehouse, a sugar refinery, a temporary home for the children of the Orphan Hospital, and is now occupied by the Free Church Normal School, while in part of the garden ground stands Moray Free Church, built in 1862 in Early English style, with main entrance from South Back. A considerable addition to Moray House School was made in 1877 at a cost of about £5400. This new building was 110 feet in length by 45 in width, and was two stories in height; is of plain character in front, with windows having splayed polished facings, moulded sills and trusses. Holyrood Free Church stands amid a block of buildings adjacent to the Abbey area, and is a plain edifice. Playhouse Close, an old lane at No. 196, contains a building of 1746, which was the first regular theatre in Edinburgh. Jack's Land, a large lofty

pile opposite St John Street, was once the residence of the Countess of Eglintoun, and was afterwards occupied by David Hume from 1753 till 1762. Morocco Land, a large square tenement, still retains in its front a curious effigy of a Moor, of which there are various traditions, these generally identifying it with the last visitation of the plague to Edinburgh. Chessels Court, at No. 240, still shows remains of a better class of architecture, and about the middle of last century contained the Excise office. The parish of Canongate includes most of Queen's Park, extends eastward to Dunsappie Loch, south-eastward to Duddingston Loch, S to Prestonfield; and is bounded on the N by South Leith, on the E by Duddingston village, on the S by Liberton, on the SW by St Cuthbert's. The parish formerly had a poorhouse, but it is now combined with that of St Cuthbert's. (See J. Mackay's *History of the Burgh of Canongate, with Notices of the Abbey and Palace of Holyrood*, Edinb. 1879.)

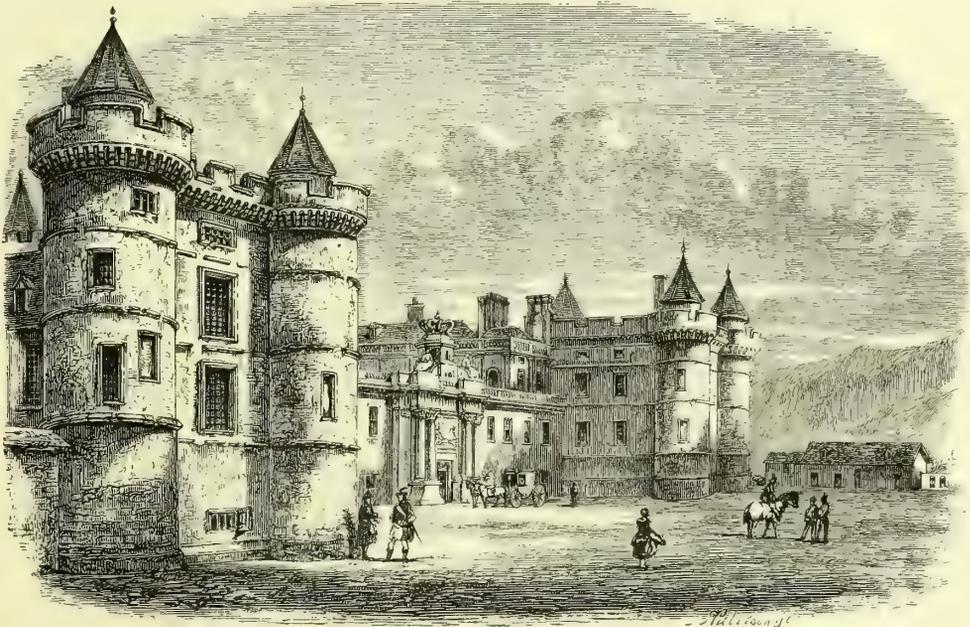
St Cuthbert's.—St Cuthbert's, originally beyond the city walls and W of Nor' Loch, ranks in respect of antiquity next to the Castle and High Street. This parish is bounded on the N by the Firth of Forth, NE by North Leith and South Leith, E by the old royalty and Liberton, SE and S by Liberton, SW by Colinton, W by Corstorphine, and NW by Cramond. The greatest length is 5 miles; greatest breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 6675 acres, of which $76\frac{1}{2}$ lie detached, 14 are foreshore, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ are water. The portions of this parish beyond the parliamentary bounds conjoin with the district of Dean in a school-board of their own. The parish extends in one direction from Braid Hills to Trinity, in others from Slateford to Queen's Park, and from Corstorphine Hill to North Leith. The surface of the parish is exceedingly diversified, and comprises a broad zone of the city, the lands of the Braids and Blackford, portions of the suburban districts of Morningside and Grange, the Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, the plain extending westward to Murrayfield, the dell of the Water of Leith from Slateford down to Bonnington, and the tract of land, rich in gardens and nursery grounds, stretching from the Water of Leith to Craighleith, and northwards to the shore at Trinity. Originally St Cuthbert's parish was of such extent as to comprise many of the present parishes of the city, as well as those of North Leith, South Leith, Corstorphine, and Liberton. The original church is said to have been a Culdee cell, which derived its name from the Culdee missionary, St Cuthbert, who, after itinerating as a preacher from York to the Forth, became head of the monastic house of Lindisfarne or Holy Island, and whose name, after his death in 687, was thus perpetuated here as elsewhere in the S of Scotland. The parish, besides being the oldest, by-and-by became one of the wealthiest; its first church is believed to have been built about or soon after St Cuthbert's death, acquiring endowments at or before the date of the charter of Holyrood; and, with its 'kirk town' and other rights, it was given by David I. to Holyrood Abbey. The limits of the parish were considerably reduced in Romish times, and were afterwards still further reduced by the withdrawal of those portions which now form the parishes of the New Town. Even as reduced at first, however, St Cuthbert's had a number of ecclesiastical institutions, one of these being the nunnery dedicated to St Mary of Placentia, already referred to as adjacent to the city wall, at that portion of the city now forming the E of Drummond Street, and still leaving traces of the name, Pleasance, given to the district. Besides this there were others in St Cuthbert's parish—a chapel or hospital dedicated to St Leonard, which stood on the E side of the road leading southward to Dalkeith, as the name of the adjoining locality still witnesses; another chapel, belonging to the Knights Templars, which occupied a rising-ground in Newington, with a cemetery attached, in which were found, about the beginning of last century, several bodies with swords alongside; a convent of Dominican nuns, founded by Lady St Clair of Roslin, and dedicated to St Catherine of Sienna, which stood in the Grange near the Meadows, and gave the name of Sciennes to a district around its

site, a house in St Catherine's Place showing a tablet in its front plot to indicate the supposed site of this convent; St Roque's Chapel, which stood on the W end of Boroughmuir, and had also a cemetery, which was used by the citizens of Edinburgh for about two centuries, and was specially a place of interment for persons who died of epidemic diseases; St John's Chapel, which stood E of St Roque's; and another, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, which occupied a spot in the suburb of Portsburgh still known as Chapel Wynd. St Cuthbert's Church, or the 'West Kirk,' as it is popularly called, has always stood at the W end of the Nor' Loch valley, close to the base of the Castle rock. The original building disappeared at some period unknown to record, and that which was erected in its place was a large cruciform edifice with a massive square tower, which, after undergoing many repairs and alterations, and suffering much damage during the siege of the Castle in 1689, was pronounced incapable of restoration. Taken down at last in 1775, it then gave place to the present building, which, exclusive of the steeple, cost £4231. It is an exceedingly plain structure, but has a most commodious interior, containing 3000 sittings. The steeple was a later addition, and was erected by subscription in the hope of lessening the ungainliness of the church, which, though it has on the whole a heavy appearance, now with this added feature blends fairly well with the neighbouring scenery. An extensive churchyard surrounds the edifice, dating from very ancient times, and contains a great number of monuments—one of these, to the memory of advocate Jamieson, son of the Scottish lexicographer, is adorned with sculpture, representing the advocate as protecting the innocent and bringing the oppressor to justice; and another, by Handyside Ritchie, on the basement of the steeple, is commemorative of Dr Dickson, a highly-esteemed and popular minister of St Cuthbert's, and represents him as the consoler of the widow and orphan. De Quincey, Dr Combe, the physiologist, and many other eminent persons have been interred in this churchyard. (See George Seton's *Convent of Saint Catherine of Sienna, near Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1871.)

The modern thoroughfares off the line of Netherbow, High Street, and Lawnmarket are of various dates and character; and they were rendered necessary as the city extended further northward and southward. Of these, George IV. Bridge extending southward and the approach westward were formed in the years 1825-36, under the authority of a special act of parliament, at a cost of about £400,000. North Bridge, South Bridge, Bank Street, and Cockburn Street were constructed and completed respectively in 1772, 1788, 1798, and 1859. St Mary Street, Blackfriars Street, and Jeffrey Street, on the line of Netherbow and High Street, arose out of the Improvement Scheme of 1867, authorised by parliament, on an estimate that it would cost £300,000 for the mere acquisition of old property and the laying out of new streets, and require upwards of thirty years for completion. This last scheme originally provided for the opening of new diagonal streets across the wynds and closes flanking the main thoroughfares, the widening of several closes to the breadth of airy streets, the opening of broad passages through archways to the new diagonal streets, the removal of wooden fronts from the older houses, and the forming of open paved courts in the denser and more ruinous portions of the closely-built areas flanking the main thoroughfares—aiming thus at two main objects, first, the amelioration of the evils arising from overcrowding and defective ventilation; and, secondly, increased facilities for business traffic. The plan was subsequently much modified; and one of the earliest operations connected with its execution was the clearing away of a number of unsightly houses, and the opening of a spacious and handsome thoroughfare past the N side of the College, now forming Chambers Street. So rapid was the progress of the work under the new scheme, that in the course of a few years a very material improvement was shown in the neighbourhood of Netherbow and High Street. St



Edinburgh Castle in 1715, from the North-East. From an old print.



Holyrood House, Edinburgh, in 1745. From an old print.

Mary Street, already referred to as forming originally part of an ancient line of communication to the S, was another of the improvements following upon the scheme of 1867. It retains, on the W side, the buildings of the old St Mary's Wynd, somewhat altered and refaced; but on the E side it is lined with new and neat buildings in the old Scotch domestic style. Blackfriars Street, running parallel to St Mary Street, about 150 yards to the W, was formed, in the same connection, by the widening of Blackfriars Wynd and the entire rebuilding of its E side, and it now presents a similar appearance to St Mary Street. Jeffrey Street, commencing in a line with St Mary Street northward, was begun early in 1872, and so far finished about 1876. The formation of this street occasioned the removal of many old and filthy tenements at the head of the old Leith Wynd; it follows for a short distance the line of that wynd, and then bends round behind what is known as Ashley Buildings, and runs westward to the S basement of North Bridge, opening up in its way the lower ends of several old courts and dense closes. Its average slope is about 1 in 56 feet, but the ground it passes over as it turns off from Leith Wynd is so irregular that a viaduct of ten arches had to be thrown across. This street is being built generally on its southern side in the Scottish domestic style, the northern side being necessarily left unbuilt.

The Bridges.—When the erection of the New Town was resolved upon, the opening up or construction of some easier means of communication than then existed, became imperatively necessary. Accordingly in 1763 the valley containing the Nor' Loch was drained, and on the 21 Oct. of the same year the foundation stone of the new bridge was laid. The work, however, was not begun till two years after, when through miscalculations of the builder a considerable portion of the incomplete structure gave way in Aug. 1769, causing loss of life and other damage. This mishap being repaired, the bridge was securely completed in 1772 at a cost of about £13,000. It consists of three great semi-circular arches of 72 feet span each, two flanking arches of 20 feet span, and several smaller ones concealed at each end. The breadth of the piers is 13½ feet each, and the height from the base of the great arches to the parapet 68 feet, the breadth within wall originally 40 feet over all the main part, widening to 50 feet at the ends; the length of the open section being 310 feet, whilst that of the entire thoroughfare from Princes Street to High Street is 1125 feet. In 1876 this thoroughfare, owing to the greatly increased traffic, was widened to 57 feet, this being effected by side footpaths over massive iron brackets and box girders, which, though they detract from the outward appearance, have greatly contributed to the widening of the roadway of the bridge. The southern extension of the North Bridge is lined with lofty houses on both sides, some of which, those of the E side, namely, belonged to an ancient close, the Cap and Feather, which the street opened up; while the northern extension is lined on its western side by a symmetrical range of modern houses, which are about twice as high in rear as in front, and are chiefly occupied as places of business. Opposite the New Buildings, as they are called, is the grand ornamental mass of the General Post Office. South Bridge was formed to extend the thoroughfare of North Bridge to the southern districts. It cost, for purchase of property, upwards of £50,000; for its own erection, £15,000; but the building areas along its sides yielded in return upwards of £80,000. It comprises 22 arches, all of which, with the exception of one central arch, are concealed by the substructure of the buildings, so that it presents the appearance of an ordinary levelled street. As originally edified there were, in the lower stories, often two tiers of shops immediately over one another, those in one tier a few steps above, and those in the other twice or thrice as many below the street level.

Cockburn Street, opening from the N side of High Street, a little W of North Bridge, was formed under a special Act in 1853, and designed to facilitate com-

munication between the Old Town and the railway terminus at its foot. It curves somewhat in the shape of the letter S over a total length of about 260 yards; has a pretty steep slope, yet with sufficiently practicable gradients. It is mainly built in the Scottish style of the 16th century, and lays open to view some romantic sections of the dense masses of the architecture of the ancient closes. It is somewhat grandly overhung near its centre on the S side by the lofty rear of the Royal Exchange; and, except for the unsightly gap which its upper end makes in High Street, has added considerably to the picturesqueness of the great N flank of the Old Town.

Bank Street descends about 60 yards northward from the line of Lawnmarket to the front of the Bank of Scotland; thence it deflects downwards to the W about 130 yards, and terminates in an expanding curve northward by the Mound, over the valley of the Nor' Loch, to Princes Street. It retains, in its uppermost section, old buildings which belonged to closes through which it was carried; but where it sweeps westward it forms a terrace which is overhung by, among other structures, the lofty, massive, commanding rear-front of James' Court. The view from this terrace westward is very striking, particularly towards sunset on a summer evening. George IV. Bridge extends about 360 yards southward on a line with the upper reach of Bank Street. Its erection occasioned the demolition of many picturesque old houses, and exposed to view the rear elevations of the County Hall and the Advocates Library. It is constructed of three splendid open central groined arches, seven concealed minor arches, and a great mass of embankments, and forms a spacious thoroughfare. The houses are substantial structures, those towards the middle of the bridge being of great elevation. It is the site of several public buildings, among others, the county and sheriff courts, and the chambers of the Highland and Agricultural Society.

St Giles Street, a little to the E of the uppermost section of Bank Street and parallel with it, is of recent construction, and affords a ready approach from the New Town to the Parliament House. A long flight of steps from it at the foot of it leads to the Waverley Bridge, and it contains the offices of the *Daily Review* and the *Courant*.

The New Western Approach, striking off from the head of Lawnmarket at a sharp angle, and skirting on the SW the Castle rock, has a total length of about 900 yards, and bears successively the names of Johnston Terrace, King's Bridge, and Castle Terrace. It communicates, about 130 yards from the E end, by long flights of steps, with the upper end of Castle Hill, and commands, at points, romantic close views of the Castle rock and surmounting edifices. Johnston Terrace, comprising fully one-half of the entire western approach, contains, among other buildings, the barracks of the married soldiers of the Castle garrison, but is mainly an open roadway. King's Bridge occupies a curve across a dell in continuation of the ravine along the S side of the wedge-shaped hill of the Old Town; and has, at the middle of the curve, a single arched bridge, subtended by high embankments. Castle Terrace goes from the extremity of the King's Bridge curve north-westward to Lothian Road, about 140 yards S of the W end of Princes Street. It was long, like Johnston Terrace, little else than an open roadway, but is now adorned on most of its SW side, by very handsome buildings. The chief of these, erected in 1868-72 with highly ornate features on a kind of geometric plan, is faced, along the other side, by rows of trees and hanging gardens, and is winged, on the SW side, by several new, short, neatly edified streets. Midway between King's Bridge and Lothian Road stands the United Presbyterian Hall, an account of which is given elsewhere. A new street connected with the Improvement Scheme of 1867, has been cut from the SE end of Castle Terrace, across an intervening dense suburb, by the side of the Cattle Market to Lauriston, and contributes materially both to facility of communication and sanitary improvement.

The Cowgate occupies the ravine along the S skirt of the main or wedge-shaped hill of the Old Town, and parallel with it. It measures about 2000 feet in length, and is comparatively narrow. Originally an open road, broadly fringed with copsewood, connecting Holyrood with St Cuthbert's or West Church, it began to be built upon, as a patrician quarter, in the time of James III., and was long a choice residence of peers and other men of high rank. It continued up to last century even to be the abode of such distinguished persons as Lord Minto, and it contained mansions of the Bishops of Dunkeld, Cardinal Beaton, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the first Earl of Haddington, Henry Mackenzie (*The Man of Feeling*), Sir Thomas Hope, and Lord Brougham's father, besides a hall which was twice used for great national conferences. An old pile here, called the Magdalene Chapel, with a battlemented steeple, to the W of George IV. Bridge and conspicuous from it, is famous as the meeting-place of the first General Assembly of the Scotch Church, which was convened here in 1578, under the presidency of John Knox. It is now used as premises for the Edinburgh Medical Mission. The Cowgate still retains some relics of its former grandeur; but is now nearly all given over to the poorest of the population; and, as seen from the arches of South Bridge and George IV. Bridge, seems little else than a wilderness of battered walls, ragged roofs, and rickety chimneys. The march of city improvement has lately swept many of its old buildings away, leaving open spaces or courts. The Horse Wynd, so called as affording an outlet for horses and vehicles, extended S from the middle of the Cowgate, the continuation of it being still represented by the lane between the University and the Industrial Museum and the street of Potterrow. It was one of the oldest outlets from the city S, and contained the houses of many of the nobility and gentry, its vicinity being the birthplace of Sir Walter Scott. Immediately E of and parallel to it was the College Wynd.

The Grassmarket, which extends westward almost on a line with the Cowgate, is a spacious rectangle 300 yards in length. It is overhung on the N and NW by the Castle Hill and Castle rock, which is here very precipitous, and on the S is subtended by Heriot's Hospital and grounds; and it still contains not a few of its old picturesque buildings, which belong to the city architecture of the 17th century. It was constituted into a weekly market-place for country produce in 1477, and was in 1513—a time when the city had begun to spread itself beyond its original barriers—included within an extension wall. It opens westward by two thoroughfares, of which the one in the SW, called the West Port, was the ancient egress from the city on the W, and the scene of the Burke and Hare murders in 1828. Its E end was the place of public execution in the persecuting times of Charles II. and James VII., and the scene of the execution of Capt. Porteous by the mob in 1736. The socket of the public gallows was discovered here at some depth beneath the street in 1869, and a St Andrew's cross marks the spot. The Grassmarket was, before the times of the railway, the centre of the carrier traffic to and from all parts of the country. On the S side stands a spacious Corn Exchange. The Candlemaker Row, which branches off S from where the Grassmarket joins the Cowgate, and runs between Greyfriars' Churchyard and George IV. Bridge, is a thoroughfare which was opened up for traffic with the S by Bristo Port at the head of it, and as such, pretty much superseded the original outlet in that direction by the Horse Wynd and Potterrow. The place is, as also an old hospital that once stood on the site of Chambers Street close by, familiar to all readers of Dr John Brown's *Rab and his Friends*, though it is much changed from those days. The West Bow, already referred to, wound upwards from the SE corner of the Grassmarket to the head of the Lawnmarket, and the course it took is indicated in a way by means of a flight of stairs. This quaint old street has been all but abolished to make way for Victoria Street, which curves up eastward in a pretty steep gradient to George IV. Bridge, and con-

tains near its top some modern buildings on a foundation far below its own level, one of these on the S side being a massive pile in the old Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1867-68, and called India Buildings.

Chambers Street, between George IV. Bridge and South Bridge, is a new thoroughfare formed chiefly in 1872-76, under the Improvement Act of 1867, and so called in honour of Sir William Chambers, then provost of the city, the chief promoter of the scheme. It extends 310 yards in length, and has a general width of 80 feet. The construction of this street made away with Adam Square at the E end, Argyle Square near the centre, and Brown Square at the W end, of North College Street, as well as Horse and College Wynds which opened up here from the Cowgate. The two latter squares were a fashionable quarter of the city before the erection of the New Town, and they were originally approached from the W by an archway or pend, which pierced one of the tenements of Candlemaker Row. Here stood, on the S side, the mansion of the Earls of Minto, afterwards a surgical hospital, and here, on the site of the Industrial Museum, the Trades' Maiden Hospital and one of the Independent Chapels erected by the Haldanes at the close of last century. It is now flanked on the one side by the University and the Industrial Museum, and on the S by a Free church, a Normal School, the Minto House Surgical School, the School of Arts, and several other buildings.

Infirmiry Street, which extends eastward from Chambers Street, contains the old Infirmiry and Surgery Hospitals as well as two churches. It occupies an area of 270 yards by 120, and is famous for having been in ancient times the site of Blackfriars Monastery, and of the original High School, in an area at the foot of it called High School Yards. All this region is fated to undergo some day soon sweeping changes.

Nicolson Street and Clerk Street continue the great thoroughfare of North Bridge and South Bridge, about 1080 yards southward, from the front of the College to the commencement of Newington. Nicolson Street was constructed toward the end of last century, along an open tract of ground belonging to Lady Nicolson, whose mansion stood on a spot near the eastern extremity of South College Street. It extends about 445 yards to an intersection by Crosscauseway; is mainly edified in the plainest Italian style; and contains what was the mansion of the eminent chemist, Joseph Black, M. D., author of the theory of latent heat, and now belongs to the blind asylum. Nicolson Square, on the W side of the street, about 165 yards S of the College, was intended to be an aristocratic quarter, but it failed to compete with any of the New Town Squares; it contains a house long occupied by the sixth Earl of Leven, for many years Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly. Nicolson Square has been greatly improved by the opening of Marshall Street through its western side, and thence to Bristo Street, leading right down into George Square through Charles Street. Marshall Street contains a large board school, a U. P. church, and a Baptist chapel. The garden in the centre of Nicolson Square, though neat enough in itself, has a bald appearance from the want of some striking central feature. West Nicolson Street, a plain short thoroughfare, striking westward from Nicolson Street, about 130 yards S of Nicolson Square, was the residence of the painter Runciman, probably at the time he received visits from the poet Ferguson; and the residence also, in his early days, of the distinguished painter, David Wilkie, afterwards Sir David. Numerous streets lie eastward of Nicolson Street, to distances of from 300 to 500 yards, and include many intersections and one or two small squares; but all are plain, some are dingy, and none possess any particular interest. Clerk Street is mainly of similar character to Nicolson Street, but its environs are less crowded, and its extensions consist of houses for most part of a better class and of a more modern type. Clerk Street forms the main thoroughfare to the suburb of Newington, which is being gradually extended from the SE, by Echo Bank, Craigmillar, Powburn, Blackford Hill, and Grange Loan

to Morningside, which again joins on to Merchiston, and thence round to Dalry. The new portions of Newington suburb, as well as the lands S of the Meadows and those of Warrender Park, are being filled up mainly by elegant villas, and streets and crescents, displaying great symmetry and good taste, intersected by wide open roadways.

Potterrow, which runs parallel on the W to Nicolson Street, is, as already said, a continuation of the Old Horse Wynd, and commences at the W end of South College Street. It has a length of about 290 yards, but the street is narrow and squalid looking, though, like other parts, it has seen better days, having been an aristocratic quarter, and containing, so late as 1716, the residence of the Earl of Morton. Marshall Street, which now cuts it at right angles, is, in its western section, the site of Middleton's Entry, where the flax-haired 'Chloris' of the poet Burns lived, and of General's Entry, where Viscount Stair and General Monk resided; and in its eastern section the site of a court, part of which still stands, called Alison Square, where Campbell wrote his *Pleasures of Hope*, and Burns visited his Clarinda. Charles Street, which leads into George Square, W of Marshall Street, is where Lord Jeffrey was born, and whence, by way of Middleton's Entry belike, he might be seen in schoolboy days moving every morning with his satchel for the High School Yards. George Square, commencing on a line with Charles Street, extends about 220 yards westward, and is of nearly equal length and breadth. It was formed in 1766, in competition with the scheme then afloat to extend a new town on the N, and was, for many years, a highly aristocratic quarter, numbering among its residents the Duchess of Gordon, the Countess of Sutherland, the Countess of Glasgow, Viscount Duncan, Lord President Blair, Henry Erskine, and the father of Sir Walter Scott, who lived in No. 25. It is a spacious square, surrounding a well-kept enclosure of lawn and shrubbery, and has maintained much of its old air as a place of residence, presenting a striking contrast to some of the confined, dingy, disagreeable quarters a little way to the E of it. Buccleuch Place, to the S of George Square, was built at the same time, and contains tall tenements, one in the centre No. 15, now divided into flats, as they are called, having been used for balls and assemblies, and a flat in No. 18 having witnessed, in Jeffrey's quarters, the hatching of the *Edinburgh Review*.

The Waverley Bridge, which extends across what was the E end of the Nor' Loch, from the foot of Cockburn Street to Princes Street, was erected in connection with the North British railway, to the station of which there slopes down from it a broad approach. It traverses the space originally occupied by what was called the Little Mound. At the N end of the Waverley Bridge, and extending between Princes Street and the station, is the Waverley Market, a large open area roofed in for the sale of garden produce. The roof is on a level with Princes Street, and is laid out with flowers, offering a convenient lounge aside from the street traffic. This area is let for musical promenades, and was this year the scene of the great fisheries exhibition. Mr Gladstone held one of his great meetings here in 1880, during the political campaign which led to the fall of Lord Beaconsfield's administration. The Mound, which crosses the valley of what was the Nor' Loch, 280 yards W of the Waverley Bridge, was gradually formed by deposits of earth and rubbish dug out for the foundations of the houses of the New Town from 1781 to 1830, being preceded by a slight pathway for foot-passengers called 'Geordie Boyd's Brig,' which consisted chiefly of a succession of steps or stepping-stones across the as yet half-drained loch. It is computed to contain two million cart-loads of earth-rubbish, to deposit which would cost about £50,000 at the rate of only sixpence a load, and it measures 800 feet from where it begins in Bank Street to where it joins Princes Street. For long its main area was left open and let for temporary wooden erections, mostly of an ungainly character, a paved footpath and carriage-way running

down its E side. After the erection of the Art Galleries behind the Royal Institution at the foot, these structures were removed, a broad stairway took the place of the original footpath, and a carriage-road with pavements swept down by the W. It is pierced by a tunnel and flanked by gardens, where everything is done that the gardener's art can do to make up for the egregious blunder of draining the valley.

The New Town may be regarded as divisible into four sections, a southern, a northern, an eastern, and a western. The southern section is the original New Town, and was begun to be built in 1767 and completed about 1800, chiefly after a plan by Mr James Craig, a nephew of Thomson the poet. It runs parallel in its main direction with the High Street, and terminates westward opposite the W extremity of the Castle. It is 1300 yards in length, and 365 in breadth, and occupies the W of the broad-based eminence immediately to the N of the Loch valley. A long broad street terminated by two spacious squares runs along the ridge, and parallel with it two terraced ones looking respectively N and S, with narrow parallel streets between, and others of good width at right angles, the whole being in outline a regular parallelogram, and in mass compared by Prof. Frank of Wilna 'to a regiment of soldiers divided into companies, and standing three deep.' All this section was originally edified on a regular plan with houses rising from a sunk enclosed area to a height of three stories, but by alterations, renovations, and reconstructions, especially in the southern and central portions, it has gradually come to assume a great diversity of appearance.

Princes Street, which extends along the S side of the parallelogram, and looks up over the gardens to the tall piles of the romantic Old Town, occupies the line of an old country road called the Lang Gait (way), and afterwards, when fenced in by stone walls, the Langdykes. It has of late years undergone so many renovations that it has lost nearly all its originally stiff character, and presents now a rich and diversified array of ornate architecture. It has recently been widened, moreover, as a thoroughfare, a broad handsome pavement for the pedestrian being added on to its S side along its entire length. It is the principal street and most fashionable promenade of the city, and, if we regard it at once in itself and its surroundings, is perhaps the finest street of any city of the world. It presents, on the one hand, an array from end to end of handsome shops, hotels, clubs, and public offices, and on the other availed walks, interspersed with monuments, of which that to Scott is the chief. The view from the W looking E is particularly striking; the bold Castle rock towers sheer up on the right, the Old Town slopes grandly down E of it till lost to sight, the Calton Hill bounds the view as you look straight onward, while the whole with its garden enclosures between is guarded beyond by the blue-veiled heights of Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. The first glimpse of the city from the W, when everything is in full bloom, is a sight never to be forgotten by any stranger; the native eye is too accustomed to it to enjoy the full spell of its glory.

St Andrew Square, at the E end of George Street, which runs along the ridge behind Princes Street, was built in 1772-78. It measures about 170 yards each way, and was, when first built, the most aristocratic quarter of the city. It is now surrounded by banks, and insurance and other public offices, and contains a spacious enclosure with a monument in the centre to Viscount Melville, which, as seen from a distance, towering above the other buildings, forms a conspicuous feature of the city. No. 21 on the N side of this square was the birthplace of Henry Lord Brougham, and the house which stands at the corner of South St David Street was the one in which David Hume lived latterly, and where he died. George Street extends westward nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and is 115 feet wide. It was built at first throughout on one uniform plan, but this has been broken in upon of late years, to the improvement of the general aspect, by the erection of banks and pub-

lic offices, and the decoration of fronts. The Commercial and Union Banks, the Assembly Rooms, with the Music Hall and Freemasons' Hall, are on the S side of the street, and at three of the intersections are monuments to George IV., William Pitt, and Thomas Chalmers, the Melville Monument being at its eastern extremity, and the Prince Consort Memorial at its western in Charlotte Square, under the dome of St George's Church. No. 92 was for seventeen years the abode of Lord Jeffrey, and for four years of Lord Cockburn; No. 108 that of Sir Walter Scott in 1797; and No. 133 that of Sir Henry Raeburn. Charlotte Square, of similar extent to St Andrew Square, was constructed in 1800 after designs by Robert Adam, and displays an array of elegant and symmetrical façades overlooking a well-kept enclosure with the Memorial just referred to in the centre.

Queen Street, the northern terrace thoroughfare of the southern New Town, was originally built in the same style as Princes Street and George Street, and has undergone less change than either of these. It contains at No. 62 the abode of Lord Jeffrey from 1802 till 1810, at No. 52 that of Professor Sir James Simpson; is subtended on the N, over the greater part of its length, by pleasant gardens, well sheltered all round by trees, and 120 yards broad; and it commands superb views, over these gardens and the northern New Town, of the expanse of the Forth and the hills beyond. The streets of the southern New Town, which run from S to N, bear the names, as you go W, of St Andrew, St David, Hanover, Frederick, Castle, Charlotte, and Hope Streets. Built originally in the same style as the main streets, they have lately undergone considerable changes, particularly those in the E. Castle Street is notable for containing, at No. 39, the house which was inhabited by Sir Walter Scott from 1800 till 1826, and afterwards by Macvey Napier.

The northern New Town declines N on a slope immediately N of Queen Street Gardens, and was built between the years 1803 and 1822. It resembles the southern New Town in general outline and in arrangement of thoroughfares, but has some graceful peculiarities and considerable superiority of architecture. It extends from E to W, parallel to the southern New Town, in the form of a parallelogram; and is disposed in two lateral terraces, a spacious middle street, two intermediate parallel streets, two terminal spacious areas, and several intersecting streets. The parallelogram which it forms is shorter and broader than that of the southern New Town; the eastern parts of its terraces are in the form of crescents, its eastern terminal area partly crescents, its western terminal area a compound of polygon and circus, and its lines of edifices in great ranges of massive symmetrical façade. It still retains nearly all its original arrangement and features. Abercromby Place, the eastern part of the southern terrace, is a fine crescent about 300 yards long; and Heriot Row, the western part of that terrace, contains at No. 6 the house in which Henry Mackenzie (*The Man of Feeling*) spent the last years of his life. Drummond Place, the eastern terminal area, was formed around a mansion of General Scott, built about the middle of last century, and converted at length into the headquarters of the Board of Customs for Scotland. These offices were removed to Waterloo Place in 1845, and the house taken down in consequence of operations underneath for the construction of a railway tunnel. Great King Street, the central thoroughfare from E to W, is so spacious as to look almost like a rectangle; is edified with ornate symmetrical ranges of façade, those on the one side corresponding to those on the other; and contains the houses of Sir William Allan, the distinguished painter, and Sir William Hamilton, the great Scotch metaphysician. The Royal Circus, the western terminal area, stands on a westward slope, across the main thoroughfare from the city to Stockbridge suburb. It occupies, at one point, the site of a curious ancient grave, discovered at the digging of the foundations in 1822, and overlooks an ancient village, part of which is still extant, called Silvermills, 270 yards to the NE. The

Royal Crescent, forming the eastern part of the northern terrace, measures about 200 yards in length; continues to be but partially edified; and overlooks a spacious hollow area, mainly occupied by workshops, and by the ponds and apparatus of the Royal Patent Gymnasium.

Stockbridge.—Beyond the hollow area the northern New Town passes into connection with the former village of Stockbridge, which, with the neighbouring Silvermills and Canonmills, is all now within the parliamentary bounds, lying principally along both sides of the Water of Leith from Dean to Warriston. Originally an unimportant locality, except for the flour-mills in its neighbourhood, Stockbridge can now boast of many beautiful streets, terraces, and crescents, and such structures, in and around, as Fettes College, Craighleith Poorhouse, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Edinburgh Academy, Tanfield Hall, a Board School, Heriot Free School, etc., which are all noticed elsewhere. Three neat bridges span what is now not so much a river as a river-bed, most of the water being carried away by the 'lead,' or dam, which supplies the motive power for the mills on its banks from the villages above down to Bonnington. The river is thus always a paltry stream, except in heavy floods, and was long little better than a large open sewer, till this was remedied some years ago by a system of sewerage carried down beneath the river-bed all the way to Leith. A fourth bridge farther down the stream crosses it in connection with the roadway which leads from Canonmills to Warriston Crescent, Inverleith Row, and Newhaven. From the upper bridge the stream is seen over-arched by woods on both sides above, the view being closed in by the Dean Bridge and the high houses of Moray Place and Randolph Cliff. The middle bridge of the upper three leads—by Raeburn Place, where Sir Henry lived (1756-1823), and by Comely Bank, a beautifully situated row of houses with flower plots in front and southern exposure, in No. 21 of which Thomas Carlyle resided,—to Fettes College and to Craighleith, at the latter of which there is a freestone quarry, one of the most valuable and extensive in Scotland. A fine public park and recreation ground occupies a gradually rising slope between Comely Bank and the Dean. St Bernard's Crescent, with houses in good architectural style, the central area of the crescent being occupied by a fine row of old trees, Danube Street, Carlton Street, Upper and Lower Dean Terrace, and Ann Street, bring the old village into close connection westward with the new modern extension of the city beyond Dean Bridge, which is noticed further on.

The eastern New Town presents a great diversity of character. It absorbed great part of the ancient small burghs of Calton and Broughton, and the villages of Moutrie and Picardy, and spreads over the eastern slopes of the long broad-based hill which supports the southern and northern New Towns, across the gorge running north-eastward from the line of St Mary Street, around Calton Hill, and is in immediate contiguity with the southern and the northern New Towns. St James Square, on the tabular crown of the hill adjacent to the E end of the southern New Town, occupies the site of the ancient village and mansion of Moutrie, the scene of some tragical events in the civil war of 1572. It was built prior to St Andrew Square, on a private plan, with houses much plainer than those of any of the squares or crescents to the W. Its piles soar aloft above their surroundings in romantic masses, which, in some views from the NE, appear almost as striking as the structures on the Castle rock; and it contains, at No. 30, the rooms in which the poet Burns spent the winter of 1787-88, and where he wrote his letters to 'Clarinda.' Leith Street, deflecting from the E end of Princes Street, slopes about 130 yards to the NE, and forms part of the main line of communication between Edinburgh and Leith. It is entirely a business thoroughfare, crowded with traffic, inconveniently narrow, and disagreeably steep, and possesses, on its NW side, what is called a terrace, a one-storied row of shops projecting from a line of upper stories, with a broad pathway along

the summit of the row. At the foot of Leith Street, on the right, a road emerges from what is called the Low Calton, spanned by the arch of Regent Bridge, 50 feet wide, and about 50 feet high. It was anciently the line of either a Caledonian road or a Roman road, or first one and then the other, from the southern parts of Scotland to the Firth of Forth; and it was a main outlet from the eastern parts of the old city to the N prior to the construction of the North Bridge. Greenside Street, or Greenside Place, prolonged about 290 yards further NE than the termination of Catherine Street, at the top of this road, takes its name from an extensive rapid slope in its rear, down to the skirts of Calton Hill, which is now all covered with lanes and factories; and has several narrow openings leading down to the lanes. This slope, which, till near the end of last century, was clothed with grass, and literally a 'green side,' served, from the time of James II., as an arena for tournaments, wapenshaws, athletic sports, and dramatic exhibitions. Even then its sides were arranged in successive ascents, somewhat like the tiers of an amphitheatre, and the spot was used also as a place of capital punishment of those convicted of heresy and witchcraft. Shakespeare Square stood on the E side of North Bridge, at the eastern extremity of Princes Street. It was erected about the same time as the North Bridge, and formed three sides of a small quadrangle, edified on the E and N. It contained, with frontage to the N, the Theatre Royal, and was demolished partly about 1816 at the formation of Waterloo Place, and mainly about 1862 at the construction of the new General Post Office, which occupies the greater part of its site.

Waterloo Place, striking eastward on a line with Princes Street, was planned in 1815, and opened in 1819. Its construction occasioned the demolition of part of the ancient burgh of Calton, the removal of part of Calton burying-ground, and the excavation of about 100,000 cubic yards of rock. It extends about 230 yards eastward, to a shoulder of Calton Hill; crosses the ravine of Low Calton by Regent Bridge, surmounted by colonnades; and is mainly edified with substantial, lofty, symmetrical houses, showing Corinthian pilasters and other Grecian decorations; but toward the eastern end has frontage only of lofty retaining wall. Regent Road commences on a line with Waterloo Place, makes curves east-south-eastward and east-north-eastward, and then proceeds entirely in the latter direction. It has a total length of about 1050 yards, being all formed in the way of terrace along the declivity of Calton Hill; the Prison is on its S side adjacent to Waterloo Place, and the High School on its N side a little further E, the monument to Burns and the New Calton burying-ground being farther on on the right. It commands, from its eastern reaches, picturesque views over Canongate and Holyrood, and forms, while it leads to the new and rapidly-increasing suburb of Norton Park, the main carriage communication to Portobello, Musselburgh, and other places in the E. Jacob's Ladder strikes off from Regent Road, opposite the High School, and descends a steep declivity to North Back of Canongate, serving as a short cut to pedestrians. It comprises two mutually converging and then diverging lines of descent, the latter mostly by flights of steps; and commands from its summit, but still better from points a little way down, very striking views of the buildings and the flanks of the E extremity of the valley of the Nor' Loch. Regent Terrace, Carlton Terrace, and Royal Terrace, the first turning off from the N side of Regent Road immediately E of the High School, sweep in a prolonged terrace-line round the slope of Calton Hill to an aggregate length of about 1200 yards. They consist of ranges of elegant self-contained houses, those of Royal Terrace being adorned with Grecian colonnades, and they command, all round, very picturesque views, commencing with Canongate, Salisbury Crags, and Holyrood on the S, and ending with the waters of the Firth of Forth and hills of Fife on the N.

Blenheim Place, at the extremity of Royal Terrace on the N, affords a good instance of the remarkable

inequality between the front and the rear heights of many of the edifices in Edinburgh, its houses rising only one story above the pavement-level in front, but rising four stories in the rear. London Road, which, striking at an acute angle from the lower end of Blenheim Place, goes eastward, and is joined at a point about 960 yards from its commencement by the thoroughfare from Regent Road, skirts all the N base of Calton Hill along the margin of a slightly inclined plain descending northward to Leith, and which is now occupied by a number of new streets. It is edified over about 200 yards of the N side of its W end by the handsome houses of Leopold Place, with openings into the elegant but unfinished lines of Windsor Street and Hillside Crescent, and is becoming a main approach to a rising suburb to the E of the city. It was the latest outlet from the city to London, and in mail-coach times, before the railways were constructed, a place of busy traffic.

Leith Walk, deflecting from the lower end of Catherine Street, runs north-north-eastward to South Leith, measuring about 5 furlongs in length to the burgh boundary at Pilrig Street, and nearly the same thence onward to Leith. It was originally an unformed track across an open plain, which was turned into a line of defensive earthwork, with trench and parapet, in 1650, by General Leslie, to oppose the approach of Cromwell, and was transmuted, after the Restoration, into a level footway, 20 feet broad, in which capacity it assumed the name of Leith Walk. At the opening of the North Bridge in 1772, it was converted into a carriage-way, and at a later period formed part of a contemplated extension of the city northward, from London Road to Leith, which collapsed with the general building schemes for the New Town about the year 1820. The consequence was, that it was only partially, fitfully, and irregularly edified, and, till about 1867, had little more than single lines of houses. It bears, in sections of its upper parts, the separate names of Greenside Place, Baxter's Place, Elm Row, Union Place, Antigua Street, Gayfield Place, and Haddington Place, where it is of very great width; and, from end to end, is an airy thoroughfare, and a busy line of traffic between Edinburgh and Leith. Gayfield Square, off the W side of Leith Walk, about 380 yards from its head, is a small plain quadrangle, with an enclosed pleasure-ground, and contains a house in which Lord Provost Mackenzie, in 1819, entertained Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians. A sand-hill of small height, but conspicuous in the midst of the circumjacent plain, stood on the W side of Leith Walk, 440 yards NNE of the site of Gayfield Square, which, under the name of Gallowlee, was the site of a permanent gallows, where the bodies of criminals used after their execution to hang for a longer or shorter period exposed in chains. This hill was removed piecemeal to form mortar for the building of the New Town, and gave place to a hollow, now partly traversed by the northward line of the North British railway and partly by new streets. A tract on the same side of the Walk, above the Gallowlee, was the site of the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens for many years prior to 1824. The gardens stood, before they were transferred to Leith Walk, in the hollow behind Shakespeare Square, now occupied by the North British railway, and were known as the Physic Gardens.

Broughton Street, striking northward from the head of Leith Walk, descends, with varying slope, to the northern extremity of what was the burgh of Broughton, and is a tolerably well-built business thoroughfare. York Place, striking from Broughton Street at right angles about 80 yards N of the head of Leith Walk, goes westward into line with Queen Street. It measures about 340 yards in length, and is a very spacious and well-built street. It contains houses which were inhabited by Sir Henry Raeburn, Francis Horner, Dr John Abercromby, Dr George Combe, and other distinguished persons. Picardy Place, eastward in extension of York Place, was the site of the village of Picardy, built by French refugees from the province of Picardy,

after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, and contains the house in which the famous wit, John Clerk, Lord Eldin, lived and died. There are several streets to the N, running parallel with York Place, with more or less handsomely built houses, occupied by well-to-do people, but these, except in one or two of their edifices to be noticed afterwards, do not call for any special account.

The western section of the New Town is contiguous to the southern and the northern sections. It is separated by the Water of Leith from recent large, elegant extensions, between Stockbridge and the Dean, and spreads south-westward, from the SW corner of the southern section of the New Town, to an extent of about 1000 yards by 600. It approaches, on the S and the SW, Fountainbridge and Dalry, and, with comparatively small exception, consists entirely of regular, airy, elegant places, crescents, and streets. Moray Place, which is entered from the line of Heriot Row by Darnaway Street, was built in 1822 and following years. It forms a duodecagon, or twelve-sided area, about 220 yards in diameter, and exhibits uniform symmetrical confronting façades, adorned at regular intervals with massive attached Doric columns. It contains, at No. 24, the house which was the last town residence of Lord Jeffrey, and has a central, ornate, enclosed pleasure-ground. Doune Terrace and Gloucester Place, on a curving descent from the N side of Moray Place, are charming short thoroughfares, and the latter contains the house which was occupied by John Wilson, and where he died. Great Stuart Street, opening from the WSW side of Moray Place, extends about 270 yards to the WSW; expands, in its central part, into the double crescent of Ainslie Place, with enclosed ornamental shrubbery; and is all regularly and very elegantly edified. Randolph Crescent is entered at the west-south-western extremity of Great Stuart Street, forms a semicircle on a chord of about 140 yards, is all beautifully edified, and has an enclosed shrubbery, with a curious group of old trees. These thoroughfares, from Moray Place to Randolph Crescent, stand on what was a finely wooded tract, which belonged to the Earl of Moray, and bore the name of Moray Park. They were all constructed on a plan by Gillespie Graham, and are regarded by some critics as the beau-ideal of a fashionable city quarter; by others as 'beautifully monotonous and magnificently dull.' They command, from as many of their windows as face the W, very splendid extensive views; are subtended, on that side, by gardens and shrubberies on a steep declivity which slopes down to the bank of the Water of Leith. Some think that they should have been built in terraces and crescents with frontages toward the distant view. Queensferry Street, striking at an acute angle from the western extremity of Princes Street, runs about 250 yards north-westward to the chord of Randolph Crescent, and is mainly a business thoroughfare. Randolph Cliff lines the NE side of the thoroughfare from Randolph Crescent to Dean Bridge, and directly surmounts the rocky steps of the Water of Leith ravine. Lynedoch Place strikes at an acute angle from the north-western extremity of Queensferry Street, extends about 220 yards to the WNW, and is a well-edified terrace.

Dean.—The new extension from the north-western section of the New Town lies across Dean Bridge, and comprises a number of streets, crescents, and terraces of a highly ornate character, built upon the slopes declining E to Stockbridge, and on the high grounds overlooking on the W the ancient villages of Dean and Water of Leith. The Dean receives its name from a little, old-fashioned, confused-looking village, lying sequestered in a deep ravine on the banks of the Water of Leith, westward from Dean Bridge, from the S end of which it is reached by a rapid slope. This village existed in the time of David I., as is plain, from mills belonging to it being among the grants conveyed in his charter to Holyrood Abbey, and it still contains some old cottages of the 17th century, as well as old flour-mills and other buildings, on the left side; those

on the opposite bank of the stream, across a very old single-arched bridge, and on the steep rising road leading to Dean Cemetery and Queensferry Road, being mixed up with others of a more modern date. This road formed the old route westward to Queensferry till the building of Dean Bridge. The village spreads stragglingly upwards from the hollow into connection with the elegant crescents and streets of the new extension, to which, however, this bridge is the direct approach. The cemetery of Dean was formed, in 1845, on the site and grounds of Dean House, a curious old mansion built in 1614, and long the family residence of the Nisbets of Dean, and afterwards of John Learmonth, Esq., the gentleman who built Dean Bridge. The cemetery is very tastefully laid out, still retains many of the old trees, and has terraced walks on the slopes leading down to the river, a considerable extension to the grounds being made in 1871-72, and measuring 1000 feet by 80. It has within it many beautiful monuments, and a number of distinguished people have found their last resting-place here, among whom may be mentioned Sir William Allan, David Scott, W. H. Playfair, Alexander Russell, Professors Forbes, Wilson, and Aytoun, Lords Jeffrey, Cockburn, and Rutherford, and many local celebrities. In 1881 a beautiful memorial cross was erected here to the memory of Lieut. Irving, one of the officers of H.M. ship *Terror*, lost in the Franklin expedition in search of the North-West Passage, which left this country in 1845. North of Dean Bridge is Trinity Episcopal Church, built in 1839, after designs by John Henderson. It is an elegant building in the Gothic style, with nave and aisles, and a square tower, and has also a small cemetery of its own. Still further westward is Dean Established Church, built in 1836, a plain cruciform edifice with a belfry. Dean Free Church, at the S end of the bridge, is a very plain building. The Orphan Hospital, Stewart's and John Watson's Hospitals, are near at hand. Dean is now a *quoad sacra* parish in the presbytery of Edinburgh, but was formerly a chapel of ease. The Edinburgh School-Board has a fine school at Dean, built at a cost of more than £6000, having accommodation for 450 scholars, and with spacious playgrounds.

Dean Bridge, crossing from the end of Randolph Cliff and Lynedoch Place, over the Water of Leith, to the new extension of Dean, is a very handsome structure. It was built in 1832 after designs by Telford, has four arches each 96 feet in span, measures 447 feet in length and 39 in breadth between parapets, and rises to the height of 106 feet above the rocky bed of the stream below. The footpaths on each side are on arches of greater radius than those of the roadway, and have the appearance of being merely attached to the main building. The bridge commands very extensive views N and NE down the Water of Leith and far over the Firth of Forth to the hills of Fife. In the valley below the bridge, and close to the footpath leading from Water of Leith village to Stockbridge, is an open circular mimic temple, with a statue of Hygeia under its vault, built by Lord Gardenstone in 1790 over St Bernard's mineral well, the water of which is sulphureous, of a similar nature to the waters of Moffat and Harrogate Wells. From the river-bed at this point there extend rapidly rising slopes on both sides, which have been beautifully terraced and laid out with walks, lawns, and shrubberies.

A parallelogram of streets and places extends south-westward from the flank of Queensferry Street and the extremity of Princes Street. It measures about 480 yards by 380; consists chiefly of Chester Street, Melville Street, Alva Street, Maitland Street, and Athole Place in direction from NE to SW, and of Stafford Street, Walker Street, and Manor Place in direction from NW to SE. It was built mainly about the same time as the Moray Place group, but good part of it about 1863-69, and is nearly all an aristocratic quarter, in some parts less elegant than the Moray Place district, but in others more so. It includes, in the line of Maitland Street, a beautiful expansion in the form of two confronting

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crests—Coates Crescent and Athole Crescent, with enclosed shrubberies, and a row of stately trees. This being at one time the approach by road from Glasgow and other places in the W of Scotland, it was here many a stranger received, not it might be without some sensation of surprise, his first impressions of the architecture of Edinburgh. Melville Street, running parallel to Maitland Street, about 200 yards to the NW, contains houses which were occupied by Dr Andrew Thomson of St George's Church, Dr David Welsh, the historian Tytler, and Dr Candlish; and Manor Place, crossing the SW end of Melville Street, contains, on its NE side, a house which was occupied by the distinguished authoress, Mrs Grant of Laggan. Rutland Square, a small, neat, aristocratic quadrangle, lies a little SE of Maitland Street; and Rutland Street, also neatly built, and originally akin to the Square, leads from it to a convergence of thoroughfares at Princes Street, but was partly demolished in 1869 by clearances for the Caledonian station. An area, partly SW and partly NW of the parallelogram terminating in Manor Place, was laid out in years subsequent to 1864 for a western extension of the city, and is now being extensively covered with elegant houses. The chief places in it are West Chester Street, Palmerston Place, Lansdowne Crescent, Grosvenor Crescent, Grosvenor Place, Coates Gardens, Magdala Crescent, Belgrave Crescent, Elgin Street, Burns Terrace, Buccleuch Crescent, Douglas Crescent, and Argyre Crescent. Most are in styles of elegance vying with one another and with the best of the earlier portions of the New Town; and it is proposed, for easy communication with the left bank of the Water of Leith, to erect a new bridge from the N end of Magdala Crescent to a point in Bells Mills road opposite the Orphan Hospital. Another extension arose contemporaneously with this, which nearly adjoins it on the SW, extending southerly to the Merchiston district. It includes crescents, places, and streets, called Caledonian Crescent, Road, and Place, Orwell Terrace, West End Place, etc., reaching out as far W as Tynecastle, and consists, in great degree, of working-men's houses. A considerable aggregate of streets and places occupies a triangular area between Lothian Road, West Maitland Street, and Dalry, but passes into junction on the S with Fountainbridge, and these are not of a character to challenge detailed notice.

Morningside.—This suburb adjoins the south-western extremity of the city, and occupies generally a southward slope, extending from the breezy Bruntsfield Links to the foot of the Braid and Blackford Hills, on which it looks out. It comprised for long only a main street of various character descending southward, and leading to that point on the 'fuzzy hills of Braid,' whence Scott took his well-known description of the city, which appears in *Marmion*. This main road has now a great many branching streets and crescents of fine and ornate character, running eastward to Grange and Newington, and westward by Merchiston to Dalry, the occupants of these having been generally drawn to the district by its mild climate, contesting, as it does, with Inveresk the fame of being the Montpellier of the E of Scotland, and attracting many summer residents and invalids. At the bottom of the slope runs the Jordan Burn, which here skirts the foot of the hills, and fences the lands of 'Canaan' and Canaan House. Several buildings flank the main street, among these the Lunatic Asylum at the foot westward; Established, Free, U.P., and Episcopalian churches, the Morningside Athenæum, etc., at other points. The Established church, on the E side of the main street, is a handsome building with a spire, erected in 1837 after designs by John Henderson. Originally a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, it is now a *quoad sacra* church. The Free church stands a little further N on the W, being erected originally in 1844, but rebuilt and enlarged in 1874 at a cost of more than £3000. It is now a neat structure in Early Pointed style with tower and spire 130 feet high. The original U.P. church is a neat edifice built about 1860, but being found too small for the wants of the congregation was sold in 1881,

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and has been interiorly altered for the Morningside Athenæum; a new and larger edifice of Norman type, with square tower, nave, aisles, and transepts, having been erected on a neighbouring site. The Episcopalian chapel is in the French Gothic of the 13th century; was built mainly in 1876, at a cost of between £10,000 and £11,000, from designs by Hippolyte J. Blanc; and has nave, transepts, chancel, an elegant spire, and vestry. In a road running parallel to the E called Whitehouse Loan is St Margaret's Convent, established in 1835, an educational institution and nunnery of the Roman Catholics, and having within its grounds a small but handsome chapel designed by Gillespie Graham. The whole district here was anciently forest-land, known as the Boroughmuir, and was the scene of a desperate battle in 1336 between a Scottish army under the Earls of Moray and March and a body of foreign mercenary troops under Count Guy of Namur, who were on their way to reinforce the army of Edward III., then encamped at Perth. A road leading westward past the S wall of the Established church, being hid by higher grounds on the N from the view of any part of Edinburgh, was anciently the route taken by military forces stealthily approaching or retiring from the city, and was that used by Prince Charles Edward's army in 1745 when they made their detour round the city to Arthur's Seat. On a slope just above the Jordan Burn is the site of the ancient chapel of St Roque, and in the wall enclosing the Established church is fixed what is known as the Bore Stane, a large unhewn block of red sandstone, in which the royal standard was planted, by a *bore* or hollow in it, at the gathering of the Scottish army previous to the disaster of Flodden Field in 1513. About a mile S at the entrance to Mortonhall is another stone, of probably similar intent, sometimes confounded with it, called the Hare (*i.e.*, army) Stane. Churchhill House in Churchhill, was built by Dr Chalmers, and occupied by him in his latter years. The Judge Lord Gardenstone, and Professor James Syme, the eminent surgeon, also lived and died in this district.

On the Colinton road, W from the main line of Morningside a short distance, is the ancient baronial fortalice of Merchiston Castle, dating from the 14th or 15th century, a principal feature in which is a square tower, with a projection on one side. Within the battlement in accordance with an ancient Scottish fashion, a small building with a steep roof rises above the tower. This tower, as in other instances, is adorned with notched gables and flanking turrets, which much enhance the picturesque effect of the building. The castle belonged from ancient times to the Napier family, three members of which were successively lord provosts of the city in the times of James II. and James III., and another the illustrious John Napier, the inventor of logarithms, who was born here in 1550. The castle figured prominently as a fortified place of defence in the 'Douglas Wars' and the civil strifes of the time of Queen Mary. It still gives the title of Baron Merchiston in the Scottish peerage to the descendants of the ancient family of Napier; but the castle has received several modern additions, and is now used as a private boarding school for young gentlemen.

Architecture.—The styles of building throughout the city have, in some degree, been incidentally indicated already, but they exhibit such great diversities and striking contrasts, that some notice in detail is desirable. The architectures of the New Town and the Old, considered in the aggregate, both in themselves and their groupings, may be characterised as in the one case pedantically symmetrical, and in the other romantically irregular, and exhibit a remarkable contrast. This strikes one everywhere; whether in the E, where the terraces of the New Town on the face of the Calton Hill look down upon the masses of the Old, huddled confusedly together in the cliff-screened hollow, or in the middle, where the two towns directly confront each other on a common level with only the Nor' Loch valley lying between; or in the W, where, from the streets and

squares and vistas of the New, you look up to the soaring structures of the Old, beetling far aloft in broken sky-line, and appearing, in certain states of weather, as if they belonged to a city in the clouds. The contrasts in detail, among parts of the Old Town, and even the New, themselves are numerous and striking. Those in the Old Town, indeed, have been largely diminished by the demolition that has been going on of late for modern street extension, and are to be met with mainly in the oldest thoroughfares or closes.

A few houses of dates prior to the commencement of the 16th century still exist, especially in the Cowgate, Grassmarket, and Pleasance. These contain a substantial ground flat, surmounted by a wooden story reached by an outside stair, and sometimes projecting over the basement flat and resting upon wooden beams, so as to form a sort of piazza underneath, with very high pitched roofs, pierced by storm-windows, and originally covered with thatch, but now for the most part slated. Other houses of dates from 1500 till 1677 are still standing, particularly in the closes, entirely timber-fronted, in a series of stories, terminating in gables. The successive stories project from one another, so far as sometimes to make them seem more likely to topple over than even the leaning tower of Pisa. These stand sometimes so near one another, front to front, in the closes, that persons at the windows of their upper stories may almost shake hands across the intervening space; and, in some instances, they have an outer or fore-stair leading up to a gallery in their second story. Others of similar character, but of somewhat later date, are approached by archways underneath from the street, and have at their back circular or octagonal towers up their entire height, with cork-screw staircases, generally well lighted by large square windows, and locally called turnpike-stairs. The old stone-built houses are generally very lofty, rising to a height of from five to seven, or even nine stories, frequently much higher in the back façades than in the front ones, and ordinarily surmounted at their gables by tall chimney-stalks, being sometimes crowned there with an ornamental finial, and occasionally crows-stepped. Many houses of the 16th and 17th centuries have roofs ornamented with cannon-shaped or grotesque gargoyles; many also have bartizanned roofs and ornamental copings; and many likewise possess on the roof elevation dormer windows with gables and pediments, the latter generally triangular, often surmounted by a finial, and sometimes crows-stepped. Houses of the time of James VI. and Charles I. have all high-pitched roofs, with other more or less characteristic features, and some of them with two tiers of dormer windows, presenting the picturesque appearance of the steep old Flemish roofs. The windows in the better class of the older mansions were divided by stone mullions, furnished with leaden casements, sometimes also by stone transoms. They were commonly surmounted by pediments, either triangular or semi-circular, often containing inscriptions; they frequently had carved lintels, with either dates, inscriptions, or armorial bearings in strong relief, and were sometimes boldly corbelled out from the wall. The doorways of most of the houses of the 16th and 17th centuries are square-headed and richly moulded, having ornate carvings of initials, names, and armorial bearings on their architraves and lintels, while those of a few are of Gothic character, with ogee-arched and sculptured tympana. The better class of the old ashlar-fronted houses have ornamental string-courses, often of very irregular character, and those of the 17th century frequently have the eaves string-course carried round the windows, in such a manner as to make them look as if projecting from the wall. Houses of the 17th century, at the time when Gothic forms began to give place to the unbroken lines of Italian composition, want the dormer windows of the roof, and have pedimented windows instead, appearing as panels in the wall-face beneath. Some of the houses built prior to the Reformation have decorated niches, thought to have origin-

ally contained statuettes of the Virgin Mary, and often let into abrupt corners of the building; and some of times later than the Reformation have also niches, which probably contained busts or effigies of the founders or of eminent persons. The ground-floor of a few of the larger old stone houses has the appearance of an arcade, being formed of a series of arches resting on pillars, strong and massive enough to sustain the superincumbent weight of the upper stories. A castellated style, borrowed from the French, was introduced in the time of James V., and is characterised chiefly by circular turrets, commonly called pepper-box turrets, resting on corbels of bold bulging abruptness, crowned with conical or ogee roofs, and placed at the angles of the building so as to command the intervening curtains. The Italian style, at least as to its main features, was introduced toward the close of Charles II.'s reign. It occasioned the gradual disappearance of corbie steps, and gave rise to gables in the form of pediments, surmounted by urns and similar ornaments, as well as to square-headed entrances to courts and wynds, often highly ornamented with pendent keystones, capitalised pilasters, and Doric entablatures. The old public buildings also exhibit much diversity of style, but will afterwards be noticed in detail.

The architecture of the New Town owes much of its effect to the quality of the building material. This is a fine-grained, compact, durable, light-coloured, silicious sandstone; and, though in some instances deteriorated by intermixture of argillaceous or ferruginous matter, is generally so firm as to receive and retain chisellings and carvings nearly as well as good marble, and so pure as to suffer little change of colour from atmospheric action. The architecture, in a few of the public buildings, is some variety or other of the Pointed style—in three or four, is Saxon or Norman; but in all the rest of the public buildings, and in all the private ones, is some variety or other of the Renaissance or the Italian. It has been denounced, by some high authorities, as too uniform or even, as plain and insipid;—and it certainly would have been more effective, had it included bolder and more numerous instances than it does of other styles than the prevailing one;—still it exhibits a tolerably fair amount of native diversity, is moderately rich in good ornamentation, is comparatively free from meretricious ornament, and often acquires extrinsic effectiveness from the grouping of edifices one with another, and from their relations to site and to surrounding objects. Many ranges of buildings, and many entire streets, though constructed on some plan of a single façade, display, not monotony, but symmetry, with great diversity of detail. Rustication of the basement story, isolated iron balconies on the next story, and balustrated parapets along the summit prevail in some places, such as Alva Street. Pillared doorways, continuous iron balconies, and massive cornices are seen in others, such as Regent Terrace. Massive pilasters, rising from the top of the basement story, facing the next two stories, and surmounted by an attic story, distinguish many chief divisions and conspicuous ranges, such as the central parts of Great King Street and Royal Circus. Massive attached columns, variously Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, collocated sometimes in twos, sometimes in fours, sometimes in sixes, rising from the top of the projected basement story, facing the next two stories, and surmounted by an attic story, are met with in some divisions, such as part of Albyn Place, great part of Moray Place, and the greater part of Royal Terrace. The same feature, but with the columns standing, not on a projected basement, but in antes, characterise other places, such as the arc on the SW extremity of Forbes Street, the two arcs at the S end of Windsor Street, and the two arcs at the widening from Leith Walk toward respectively Royal Terrace and London Road. The same features, but with the columns surmounted by a pediment or by a lofty entablature, show themselves in other places, such as the central parts of Albyn Place, of Melville Street, and of the N and S sides of Char-

lotte Square. Porticoes in any similar relative situation are more rare, yet three tetrastyle Ionic ones occur respectively on the two W gables of Waterloo Place, and on a gable above the low houses of Blenheim Place, looking toward Royal Terrace. Festoons and other florid ornamentations occur in some places, such as Charlotte Square and Drummond Place; even massive pieces of sculpture are not wanting, such as two great sphinxes on the summit of the extremities of the N side of Charlotte Square; while most of the minor kinds of Græco-Italian ornament, such as rusticated basements, moulded architraves, window pediments, string-courses, cord-cornices, and various sorts of balustrades, abound almost everywhere. The Venetian, the Florentine, and other varieties of the ornate Italian style also are not uncommon. A greater diversity and richer ornament have been introduced into the more recent buildings, exhibiting varieties or features not previously adopted; and this occurs as well in reconstructions upon old sites as in new buildings on new ground. A taste for pillared doorways, porticoes, mouldings, sculptures, and ornamentations in the renovation and remodelling of buildings or of parts of buildings, particularly for shops, warehouses, or other places of business, has, since about the year 1830, been little short of a passion. Not in even the smallest colonnades has Tuscan or Doric simplicity as a rule been deemed sufficient; but either Ionic grace or Corinthian finery, though with good taste in the detail, has been generally affected. The necessity of re-fashioning old dwelling-houses into new shops at the smallest possible cost, has also produced what may be called a new style in street architecture, by covering over the area of the sunk flats, projecting a new front to the first story half-way across that area, and giving to the new front an aspect of pretentiousness or elegance, so as to make it appear to be related to the old building in the same manner as a porch or a verandah. Reconstructions of this kind, however, are not always contiguous to one another, and even when contiguous are too often of different projections and in different fashions. The public buildings, both civil and ecclesiastical, have diversities of their own, and are so interspersed through the thoroughfares as to add very largely to the aggregate diversity of the street views, but will afterwards be noticed in detail.

The Castle.—The rock on which the Castle stands is volcanic, of the variety called basaltic clinkstone. Its mineral constituents are principally lamellar felspar and titaniferous iron, with very little augite. It presents a striking specimen of an erupted mass, soaring steeply up, comparatively little weathered, and spreading out on the summit into an inclined tabular form. Its base, from N to S, measures about 300 yards; from W to the line of the Castle's outworks on the E about 360 yards. Its northern, western, and southern sides are precipitous—in some parts, almost perpendicular; and its highest point rises nearly 300 feet above the vale below, and 383 feet above the level of the sea. The northern skirts, at least in their eastern parts, undulate down in grassy pleasure-grounds to West Princes Street Gardens; the western skirts go down in bare rock almost sheer to the valley; and the southern skirts have been very much altered by operations connected with the New Western Approach. On some parts of the shoulders and the slopes, beyond the present ramparts, are vestiges of former fortifications. On the face of the precipice, on the N side in particular, stands a fragment called Wallace's Cradle; and at the base of that precipice is a small old ruin of date 1450, called Wallace's Tower—the name Wallace, in both instances, being a corruption of Well-house. In the sloping pleasure-ground on the N, also, is a curiously sculptured upright stone; and, adjacent to it, is a walk carried through the subterranean remains of some old outworks.

The area immediately E of the present Castle ramparts, at the head of Castle Hill, has now the form of an esplanade or spacious glacis, and slopes gently into line with the hill-ridge which slants E to Holyrood.

It measures about 120 yards from E to W, and about 80 yards from N to S, and had, till about 1753, a ridgy form, defended all round by strong military outworks. It is now entirely open, with merely parapet walls along its side, and serves both as a parade ground for the garrison and a lounge for the idle. It contains three monuments, afterwards to be noticed; overlooks the romantic masses of the south-western part of the Old Town; and commands magnificent views of the New Town and of the country beyond. The rock of the hill eastward from the esplanade, and of part of the esplanade itself, is principally sandstone, intermingled with red and blue slate-clay, and the strata of it incline towards the erupted rock in the vicinity of it, but dip away from it in other places. The original level of the esplanade was considerably lower than it is at present, and communicated with the entrance to the Castle by a long flight of steps; and it had, on its eastern verge, an ancient battery, called the Spur, which was demolished about 1649. The present level arose from the formation of a narrow roadway after the demolition of the Spur battery, extended by deposits of earth, dug from the N side of High Street, about the year 1753, at the founding of the Royal Exchange. A line of wall, from Wallace's Tower on the N to the old Overbow Port on the SE, anciently crossed the head of Castle Hill, separating the esplanade from the town, and was pierced, in the line of approach to the Castle, by a gateway called the Barrier Gate, which was temporarily restored when George IV. visited Scotland in 1822, and to isolate the garrison when the cholera raged in the city in 1832. The ground E of the line of that wall, on the mutual border of the esplanade and Castle Hill, was, as far as the head of the West Bow, the site of the original Edwinesburg, or nucleus of Edinburgh city. This ground was partly excavated to a great depth in 1850, for the formation of a large water reservoir, and was then found to contain relics of successive periods back to the 9th or the 8th century. First were found coins of the early mintage of George III.; next vestiges of the outwork fortifications demolished in 1649; then a stratum of moss containing a well-preserved coin of the Lower Empire; and lastly, at a depth of more than 20 feet below the present surface, sepulchral relics were found, indicating a burying-ground of apparently not later date than the centuries referred to.

The Castle occupies the crown of the Castle rock W of the esplanade, and measures above 6 acres in area and about 700 yards in circumference. It is supposed to have been occupied as a military stronghold long before the Christian era. The Caledonian Reguli held it in the 5th century, and perhaps much earlier; they and the Northumbrian Saxons often sharply contested for the possession of it from 452 till the time of Malcolm II.; and the Northumbrian king Edwin reconstructed its fortifications about the year 626, and gave it the name of Edwinesburg, signifying Edwin's Castle, afterwards transmuted into Edinburgh. Its buildings have undergone many alterations, extensions, demolitions, and removals at various periods; so that they presented, both internally and externally, in the Middle Ages an appearance very different from what they present now. Indeed, with one single exception, all of earlier date than the 15th century have been swept away. The principal ones in 1572, previous to a siege of thirty-three days by the troops of the Regent Morton and the English auxiliaries under Sir William Drury, are described as follows in the memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange:—'On the highest part of the rock stood, and yet stands, the square tower where Mary of Guise died, James VI. was born, and where the regalia have been kept for ages. On the N a massive pile, called David's Tower, built by the second monarch of that name, and containing a spacious hall, rose to the height of more than 40 feet above the precipice, which threw its shadows on the loch 200 feet below. Another, named from Wallace, stood nearer to the city; and where now the formidable Half Moon rears up its time-worn front, two high embattled walls, bristling with double tiers of ordnance, flanked on the

N by the round tower of the Constable 50 feet high, and on the S by a square gigantic peel, opposed their faces to the city. The soldiers of the garrison occupied the peel, the foundations of which are yet visible. Below it lay the entrance, with its portcullis and gates, to which a flight of forty steps ascended. The other towers were St Margaret's, closed by a ponderous gate of iron, the kitchen tower, the large munition house, the armourer's forge, the bakehouse, brewery, and gun-house, at the gable of which swung a sonorous copper bell for calling the watchers and alarming the garrison. The Castle then contained a great hall, a palace, the regalia, a church, and an oratory endowed by St Margaret. The eastern front looked then entirely different from what it does now; and, in the siege by Regent Morton, suffered such utter demolition, that David's Tower and the Constable's Tower were reduced to a heap of sheer *débris*. The present eastern front was all constructed by the Regent Morton immediately after the siege. The fortress, prior to the invention of gunpowder, was so strong by nature that art either made it, or might easily have made it, impregnable; but it is now so easily approachable by artillery from the E side, that it possesses very little real military strength. It stands there, however, a monument of natural grandeur, a memorial of Scottish history, and a garrison for royal troops.

The entrance to the Castle goes through a palisadoed outer barrier; across a drawbridge spanning a deep dry fosse, now serving as a tennis-court for the soldiers; through a gateway, flanked by low batteries; up a causeway, between rock and masonry; and through a long vaulted archway, with traces of two ancient portcullises and several ancient gates. An edifice surmounts the vaulted archway, which was erected on the site of an ancient battery for the purposes of a state prison, and in which the Earl of Argyll, the Marquis of Argyll, Principal Carstares, Lord Balcarres, and many others, in Jacobite rebellion times especially, were incarcerated. Argyll battery, facing the N, a few paces beyond the archway, has twelve guns, which are only used for firing salutes; and commands a fine view over all the New Town, away to the distant horizon. A low range of barracks and the armoury are at the NW corner, a little beyond the Argyll battery; the armoury, standing at the foot of a short roadway, is a large building, with storage for 30,000 stand of arms, and contains a rich assortment of weapons and trophies. A high bastion behind the armoury was erected about 1856 on the site of an ancient sally-port, which communicated precipitously with ancient outworks. Considerable alteration was made on both rock and buildings at the erection of that bastion, involving the destruction of the cliff, and resulting in assimilating the NW corner more to the aspect of modern fortification work at the expense of natural picturesqueness. The governor's house, erected in the time of Queen Anne, and the new barracks, built in 1796, stand on the verge of the rock, with their back to the W, a little beyond the high bastion; and the latter has three stories in front but four in the rear, rests there on a range of arches, and appears at a considerable distance like a large factory mounted on the brow of a precipice. The road sweeps past these buildings in an ascending curve, and proceeds eastward, through a strong gateway in a separate enclosure, into the inner or higher division of the Castle, sometimes called the Citadel.

A quadrangle, called the Grand Parade or the Palace yard, occupies the southern part of the citadel, measures 100 feet each way, surmounts the edge of the cliffs overhanging the Old Town on its S and E sides, and is built on all its four sides. A large church, probably of Norman date, and seemingly of fine Norman character, long stood on the N side of the Grand Parade. It figures conspicuously in ancient extant pictorial views of the Castle, but was converted, after the Reformation, into storage-rooms and armoury, and gave place, about the middle of last century, to a plain oblong pile of barracks; which, about 1860-62, was remodelled and embellished after designs by Billings. The old Parliament

Hall occupies the S side of the Grand Parade. It was a magnificent apartment, 80 feet long, 33 wide, and 27 high, and had a character similar to that of the Parliament House in Parliament Square. It was used no less for royal banquets than for meetings of Parliament, but has been extensively subdivided, and is now the garrison hospital. The old Royal Palace occupies the S and E sides of the Grand Parade. It was erected at various periods down to 1616, and was long the residence or the retreat of the kings and queens of Scotland. The view from it was one the most superb to be had anywhere of the suburbs to the S of the city. Queen Mary's room, where Queen Mary gave birth to James VI., afterwards I. of England, in 1566, is on the ground-floor, at the SE corner, and has an irregular form and length of less than 9 feet. It retains its original ceiling, in ornamental wooden panels, with the initials J. R. and M. R., and a royal crown in alternate compartments; it retains also some of the original wainscoat panelling, interpatched with tasteless renovations, and is open to the public. The Crown Room is on the E side of the Grand Parade, and contains the ancient regalia of Scotland, comprising crown, sceptre, sword of state (presented to James IV. by Pope Julius II.), lord treasurer's rod, and various royal jewels. It underwent some alterations in 1872, for improved conservation and exhibition of the regalia; and is accessible daily to the public from 12 till 3 p.m. The regalia had been lodged here in 1707 at the time of the Union, but it was surmised they had been afterwards conveyed away by stealth to London. Only when a commission was appointed in 1818 by the Regent, were they found to be still there, and laid open to the view of the lieges. The Half-Moon Battery is on the E face of the Citadel, and in front of the Grand Parade. It was constructed in 1574 on the site of David's Tower, overlooks the Old Town in the line of Castle Hill and High Street, and is mounted with fourteen guns. An electric clock and apparatus connected with the Royal Observatory on Calton Hill discharges a time-gun here daily at one o'clock, by means of a wire stretching from the hill to the Castle; and it was from behind the flagstaff here that King George IV. and Queen Victoria surveyed the city. The King's Bastion is on the NE verge of the citadel, occupying the highest cliff of the Castle rock. It forms a tier above the Argyll Battery, commands a most gorgeous panoramic view, over the New Town, to Ben Lomond and the Ochil Hills, and was formerly mounted as a bomb battery. It now contains only, and as a mere show-piece, the famous old monster-gun called Mons Meg, the oldest in Europe, it is said, save one in Lisbon, composed of thick iron bars held together by a close series of iron hoops. It was constructed, it is now understood, in 1455, by native artisans, at the instance of James II. when baffled with the siege of Threave in Galloway, a stronghold of the Douglasses, tradition adding that certain loyal lieges of the King, or more properly enemies of the Douglas, contributed each a bar to its construction, and that the name bestowed on the gun was in honour of the wife of the smith who hammered out its ribs, and hooped them together. It was employed by James IV. in 1497 at the siege of Dumbarton Castle, rent in 1682 when firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York's visit, removed to the Tower of London in 1754, and returned to Edinburgh in 1829 by the Duke of Wellington in response to the petition of Sir Walter Scott. St Margaret's Chapel, behind the King's Bastion, is the only building of the Castle of earlier date than the 15th century, and the oldest extant building in Edinburgh. It was the private oratory of Margaret, queen of Malcolm Ceanmor. It measures only $16\frac{1}{2}$ by $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet within the nave; suffered long neglect, and was for some time used as a powder magazine; underwent restoration and adornment with stained-glass windows in 1853; and is now used as the garrison baptistry.

An extensive suite of barracks, auxiliary to the Castle, is situated on Johnston Terrace, with one frontage to that thoroughfare, and another overlooking Grassmarket.

They were erected in 1872-73 in a style so severely plain, as to positively disfigure the romantically picturesque scenery among which they were planted; but as the result of representations respecting them made to Government they were subjected, at a cost of about £2500, to several ornamental structural alterations. A semi-octagon tower, with large door-way openings and loop-holes in the angles, and an angular or V tower with narrow loop-holes, were introduced to the N elevation; a large square tower, with an open gallery carried on corbels round its first floor, was placed in the middle of the S elevation; two square towers, with staircases and balconies between, were erected at each end; and all the towers are in quasi-Gothic style, and finished at the top with high-pitched roofs and iron finials. (See J. Grant's *Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1862; and G. Oliver's *Guide to the Castle*, Edinb. 1857.)

Holyrood, in Canongate parish, consisting of an ancient Abbey and Royal Palace, stands on the E side of a quadrangular area called the Palace-yard close to the foot or E end of Canongate, and is within the parliamentary boundary of the city. It originated as an abbey in the time of David I., and the ground occupied by it, as well as that occupied by the burgh of Canongate, was till that period a natural deer forest, which extended eastward nearly as far as Musselburgh. Monkish legend asserts that, on Rood-day, or the festival of the Exaltation of the Cross, King David I. proceeded from the Castle to hunt in the forest, and that, when in the hollow between the present site of the Abbey and the N end of Salisbury Crags, and separated from his retinue, the King was assailed, unhorsed, and driven to bay by a strong vicious hart with powerful antlers. Just at that moment a dazzling cross, or 'holy rude,' was miraculously extended to the King by an arm shrouded in a dark cloud, and the sheen of this cross struck such sharp terror into the infuriated deer that it at once turned and took to flight. On the following night the King was admonished in a dream or vision to erect and endow a monastery on or near the spot where this happened, in token of his supernatural deliverance; and here accordingly, it is said King David founded an Augustinian abbey, and dedicated it to the Holy Rude. Such is the legend which is, no doubt, a fiction invented some time after the King's death, but the invention was probably suggested by some unusual incident occurring during the hunt on an annual church festival. It is more probable that the Abbey owes its name to a cross, that was fabled to contain a portion of the actual 'rude' on which Christ was crucified, and that had been bequeathed to David by his mother, the pious Margaret, who had brought it with her to Scotland, probably as a relic she cherished of Edward the Confessor. The Abbey would almost seem to have been erected to guard this relic; anyhow something of the sort was committed to the care of the monks by David when the Abbey was founded, and it appears to have been religiously guarded by them as a talisman on which depended not only the fortunes of the Abbey, but the fate of the country. David II., apparently in this belief, had it carried before his army when he invaded England, but it passed ominously into the hands of his enemies at the battle of Neville's Cross, and was placed by them in Durham Cathedral, where it was long preserved, both as a trophy of victory and as an object of religious veneration.

The Abbey was founded in 1128, and was bestowed with large revenues on the canons regular of the Augustinian order. It was designed and built in the grandest manner, and became very soon one of the richest and most splendid monastic establishments in the kingdom. The Abbey comprised lodging accommodation for both poor and wealthy wayfarers, apartments for royal guests, cloisters for the use of its own monks, and a magnificent cruciform church, having all the accessories of a cathedral—nave, transepts, and choir—with two towers on its western front, and a great central tower at the intersection of the nave and transepts. The apartments for royal guests stood on the S of the

church, and were long used in conjunction with Edinburgh Castle as a substitute for a royal palace, but these eventually gave place to entirely new buildings on the same site, represented by the present palace. The cloisters projected from the S side of the church's nave eastward to the S transept, but were eventually removed to make room for extensions of the original royal buildings, and are now traceable in only a part of their N side. The church choir, as usual, had a Lady chapel at its E end, and both it and the transepts must have been of an extent and in a style corresponding with the size and elegance of the nave; but these were totally demolished by the English in 1543, and no trace of them is left. The nave, 148 feet long and 66 broad, underwent improvements and restorations at various periods, both before and after the destruction of the other parts of the pile; and, with the exception of its roof, its central tower, the spires of its western towers, and some of the upper parts of the walls, is still standing. A wall across its E end was built at the Reformation to convert it into a parish church; it was constructed with defaced materials of the demolished choir and transepts, and has in its centre, between the western two of the four pillars which supported the great central tower, a large coarse window, with mullions and quatrefoils. The cloister doorway is still apparent on its S side, and shows beautiful shafts and rich chevron moulding in Norman architecture. The buttresses, side windows, and a doorway on the N side were reconstructed about the middle of the 15th century, and exhibit ornate features of the later Gothic. Flying buttresses project from the side walls, and have tiers of small pointed arches resting on slender shafts. Each of the side windows was divided into two lights by a pillar, and had a pointed arch in each light, an embracing pointed arch on both lights, and quatrefoil ornaments in the spandril. Most of the W front is the unaltered work of the original builders; forms an exquisite specimen of the Transition Norman architecture, with mixture of pure Norman and Early Gothic; displays in its great doorway surpassing beauty of ornamentation; and has on the face of its NW tower an elaborately sculptured arcade, with boldly cut heads between the arches. The windows over the great doorway, and an ornamental tablet between them, were introduced in the time of Charles I., and have a peculiar, yet well-decorated character.

The Abbey rose and flourished in times when mitred abbots were more than a match for civil grandees, and occasionally dared to measure their strength with kings; and, being situated near one of the strongest military posts in Scotland, where the royal court had increasingly frequent occasion to sojourn, it began from the time of its completion to share with Edinburgh Castle the honours of the seat of royal power. The members of the royal family often lodged in it; parliaments of Robert Bruce and Edward Baliol were held in it; James I. and his queen loved it better than any of their own palaces; James II., who was born as well as crowned within its precincts, put it into close proximity to the throne, by constituting Edinburgh the national metropolis; James III. resided in it for lengthened periods; while James IV. and subsequent kings identified it with the Crown by erecting and extending, in juxtaposition with it, a permanent royal palace. Charles II. restored the nave, and converted it into a chapel royal. A throne was then erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the Knights of the Thistle, and the floor tessellated with variously-coloured marble. A mob, at the Revolution, in revenge for James VII. having used the chapel for Romish worship, unroofed, gutted, and reduced it to a state of ruin. A restoration was attempted, and a stone roof placed over it in 1758; but the roof, being too heavy for the old walls, fell in suddenly in 1768, bringing down part of the walls, and ruining all the recent work of restoration. The pile was then abandoned to neglect, and became a crumbling ruin, choked with rubbish, till 1816, when it was put into orderly condition; and in

1857, in connection with extensive improvement throughout the Palace-yard, was laid much better open than before to public view.

A royal burying-vault was early constructed, near the high altar, in the choir; and after the choir was demolished, a new vault was constructed in the S aisle of the nave, to receive the remains of Scottish kings and princes which had been entombed in the old vault. It eventually received also the remains of Mary of Gueldres, removed to it from Old Trinity College church; and it contains also the ashes of David II., James II., the queen of James II., the third son of James IV., James V., the queen and the second son of James V., the Duke of Albany, and Lord Darnley. There are likewise within the walls the tombs of Hepburn, the last abbot of Holyrood, and of Wishart, the biographer of the great Marquis of Montrose; an interesting recumbent statue of Lord Belhaven, the strenuous opponent of the National Union; and memorials or remains of many other notable persons. Though now a place of gloom and silence, it yet affects the imagination and the heart at once by its historical associations, its architectural features, its monuments, and its picturesque combinations. An interior view of it, under a cloudy sky, and especially in moonlight, is solemnly impressive; and exterior views of it on the N or the E, with a large breadth of it before the eye, and its intricate outline well-defined, are full of character.

A charter of the Abbey, as already extant, of date somewhere between 1143 and 1147, still exists. This gives, among other grants, the canons the privilege of erecting their burgh of Canongate; one of the king's mills of Dean, and the tenth of his other mills at Dean and at Liberton; and likewise the churches of Edinburgh Castle, St Cuthbert, Liberton, Corstorphine, and Airth, with the priories of Blantyre in Clydesdale, St Mary's Isle in Galloway, Rowadill in Ross, and Crusay, Oransay, and Colunsay, in the Hebrides. The canons also held the fishings of the Water of Leith, the privilege of mills at Canonmills, the right to certain sums of money from the exchequer, grants of land in various places, additional to those connected with their churches and priories, and a right of trial by duel and of the water and fire ordeal. Their jurisdiction was very extensive, and of a rather absolute character, if indeed the power of protecting refugee delinquents and criminals from punishment or interference belonged to the Abbey, and was not rather a royal prerogative connected with the Palace. The exercise of that power was known as the right of sanctuary, and extended over all the precincts from the Girth Cross at the foot of Canongate to the utmost limits of the royal park. This power of sanctuary was used, in the Romish times, for shielding every description of offender, but came afterwards to be used only for protecting insolvent debtors, in times especially when the law gave greater powers to creditors than it afterwards did. The refugees within the sanctuary were, for a long time, popularly and satirically called 'Abbey Lairds,' and were made the subject of an old comic song, entitled *The Cock Laird*. A group of old plain houses, called St Ann's Yards, was their principal retreat. These houses stood on ground now within the enclosure on the S side of the Palace, and figure as the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Chronicles of the Canongate*, but were demolished partly in 1850, and wholly in 1857. NE from the Abbey is the old-fashioned suburb of Abbeyhill, which still contains some curious old houses, one of these being the ancient house of *Croft-an-Righ* (i.e., King's Croft), having corbelled turrets and dormer windows, and having at one time an entrance to the Abbey; another was Clockmill House, within an enclosure, and surrounded by fine old trees, some of which still remain, but the house was recently purchased and removed by government, and the grounds added to the Queen's Park.

The Palace, as distinct from the Abbey, was founded by James IV. in 1501; enlarged by James V. in 1528; mostly destroyed, by the English forces under the Earl

of Hertford, in 1543; rebuilt, on a much larger scale and in greater splendour, in the immediately following years; mostly destroyed again by fire when occupied by the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell; and partly restored, but mainly reconstructed, by Charles II. on an entirely new plan, after designs by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, in 1671-79. The contract for the demolition of the old pile of buildings and their reconstruction at this date has recently been discovered. It shows that at 1671 the amount for the work was reckoned at £4200; but that there was a second contract in March 1676 for £324, and a third in July 1676 for £350. The pile of 1528 is still represented by the northern projecting wing of the front range of the existing palace. The Palace erected immediately after 1544 comprised five courts: the first projecting toward the foot of Canongate, and entering from thence through a strong gateway flanked with towers; the second and the third occupying nearly the same ground as the present palace; the fourth and the fifth of small size, and situated to the S. The present Palace consists of the small remaining part of the pile of 1528, and the entire edifice of 1671-79; and has the form of an open quadrangle, enclosing a square court of 94 feet each way. It underwent exterior renovation in 1826, interior improvement in 1842; and was entirely renewed as to the roof of the Palace in the years 1878-80, at a cost of about £5000. It has, all round the S, the E, and the N sides, a uniform three-story elevation, in plain Italian style; presents its main front to the W; and consists there of centre and wings,—the centre a two-story architectural screen, pierced with the entrance doorway, surmounted by a balustrade and by a small clock lantern, with an open, carved, stone cupola in form of an imperial crown. The wings project about 40 feet, rising to the height of three stories, and are flanked by circular cone-capped turrets. In its enclosed court it exhibits an arcade-piazza basement, and three upper ranges of fluted pilasters, successively Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian; shows, in the centre of the front toward the W, a pediment charged with a large well-carved sculpture of the royal arms; and contains the royal private apartments, a spacious hall, called the picture gallery, and Queen Mary's apartments. The royal private apartments occupy the S and the E sides, and are reached by a grand staircase from the SE angle of the court. They were formed on a model aggregated from all the older royal residences in Scotland; lay long in a state of great neglect; and, preparatory to the visits of Queen Victoria, were entirely refitted in a style of much elegance. The picture gallery is on the N; measures 150 feet in length, 24 feet in breadth, and about 20 feet in height; is hung with more than one hundred alleged portraits of reputed Scottish kings, all in barbarous style, painted in 1684-86 by the Flemish artist De Witt. There is also a remarkable triptych, painted about 1484, containing portraits of James III. and his queen, Margaret of Denmark, believed to have been originally an altar-piece in the church of the Holy Trinity. This picture gallery was used by Prince Charles Edward, in 1745, for his receptions and balls; and is the place where the Scottish peers elect their representatives for parliament, and where the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland holds his levees. Queen Mary's apartments occupy the extant portion of the pile of 1528, or north-western projection of the present Palace, entering from a stair in the NW angle of the court, and continue in nearly the same condition as when Queen Mary inhabited them. These apartments have such antiquarian associations and curious furnishings that Queen Victoria, at the time of the interior improvements of the Palace, issued a special order to leave them undisturbed. They include a vestibule with some dark stains, fabled to have been made by the blood of David Rizzio; an audience chamber, hung with ancient tapestry, and containing some richly-embroidered chairs, where the famous interviews occurred between Queen Mary and John Knox; and a bed-chamber, containing Queen

Mary's bed and portrait, and portraits of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth.

A critical event in the history of the Palace was the murder of Rizzio in 1566. Few royal personages have occupied it since the time of Queen Mary, and these few only fitfully, and not much in the way of royal administration. James VI., however, resided here for longer or shorter periods at intervals, and he was staying here when he received the tidings of Elizabeth's death, and of his own accession to the throne of England. It was in 1633 the scene of the coronation of Charles I., the last transaction of the kind its walls have witnessed. James VII., before he reached the throne, when only Duke of York, resided here in a species of exile during the times of the Popish plot and the supremacy of the Whig party, and made it odious by his bigotry. The Duke had a habit of perambulating a line of walk in the neighbourhood within the royal park on the E, which, from that circumstance, bore popularly the name of the Duke's Walk. Prince Charles Edward, in the brief period of his presence in Edinburgh, during the rebellion of 1745, held high state in the Palace, in such a style as greatly to delight the Scottish Jacobites. The Duke of Cumberland, after crushing the rebellion on the field of Culloden, and, on his return to the S, occupied the same apartments and the same bed in the Palace which had been occupied by Prince Charles Edward. Charles X. of France twice took up his abode as an exile in these apartments; first, in 1795, when he was Comte d'Artois; and again, in 1830, when driven from his throne by the revolution of that year. George IV., during his brief sojourn at Dalkeith in 1822, held his levees in the picture gallery of Holyrood; and Queen Victoria made similar use of it in 1842. Queen Victoria with her family used to spend two nights in the royal private apartments of the Palace, on her way to and from Balmoral in each of most of the years from 1850 till 1861; and she occupied them during parts of three consecutive days in October of the last of these years, along with the Prince Consort, a short time before his death, when he laid the foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and the National Museum of Science and Art. The enthusiasm of the citizens, on each of the occasions of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort's visits, was fervid and universal; great multitudes standing along the whole route from the royal private railway station at St Margaret's to the Palace, as well as on the adjacent heights, to greet them with shouts of loyalty, and make their progress through the park an imperial ovation. The Prince of Wales inhabited the Palace during the session of his attendance at Edinburgh University; and Queen Victoria, though she ceased to frequent it for many years after the death of Prince Albert, is now again paying occasional visits to the old Palace, and she remained in August 1881 for three days and two nights, on the occasion of the great review of Scottish Volunteers.

The site of the Palace with the surrounding grounds is low and level. It is immediately E of the convergence of the Calton and Cowgate ravines, amid all the Old Town's natural drainage, and closely adjoining the dingy and malodorous tail of the Canon-gate; and was for long and until lately well-nigh choked by old erections and encumbrances on and around the Palace-yard. A series of improvements was commenced in 1851, and prolonged till 1862, which effected advantageous clearances, and introduced or created important amenities. A spacious carriage-way was formed from Abbeyhill southward across the W side of the Palace-yard to a new entrance into the Royal Park, this carriage-way bisecting an enclosed area on the N side of the Palace-yard, and of the Abbey-ruins known as Queen Mary's Garden; another extensive area, situated on the S side of the Palace, and partly occupied by the old dingy houses of St Ann's Yards, was cleared and handsomely railed off and embellished; a considerable section of the Royal Park, south-eastward, eastward, and north-eastward of the

Palace, was conjoined with these two areas to form a private royal garden or home park, and enclosed along the S and E sides by lofty walls; a range of offices, comprising guard-house, royal mews, and other conveniences, was erected in a castellated style along the W side of the Palace-yard; the surface of the yard and of much of the adjacent ground was all relaid; the drainage there and all around was reconstructed or amended; and a vast amount of improvement was, at the same time, effected on the adjacent grounds, drives, and entrances of the Royal Park. A curious appendage to the Palace, in Queen Mary's time and earlier, was a lions' den, a small embellished enclosure adjoining one of the windows on the N, but it has entirely disappeared. Another curious object associated with Queen Mary's name is a sun-dial, situated in the vicinity of the lions' den, which still stands a few yards E of the new carriage-way from Abbeyhill, has a graduated octagonal base, and rises into a well-formed ornamental head. A lodge, called Queen Mary's bath, formerly adjoined the W entrance to Queen Mary's Garden; it looks now, in consequence of the bisection of the garden by the new carriage-way, as if isolated, toward the W on the street-line of the reach of Abbeyhill toward the foot of Canongate, and is a small, squat, irregularly outlined tower, originally ornate, but afterwards weather-worn. When under repair about 1852, there was found, in the sarking of its roof, a richly inlaid ancient dagger, supposed to have been stuck there by the murderers of Rizzio on their escape from the Palace. A series of pointed arches in a high blank wall on the S side of thoroughfare from the Palace-yard to Canongate, belonged to a Gothic porch and archway built about 1490, and serving for some time as the outer entrance to the Abbey. The edified space southward from that thoroughfare, all between the Palace-yard and Horse Wynd, and now mainly occupied by the new guard-house and royal mews, was the site of the ancient mint, the offices of the chancellor, the residence of Rizzio, the residence of Francis Lord Napier, and the ancient royal mews. A standing sandstone statue of Queen Victoria, on an ornamental pedestal, with sculptured groups of figures, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, was erected in the centre of the Palace-yard in 1850, but it was removed in 1857. An ornamental fountain now occupies its site, which was erected, at a cost of £1700, in 1859 after designs by Mr Matheson, being a restoration of a ruined fountain in Linlithgow Palace. It has three ranges of statuettes, representing, in the highest range, four old Canongate heralds; in the middle range, Rizzio, Queen Elizabeth, the old town drummer of Linlithgow, Lady Crawford, the Earl of Stair, Queen Mary, Sir John Cope, and Arabella of France; in the lowest range, the Duke of Sussex, George Buchanan, etc., together with heads of Shakespeare, Oliver Cromwell, Edward I. of England, and other celebrated persons. (See *The History of the Abbey, Palace, and Chapel Royal of Holyroodhouse, with an Account of the Sanctuary for Insolvent Debtors*, Edinb. 1821; D. Laing's *Historical Description of the Altar-piece in the reign of James III. of Scotland, and belonging to Her Majesty in the Palace of Holyrood*, Edinb. 1857.)

The Royal Park extends from the Palace eastward to the vicinity of Jock's Lodge, south-eastward to Duddingston, and south-south-westward to the vicinity of Newington; comprehends Arthur's Seat, Salisbury Crag, part of St Leonard's Hill, and a diversity of slope, hollow, and plane around these heights. It measures, in circumference, nearly 5 miles, and, according as the reigning sovereign is a king or a queen, is called the King's Park or the Queen's Park. It continued, for ages after the erection of the Abbey, to be natural forest. It was first enclosed and improved by James V.; received rich embellishments in the time of Queen Mary, but lost them by devastation in the time of Cromwell; passed from Charles I. to Sir James Hamilton and his heirs, who rented it off to tenants; and, in 1844, was re-purchased by the Crown for £30,674, put under the management of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and thereafter subjected to extensive re-improvement.

A large marsh in it was drained; rough portions of surface were levelled; unsightly objects were removed; portions of its plains were worked into fine sward; and a grand carriage-drive round all its circuit, not far from its margin, was formed. This drive passes over a great diversity of ground; commands, in reaches, or brief glimpses, a splendid variety of both near and distant views; and, except during night or at late hours, is freely open to the public; the entire park, however, also is always open to pedestrians. The park, in fact, is practically a recreation ground for the citizens, nor is it shut or placed under any restriction during the presence of the Sovereign at Holyrood. A belt of plantation was begun to be formed in the latter part of 1870, which extends along its western border from near the entrance at the Palace-yard to the vicinity of St Leonard's Hill, following the line of carriage-drive, and consists of elm, oak, beech, and other trees brought from the grounds of Linlithgow Palace, and is protected by a light iron-railing. The question has often been discussed whether clumps and belts of trees would embellish Arthur's Seat and Salisbury Crags, or whether they would not rather mar the bold, salient, and striking features of these grand romantic heights.

Parliament Square.—Parliament Close, the original of Parliament Square, took its name from the erection in 1631-36 of the Parliament House. It comprised only a small area on the S side of St Giles' Church, communicating by narrow passages with High Street and Lawnmarket; and is, even in its present form, and under its present name of Parliament Square, not much longer than St Giles' Church, and scarcely half as broad as it is long. The space occupied by it, together with more on the southward slope, open to the Cowgate, was at first a burying-ground, the most ancient of any note in the city, which had at length, on its lower part, a chapel of the Holy Rood, and, at its NW corner, the residences of the St Giles clergy, and it was used exclusively as such till the end of the 16th century, at which time—in 1566 it was, by gift of Queen Mary—the public burying-place was transferred to the neighbourhood of Greyfriars' monastery across the valley, under the name ere long of the Greyfriars' Churchyard. About that time it became a pedestrian thoroughfare, a public lounge for the lackey sort mainly, and a place of crowded resort noisy with litigants. It was used, in 1617, as the scene of a splendid banquet to James VI., on occasion of his return to Scotland; and, about the time of the erection of the Parliament House, was largely appropriated by a heterogeneous array of buildings, devoted variously to trade, law business, and civil administration. A congeries of low booths, in particular, was constructed along so much of it as to leave only narrow openings past the ends of St Giles' Church; and this, except what continued for long after to cluster around the wall of St Giles', was soon superseded by a curious and very lofty range of buildings, which was more or less destroyed by great fires in 1676, 1700, and 1824, and afterwards either modified in its own structure, or succeeded by new buildings. A description of it as it existed in its most characteristic period, says: 'On the S was a tenement towering to the clouds, containing above a dozen stories, all densely peopled by a respectable class of citizens; on the E was a land with a piazza walk under which was situated John's Coffee House, the resort of Dr Pitcairn and other wits of the day; and further on were the shops of the principal jewellers and booksellers, wherein were wont to congregate daily the great and learned of the land.' On the E side of the square stood John's Coffee House, Sir William Forbes's Bank, and the printshop of Kay, the delineator of the famous *Portraits*. Now, however, the square is a quiet dignified recess; has, on the northern part of its E side, the police buildings, and in the northern part of the W side, the end façade of the Signet library; and is edified, on the rest of the E and W sides, and along all the S side, by a uniform façade on the buildings of the Exchequer Office, the Court of Session, and the Parliament House.

The police buildings present a northern elevation to

High Street, and a western one to Parliament Square; they were erected in 1849, in plain, neat Italian style, with little of ornamental feature, and were enlarged and improved in 1875 at a cost of nearly £3000. They had previously a plain main entrance from High Street, and now have it from Parliament Square; and are very extensive, and contain excellent accommodation for the ordinary police business, and for courts, collecting, and superintendence. The uniform range of façade, belonging to the Exchequer Office and the Court of Session, is partly the original front of modern buildings, and partly a new front to old ones. Its basement story is 20 feet high, rusticated and pierced with semicircular arches so as to form arcade-piazas; its central part projects several feet, and is surmounted by a handsome hexastyle Doric portico; its two retiring portions, instead of being angles, are curves; these portions, together with portions of the E side and the W side, have columns and open galleries uniform with those of the portico, and supporting a continuous cornice; and the crown of the entire wall is surmounted by a balustrade and six sphinxes. The portion formerly occupied by the Union Bank at the E corner, it is now proposed to utilise as an additional court-room for jury trials, and partly to provide better accommodation for certain of the public departments, such as Her Majesty's Work Office, etc.; offices will also be provided here for the Under Secretary of State for Scotland. The Court of Session buildings occupy large portions of both the S and the W sides of the square, and extend far back on the slope toward the S; have a height of 40 feet in the front and of 60 feet in the rear, a breadth of 60 feet at the narrowest part and of 98 feet at the widest part, and a total length of 133 feet. They were mainly erected in 1631-40 at a cost of £14,600, receiving their present front in 1808; cannot now be distinguished in front from the contiguous modern buildings, but are markedly distinguishable and very salient in the rear. They have undergone, at various periods, some additions and extensive renovations or alterations; and they include the court-room of the High Court of Justiciary, large modern elegant court-rooms of the First and Second Divisions of the Court of Session, smaller court-rooms of the Lords Ordinary, and the great hall of Parliament House.

The great hall was the principal portion of the erection of 1631-40, costing £11,600; it was built for the use of Parliament, which had previously held its sittings in the Tolbooth, and served that purpose till the Union in 1707. It was long detached from the other buildings, having an open area to the E and the S; with very plain walls, surmounted by an ornate parapet, and flanked by ogee-roofed turrets, and was furnished with a throne for the sovereign, seats for the peers and bishops, forms for county and burgh representatives, a pulpit for the use of preachers, and a small gallery for the accommodation of visitors. This hall is now an almost unfurnished area, serving as a waiting-room for the practitioners of the courts, a magnificent promenade, and a lounge for visitors; and exhibits, during session, a scene of great bustle and animation. It had, for a long time, fittings at its sides for the business of the Lords Ordinary; communicates, at the S end, with all the present court-rooms; retains the dimensions and some of the features which belonged to it in the times of the Scottish parliament; and measures 122 feet in length and 49 in breadth and 60 in height. It has a beautiful oak floor and roof—the latter arched and trussed similarly to the roof of Westminster Hall; is pierced, on the W side, by four windows, much improved in 1870; has, in the S end, a large ornamental window of stained-glass, by Kaulbach, inserted at a cost of about £2500, representing the foundation of the Court by James V. in 1532; contains statues of Lords Forbes, Melville, Blair, Dundas, Boyle, Jeffrey, and Cockburn; and was the scene of three splendid banquets—the first, in 1656, to General Monk and his officers—the second, in 1680, to James, Duke of York, afterwards James VII.—the third, in 1822, to George IV. The statue of Lord President Forbes of Culloden is by Roubillac, and was

erected in 1752; represents the judge in his robes resting on his left arm and uplifting his right; and is an exquisite work of art. The statue of the first Viscount Melville in white marble was erected in 1811, and is by Chantrey. That of Lord President Blair was also erected in 1811, and is likewise by Chantrey, but wants gracefulness in disposition; that of Lord President Dundas, in 1819, a recumbent figure, also by Chantrey; of Lord President Boyle, in 1841, which is by Steell; of Lord Jeffrey, in 1850, likewise by Steell; and that of Lord Cockburn, in 1854, by Brodie. The hall contains also fine portraits of Lord Advocate Dundas, Lord Justice-Clerk Hope, Lords Robertson, Colonsay, Abercromby, and of Professor Bell; also a full length portrait of Lord Brougham, as chancellor of the university, by Macnee.

The *Advocates Library* occupies a group of buildings, partly beneath the Parliament House, partly projecting westward from it, has rear-fronts towards George IV. Bridge, with access thence, and is accessible also by flights of steps from a door at the NW curve of Parliament Square. Erected with reference solely to accommodation, and without any proper public frontage, the library stood here originally amid a mass of narrow old lanes, on ground much lower than that of the open area of Parliament Square. It presents to George IV. Bridge a somewhat unsightly appearance, though that is relieved by modern decoration; and it has long been designed to have an elegant extension, with main frontage and grand entrance in that quarter. It includes two noble and very elegant rooms, on different floors, with busts or other sculptures of George II., Baron Hume, Lord Erskine, Lord Jeffrey, Lord Rutherford, and Sir Walter Scott, and with portraits of Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Presidents Spottiswood, Forbes, and Lockhart, as well as other famous lawyers. The library originally occupied apartments in a group of lofty old houses in the south-eastern vicinity of Parliament Square, where the library was founded by Sir George Mackenzie in 1682, and where it made a narrow escape from utter destruction by a great fire. It is one of *five* libraries entitled to a copy of every book published in Great Britain; contains upwards of 250,000 printed volumes, about 2000 manuscripts, and a varied collection of literary curiosities. Of these there may be mentioned a manuscript Bible of St Jerome's translation, believed to have been written in the eleventh century, and known to have been used as the conventual copy in the abbey of Dunfermline; a copy, in two volumes, of the first printed Bible by Faust and Gutenberg, printed in bold black letter, and supposed to be worth over £3000; the Gospels, in the Tamul language, written upon dried leaves or weeds; five parchment copies, in MS., of the National Covenant of 1638, with the actual signatures of Rothes, Montrose, Loudon, and others; letters of Mary Queen of Scots; the Woodrow manuscripts; the first stereotype plates; the original manuscript of *Waverley*, ancient classics, etc. Among the chief librarians have been Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, Dr Irving, and Samuel Halkett, and it is very liberally accessible to visitors. That part of the library beneath the Parliament House included at one time the Star Chamber and a State prison, and was long called the Laigh Parliament House. It comprised several apartments, all inconvenient, dark, and ill-ventilated, but these underwent sweeping improvement in 1870-71, and are now all one hall, measuring about 130 feet in length, 45 in width, and 20 in height, divided from end to end along the centre by a series of plain octagon stone piers with intermediate arches.

The *Signet Library* adjoins Parliament House on the N, and extends to the W. It presents uniform elevations, in the Grecian style, of two stories, to Parliament Square and County Square; has a lower apartment, 170 feet long, 40 wide, and 22 high, with two rows of Corinthian pillars and open arches dividing it into unequal sections; and includes a splendid staircase, adorned with busts and portraits of eminent lawyers, leading to an upper hall of magnificent character, pro-

bably the largest and most superb of its kind in Scotland, erected at a cost of £25,000, which belonged once to the Faculty of Advocates, but passed from them by purchase. The library contains about 65,800 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets and tracts; it was begun to be collected about the middle of last century; and is peculiarly rich in works on topography, antiquities, biography, and British and Irish history. It is maintained entirely by the contributions of the Writers to the Queen's Signet; and, like the Advocates Library, is liberally accessible to visitors. Its upper apartment measures 142 feet in length and 42 in breadth, has a richly-pannelled arched ceiling, supported by 24 pillars and 36 pilasters in Corinthian style, and is divided by the pillars into three compartments, the central one crowned by a cupola. It is enriched with oil-paintings of Apollo, the Muses, and well-known historians, philosophers, and poets, and was used as a drawing-room by George IV. on the day of the banquet in Parliament House. For about forty years the venerable scholar, the late David Laing, was its chief librarian.

Judicial Buildings.—A gloomy edifice which served successively as a parliament hall, a justiciary court, and a metropolitan prison, stood along the junction of High Street and Lawnmarket; extended, in oblong form, from E to W; and was separated from the northern house-line by a roadway 14 feet wide, and from the NW corner of St Giles' Church by a narrow lane for pedestrians. It eventually bore the name of Old Tolbooth, and figures in one of the most famous of Sir Walter Scott's novels as the 'Heart of Midlothian.' It comprised three structures—eastern, middle, and western; and, on account of its greatly obstructing the thoroughfare, was all demolished in 1817, the gate, with the keys, being given to Sir Walter Scott, and placed by him in Abbotsford. The eastern structure was built about 1468; consisted of a massive square tower of polished stone, with four main stories and an attic, and with a spiral stair; had a character resembling a strong Border fortalice; and was originally the residence of the dean or provost of St Giles' collegiate church. The middle structure was built in 1561, by order of Queen Mary, on the site of an ancient tolbooth; was a plain oblong pile of rubble work; and, like the eastern structure, had four main stories and an attic. The western structure was built at a much later period; was of comparatively small size, and only two stories high; and had a flat roof for public executions. The eastern structure, from first to last the chief scene of historical interest, formed, in the 16th century, the scene of the councils of state, the supreme courts of justice, and several great parliaments; was the place of the queen's councils, in 1572, at the period of her sharpest contest with her nobles; witnessed, in 1596, the origination of the tumult which drove the king from the city; and was afterwards used as a lower prison for debtors, an upper prison for criminals, and a surmounting strong box for the worst of convicts. The ground floor of nearly the entire pile was eventually converted into shops, and the upper parts of the middle structure came to be used mainly as a debtor's prison. The central part of the site is now indicated by the figure of a heart in the causeway.

The County Hall stands at right angles with the western extremity of the Signet Library, and presents a main front to County Square, an ornamental side front to Lawnmarket, and (being erected while tall tenements screened it to the W) a very plain rear front to George IV. Bridge. It was built in 1817, after a design by Archibald Elliot, at a cost of £15,000. The main front was modelled after the temple of Erectheus at Athens; has a main entrance from a lofty and very broad platform, reached by a flight of steps; and is adorned with four large, fine, fluted columns, surmounted by a pediment. The court-room measures 43½ feet in length, 29 in width, and 26 in height, and has a gallery at the S end. The room for the county meetings measures 50 feet in length, 26½ in width, and 26 in height, and is very handsome. In the hall is a statue by Chantrey of Lord Chief Baron Dundas. The Sheriff-Court Buildings

stand on the E side of George IV. Bridge immediately N of the bridge's open arches; were erected in 1866-68, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of more than £44,000; are in the Italian style, with considerable ornament; have a very lofty rear elevation, and an imposing front one; and contain ample accommodation for the sheriff's court and for the offices of the various functionaries. The City Council-Room and the Burgh Court-Room are in the Royal Exchange buildings.

Exchanges.—The Royal Exchange stands on the N side of High Street, nearly opposite the E end of St Giles' Church. The foundation-stone having been laid with full masonic honours, by Provost Drummond as grand-master, on the 13th of September 1753, it was, after some delay, completed in 1761 at a cost of £31,457, and occasioned the removal of several ancient lanes and ruinous houses. It has the form of an open quadrangle, or of a square with open court, and measures 111 feet from E to W, 182 feet from S to N, and 86 feet by 96 in the open court, and stands on such a slope northward that, while the end parts in its front elevation have a height of 60 feet, all the rear elevation has a height of 100 feet. The S side, except at the ends, that is, co-extensively with the breadth of the court, consists of a range of seven archways, about 25 feet high, adorned with balustrade and vases, and roofed with a platform. The central archway is open, and forms the entrance to the court; but the other archways are built up and constructed into shops. Two wings extend northward from the end of the archways, are 60 feet high on the street-line, and have a length of 131 feet to the front line of the main building in rear of the court. The building is faced at the basement by an arcade-piazza; rises into view from the street over the front range with archway; and is adorned in its central part with four Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a pediment, sculptured with the city arms. The edifice contains the City Council Chamber, the Lord Provost's apartments, the Burgh Court-Room, and a variety of offices connected with the public affairs of the city; it has a hanging stair 20 feet square and 60 feet deep, ascending to its upper floors; and, in 1871, underwent extensive interior alterations—improving the chief apartments. The ancient convention of royal burghs holds its sittings in the Council Chamber yearly. This convention, which is now little other than a Chamber of Commerce, is a representative assembly, consisting of two deputies from each burgh, and is presided over by the Lord Provost for the time being. A proposal was made in the early part of 1871 to reface, in an ornamental style, the N front of the edifice, so as to improve its dingy appearance as seen from the New Town; but this was not carried into effect.

The Corn Exchange stands on the S side of the Grass-market, towards the W end; was erected in 1849, after a design by Mr Cousin, at a cost of nearly £20,000; and is a massive and elegant structure in the Italian style, well suited to its site and uses. Its façade comprises a main front of three stories, 98 feet long and 60 feet high, and two small wings recessed 13 feet from the line of the main front, both of them containing staircases, and the western one surmounted by a bell-tower. The doorway is adorned with two rustic Doric columns; the windows have ornate mouldings, and are varied in design in all the three stories. The portion of the edifice equal in height to the façade extends only so far as to contain the vestibule; and the main part for business, in which the sample-bags of grain are ranged in line for inspection, extends to the rear over a distance of 152 feet. It has an elevation and an outline similar to those of a railway station; and is lighted entirely from the roof, in a triple arrangement of patent tile-glass, supported by two rows of metal pillars. The Corn Exchange is often used for great public meetings, political, municipal, and miscellaneous.

Banks.—The Bank of Scotland, established in 1695, stands terraced on the northern slope of the Old Town hill. It presents its entrance-front, or rather the middle portions of that front, to the S extension of Bank Street,

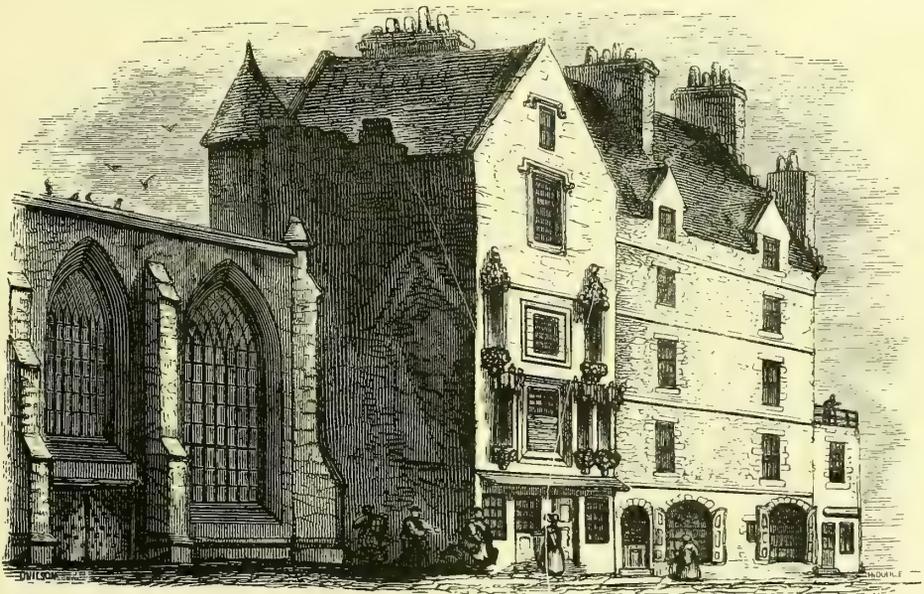
looking toward George IV. Bridge, and its rear-front, rising from a lofty arched substructure, conspicuously and picturesquely, to East Princes Street Gardens contributing an additional feature to the Old Town, being seen from most of Princes Street. It was originally built in 1806, after a design by Richard Crichton, at a cost of £75,000, and underwent restoration, reconstruction, and an addition to the extent of two wings in 1868-70, after designs by David Bryce. It is in the Italian style, originally somewhat plain, but now highly ornate; and comprises campanile towers, a great central dome, and surmounting pieces of statuary. It has, on the apex of its central dome, a graceful but diminutive-looking figure of Fame, cast in zinc, and gilt, and measures 175 feet in length of façade, 55 feet in height of its front façade, 90 feet in height of its campanile towers, and 112 feet in total height from the pavement at its front in Bank Street to the top of its dome.

The new Union Bank, built in lieu of former premises below the Exchequer Chambers in Parliament Square, stands on the S side of George Street, a little E of Frederick Street. It was erected near the end of 1874; is in ornate Italian style, after designs by David Bryce; and with a frontage of more than 100 feet, extends backward to Rose Street Lane. It rises from a sunk basement to a height of three stories, crowned with attics; is screened from the pavement by a handsome stone balustrade; presents three Ionic porticos at separate entrances; shows, on the first and the second floors, ranges of nine windows, each flanked with richly-headed pilasters, and surmounted by a triangular pediment; and terminates, on the wall head, in a bold cornice, supporting a balustrade. It contains a magnificent telling-room, fully 80 feet long and nearly 50 wide; and is arranged, through all the interior, in a style of commodious elegance. The Clydesdale Bank stands at the E corner of George Street and North Hanover Street, with its principal front to George Street, but a longer front to North Hanover Street. It was erected in 1842 for the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bank, now extinct; is adorned with Corinthian pillars and pilasters, and with handsome stone balcony; and has an elegant and commodious interior. The Commercial Bank, established in 1810, stands on the S side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and St Andrew Square; was built in 1847 after designs by David Rhind; and has a façade 95 feet long, with profusely decorated windows, and a superb Corinthian portico. It is entered through a lofty spacious vestibule, surrounded by a gallery, adorned with tiers resting on Ionic columns, and lighted from a panelled roof, supported by Corinthian columns rising in the same line with the columns supporting the gallery; and has a telling-room 90 feet long and 50 wide, with dome roof supported by Corinthian columns, the entire entablature and dome enriched with flowing ornaments in alto-relief. The portico on the façade rises from the platform of a flight of steps, with 6 fluted columns 35 feet high, and with bold, graceful, well-relieved capitals; the entablature is 9 feet broad; the pediment measures 15½ feet from base to apex; and the tympanum is filled with a sculptural embodiment in high relief, from the chisel of A. Handyside Ritchie, of commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural enterprise. The group of statuary comprises a central figure of Caledonia on a pedestal, supported at the sides by figures of Prudence, Ceres, Agriculture, Commerce, Enterprise, Manufactures, Mechanical Science, and Learning; this group is also figured on the notes of the Bank.

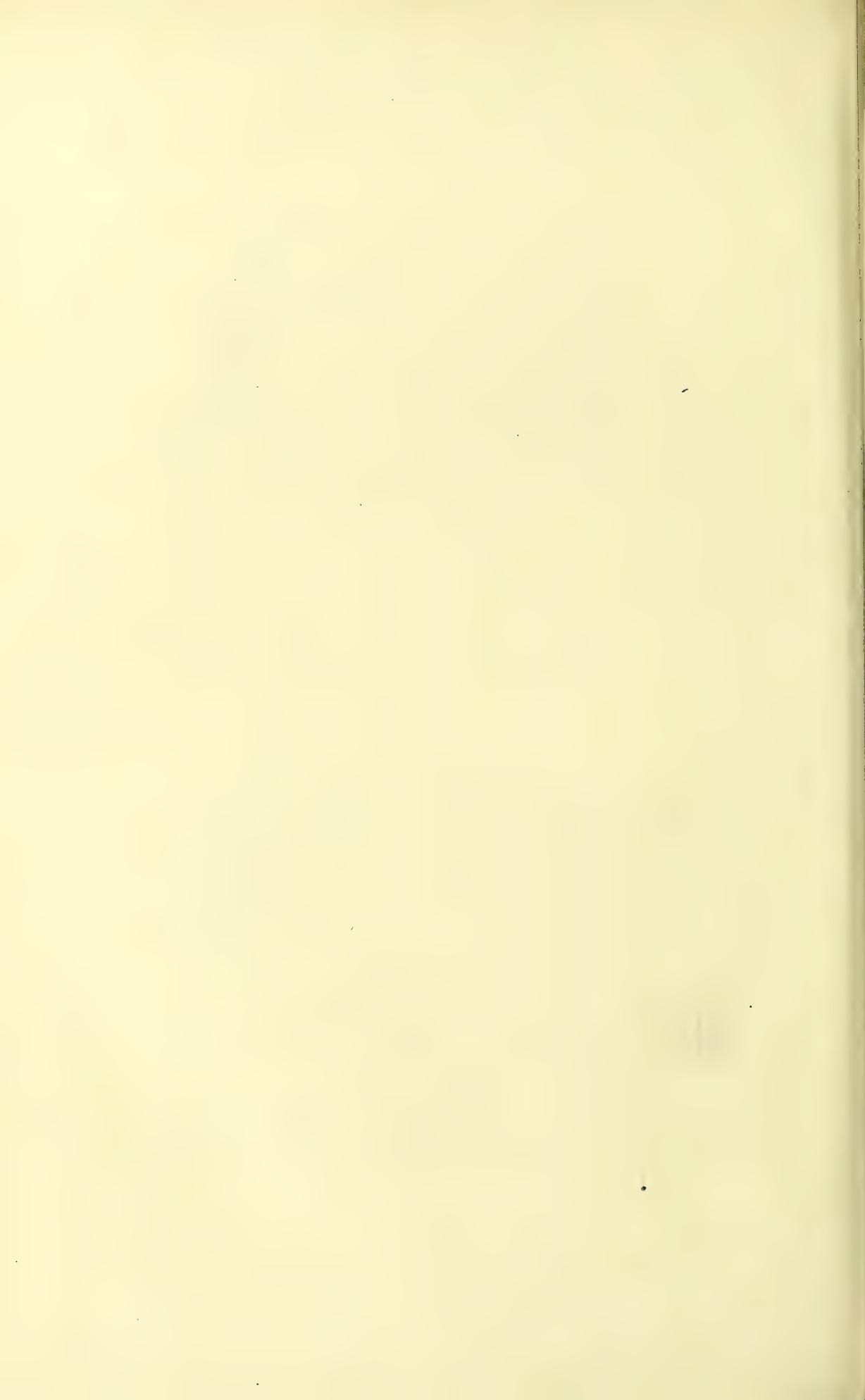
The National Bank, established in 1825, stands on the E side of St Andrew Square, at the corner of West Register Street. It was originally a large private mansion, one of the earliest aristocratic structures of the New Town; underwent rearward enlargement in 1868; and is exteriorly a plain edifice, but interiorly commodious and handsome. The British Linen Company's Bank, established in 1746, stands on the E side of St Andrew Square, immediately N of the National Bank; was built in 1852, after designs by David Bryce,



Citadel, Leith.



The Old Tolbooth, Edinburgh—"The Heart of Midlothian"—Demolished in 1817.



at a cost of £30,000; and is a magnificent edifice, in a rich variety of the Palladian style. Its front shows a rusticated basement story and two upper stories, and is about 60 feet high. The windows of the basement story are plain; those of the second story have decorated pediments and carved trusses, the tympanums filled with sculpture; while those of the third story have small balconies supported on carved consoles and massive wreaths of ash-leaves, suspended by rosettes at the top of the architraves. Six fluted Corinthian columns rise from the basement to the height of about 31 feet, inclusive of their pedestals; and all stand in individual isolation, like those of the triumphal arches at Rome. A balustrade, about 4 feet high, on the top of the basement cornice, runs between the pedestals. The entablature of the columns is about 7 feet high, has a finely sculptured frieze in alto-relief, and is recessed from the sides of each column to nearly the face of the wall. Six statues, each 8 feet high, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie, representing Agriculture, Mechanics, Architecture, Industry, Commerce, and Navigation, stand on the entablature over the columns. A balustrade, about 7 feet high, on the top of the wall, perpendicular with its face, runs behind the statues. The interior of the building is entered by a flight of steps, and by a lobby 15 feet wide. The telling-room is a splendid cruciform saloon, 74 feet by 69, lighted by a cupola 30 feet in diameter, and 50 feet high. The floor is a brilliant mosaic of encaustic tiles; the roof is supported by eight Corinthian columns and twenty-four Corinthian pilasters, their pedestals of marble, their shafts of polished Peterhead syenite, their capitals of bronze; and a panelled arrangement beneath the cupola contains allegorical figures of Mechanics, Science, Poetry, and History, and busts of the founder of the Bank of England, George Buchanan, Adam Smith, Fletcher of Saltoun, Lord Kames, Dr Duncan, Napier of Merchiston, Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, Rennie, Watt, and Wilkie. The proprietors' room is in the second story, and measures 54 feet in length, 22 in breadth, and 18½ in height. The Royal Bank, established in 1727, stands at the head of an enclosed and paved recess on the E side of St Andrew Square, immediately N of the British Linen Company's Bank, and directly confronting George Street. It was originally the town mansion of Sir Lawrence Dundas, the ancestor of the Earl of Zetland; was built, after a design by Sir William Chambers, on the model of a villa near Rome; and passed by sale to the Board of Trade, and afterwards to the Royal Bank. It presents a neat front, with four Corinthian pilasters, surmounted by a pediment, with a sculpture of the royal arms. All the banks have sub-offices in different parts throughout the whole city.

Insurance Offices.—The Life Association Office stands in Princes Street, nearly opposite the Mound, and was built in 1855-58. It is a splendid edifice, rising to the height of three double stories, each with main lights and attics, and having a width proportionate to its height; and looks, at first sight, as if covered all over its façade with colonnades and sculptures. The basement story is in rusticated Doric, and has a grand central archway, the second is Ionic, and the third Corinthian; the basement story being divided from the second, and the second from the third, by a cornice and a balustrade. Both of the upper stories have ranges of columns between the windows, and pairs of small pillars adjoining the sides of the main lights; and these lights are recessed and arched, and have spaces over them filled with elaborate sculptures. Only a part of the edifice is occupied by the Life Association; and the rest is disposed in shops, a hotel, and rented offices. The Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Office is on the W side of St Andrew Square, at the corner of Rose Street. It was built in 1848 by the Western Bank Company, stood a considerable time unoccupied after that Company's failure in 1857, and was then sold to its present owners at a price greatly below its original cost. It is a large, elegant, symmetrical edifice in the Florentine style, with screen balustrade, neat porch,

handsome window-mouldings, and heavy projecting roof. The Scottish Provident Institution, on the S side of St Andrew Square, a little E of St David Street, was erected in 1867, and is an elegant edifice in Italian style. The Standard Insurance Company's Office, on the N side of George Street, near St Andrew Square, has a neat attached Corinthian portico, showing on the tympanum a group of sculpture by Steele, representing the parable of the Ten Virgins. The Caledonian Insurance Company's Office stands in the same line of street a little further W, and has four beautiful Corinthian columns, with massive entablature. The Edinburgh Life Insurance Company's Office is on the S side of George Street, a little E of Hanover Street, and was formerly partly occupied by the Antiquarian Museum. It has Doric features and two porches in its basement story, Corinthian features in its second story, and a massive cornice and a balustrade on its summit. The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Office stands in Princes Street, to the E of Hanover Street, and has a neat, projected basement story, surmounted by a statue of St Andrew with his cross. The Scottish Union and National Insurance Company occupy the handsome building formerly used as Douglas' Hotel in St Andrew Square. There are no fewer than about 80 other insurance offices, many, however, being merely branches, having their headquarters elsewhere, but some of their buildings are highly ornamental.

Post Office.—The Post Office occupied formerly part of the buildings on the S side of Waterloo Place, contiguous to the E side of Regent Bridge, and was distinguished from the other adjoining edifices mainly by a spacious open porch, and by being surmounted with a sculpture in relief of the royal arms. It was built in 1819 at a cost of £15,000; underwent sweeping changes in the interior of its basement story after its relinquishment for post office uses, and is now occupied as an hotel. The new Post Office stands at the E corner of Princes Street and North Bridge, and occupies the sites of the old Theatre Royal and of Shakespeare Square. The foundation-stone was laid on 23 Oct. 1861 by the late Prince Consort, almost the last public act of his life; and it was opened for business in May 1866. It cost, inclusive of the site, about £120,000, and is a magnificent edifice, in a moderately rich type of the Italian style, after designs by Robert Matheson. It forms an imperfect quadrangle; measures 140 feet in breadth from E to W, 160 along the E side, and 180 in length along the W side; includes a central open area, measuring 54 feet by 30; and has three exposed fronts toward respectively the N, the W, and the S. The N front, toward Princes Street, is the principal one, and contains the public entrance; faces a pavement 43 feet wide, composed of large beautiful slabs, with a broad flight of outside steps ascending to a chastely decorated vestibule, measuring 34 feet by 32; and consists of a recessed centre two stories high, and massive tower-like wings three stories high. The recessed centre is pierced with three lofty circular-headed arches, resting on massive piers, and giving entrance to the vestibule; has, on each side of the basement story, a window of a character corresponding to the entrance arches; shows, in the upper story, five windows with balustrades in front, and with alternately circular and angular pediments; and is decorated with single Corinthian columns, flanking the windows. The basement story of each wing is rusticated, and contains three richly moulded circular-headed windows; the second story rises over an enriched belt course, contains in each of the exposed sides three balustraded windows with alternately circular and angular pediments, and is adorned with pairs of Corinthian columns flanking the central window, and surmounted by a massive circular pediment extending into the third story; and the third story has circular-headed windows, with moulded architraves and impost, and divided by pairs of pilasters. The W front is entirely similar to the N front, with the exception that it has no vestibule. The S front is recessed like the N and the W fronts, but is three stories high from the street-line, and, in conse-

quence of rapid slope of the site, rises 125 feet in height from the foundation; so that, as seen from below the bridge, it presents a very commanding appearance. A massive cornice and balustrades surmount all the three fronts, and the balustrades are intersected at intervals by pedestals supporting ornamental vases. The number of Corinthian columns on the N and W fronts is 68; each being 16 feet high, and consisting of a single stone. The interior contains spacious saloons and numerous apartments, constructed in excellent adaptation to the business of the office; is everywhere well lighted and ventilated; and has ample accommodation, not only for the present business of the office, but also for almost any increase which may eventually arise. There are 3 branch offices, with working staffs, at 71 George Street, 2 Lynedoch Place, and 41 South Clerk Street; and there are also throughout the city nearly 80 pillar posts and receiving offices, of the latter of which about 15 are telegraph stations, and 30 money order and savings' bank offices.

A Telephonic Company has its head office in Frederick Street, with several branch stations throughout the city.

Register House.—The General Register House of Scotland not only contains the registers of sasines, inhibitions, and adjudications, but also the national records, the official writings of the clerks and extractors of the Court of Session, Jury Court, Court of Justiciary, the Great and Privy Seal, the Chancery, the Lord Lyon's office, and of the Bill Chamber, and the duplicate registrations of births, marriages, and deaths. The ancient national records were destroyed by Edward I. and by Cromwell; while those of later date, prior to the building of the Register House, were almost inaccessible, lay constantly exposed to risk of destruction by fire, and suffered much injury from damp. The Register House was erected both for the safe keeping of these records and for the depositing of property documents, in such arrangement that they could be promptly found when wanted. The records of the proceedings in suits determined by the Court of Session to the year 1868, and the original deeds and protests registered for preservation till that year, occupied the shelving of twenty-one distinct apartments in the Register House, and were likely to accumulate in increasing ratio; while the volumes containing other records affecting property, chiefly folios, amounted in the same year to no fewer than 42,835, and it was anticipated that they would have an annual average increase of not fewer than 490. The general register of sasines began on 1 Jan. 1869 to be conducted on a new arrangement, comprising so many as thirty-five separate series.

The Register House, till 1860, was only one building, but it now includes two additional ones, completed in respectively 1860 and 1871. The original Register House stands at the E end of Princes Street, opposite North Bridge; was built partly in 1774-76, partly in 1822-26, after designs by Robert Adam, in the Italian style, and cost about £80,000. An elegant curtain wall, on each side of a central, spacious, double flight of steps, divides a space in front of it from the street; it stood originally at a distance of 40 feet from the façade, but was brought nearer and considerably improved, in 1850. The double flight of steps has handsome balustrades, and leads up to the principal entrance. The front of the edifice is 200 feet long, has a basement story mostly concealed by the structures in front of it, and two upper stories full in view, and is ornamented from end to end with a beautiful Corinthian entablature. It projects slightly in its central portion, and is adorned there with four Corinthian pilasters surmounted by a pediment, in form of an attached portico; has, in the tympanum of the pediment, a sculpture of the royal arms; and is crowned, in a slightly projecting part at each end, by a clock-turret, terminating in a cupola and vane. The two flanks, E and W, are of the same length as the front, but have little ornament. A circular court is in the centre of the edifice, measures 50 feet in diameter, and is surmounted or canopied by a dome; and a saloon is there, 50 feet in diameter, balconied all round with a railed gallery, sending off communications

into 23 subordinate departments, and lighted from the top by a window 15 feet in diameter. The rest of the interior is partly arranged into nearly 100 small arched apartments on each of the upper floors, leading off from long corridors; and also containing small rooms for the use of functionaries connected with the supreme courts, and larger apartments for the stowage of registers. A statue of George III., in white marble, by the Hon. Mrs Damer, is in a recess of the dome. The second Register House stands immediately behind the original one, partly in direct rear of it, partly fronting the thoroughfare of West Register Street. It was erected in 1857-60 at a cost of £26,440, and is approached and entered through a railed enclosure from West Register Street. It forms a quadrangular pile, much smaller than the original edifice, but in a similar style of architecture, though considerably more ornate; and is mainly occupied with the department of duplicate registrations of births, marriages, and deaths. The third edifice stands behind the first, and to the E of the second, and cannot well be seen except from East Register Street. It is connected with the first by a stone corridor, 40 feet in length, and was erected in 1869-71, after a design by Mr Matheson, at a cost of about £8000. It serves entirely for record volumes, and is a circular structure, 55 feet in diameter and 65 in height, surmounted by a dome, and lighted entirely from windows in the dome. Eight massive piers, at regular intervals, project from the general line of the exterior wall; a dado course divides the elevation into lower and upper sections; the projecting piers in the lower section are rusticated, and the interspaces are plain; both the piers and the interspaces in the upper section are relieved with deeply moulded panelling; a cornice and a balustrade go round the wall head; and the dome rises thence to the height of 20 feet, and is divided into panelled compartments, corresponding to those of the walls.

Prisons.—The Old Tolbooth, demolished in 1817, has already been noticed in the section on judicial buildings. A guard-house erected in the time of Charles II. for the Old Town guard, with a dungeon or black-hole at its W end for the incarceration of unruly persons, stood on the S side of the upper part of High Street. It presented an unsightly appearance, being a huge structure encumbering the thoroughfare; yet, notwithstanding its ugliness and obstructiveness, it was not taken down till about the year 1787. A small prison of modern date, called the Lock-up, stands contiguous to the rear of Parliament House, and was occupied by criminals the night before their execution. It was remodelled and legalised in 1857, and serves chiefly as an adjunct to the Justiciary Court for the temporary accommodation of criminals at the time of their trial, and it is not permitted to detain any one in it longer than ten days at a time. The main prison stands on the SW shoulder of Calton Hill, extending from the E end of the S side of Waterloo Place, along Regent Road, occupying the crown of a cliff overhanging the North Back of Canongate, and on the site of the batteries used against the forces of Queen Mary's party in 1571. They comprise three groups of buildings, erected at different dates, within separate enclosures, for separate purposes, but now within one enclosure in communication with each other, and all under one management. They are in different varieties of the castellated Norman style, and exhibit massive features of gateway, turrets, and towers. They combine grandly with the cliffs and acclivities beneath and above them; and, whether seen downward from the crown of Calton Hill, horizontally from the level of Regent Road, or upward from the lower parts of Canongate and the Queen's Park, present an imposing and picturesque appearance. The western group was built, as the town and county jail in 1815-17, and is entered by a massive archway, flanked by low, round towers, and surmounted by a platform. It contains, in the parts adjacent to the entrance, apartments for the turnkeys, and beyond an intervening area, the jail proper, extending 194 feet from W to E, and 40 feet from N to S, and

rising in the centre and at the ends in the form of broad massive towers. It includes, behind the lower flat, a number of small airing-yards, separated by high walls, and radiating backward to a point where all are overlooked by a small octagonal watch-house; and has, at the southern extremity, behind a small area of flower plots, the governor's house, surmounted by a castellated round tower, and perched on the edge of a precipice overhanging the Old Town. The middle group was built, as the Town and County Bridewell, in 1791-96, and was entered by a plain archway, now disused. It has, adjacent to the entrance, a neat battlemented structure, formerly the governor's house; and, in its main building or jail proper, stands E and W in the same manner as the town and county jail. It is of similar size to that structure, but in a ruder style, and with crow-step gables; presents to the S a semicircular form; is largely disposed in workshops, and has such interior arrangement, that all these can be surveyed from an apartment in the governor's house without the observer being himself seen. The eastern group was built, as the Debtor's Jail, in 1845-47, but since the passing of the Act abolishing imprisonment for debt, it has formed part of the jail proper. A massive gateway, though not in use, faces the E, doubly flanked by square towers; and has near the entrance several massive towers, all higher than those at the sides of the gateway, but differing from one another in height, breadth, and form. It extends in ranges in line with the main structures of the other two groups; expands, at the ends, in the form of very broad, massive towers; and, as seen from most points of view, especially from the Queen's Park, looks not unlike a romantic citadel or a baronial hall. Plans for a reconstruction and re-arrangement of Edinburgh prison have been sanctioned by Government, and the work was expected to begin in the spring of 1882.

Places of Amusement.—The old Theatre Royal stood at the E corner of Princes Street and North Bridge. It was built in 1769 at a cost of about £5000, and had flanks and rear as plain as those of a barn, but the front to the N had a piazza-porch and some sculptures. It was demolished in 1860-61 to give place to the new Post Office. The Adelphi Theatre stood at the corner of Broughton Street and Little King Street, where both these thoroughfares join the head of Leith Walk. It was used chiefly in summer while the Royal Theatre was shut, had no kind of architectural ornamentation, and was burned in 1853. The Queen's Theatre and Opera House occupied the site of the Adelphi; it was erected in 1856, showed little exterior ornament, and was burned in 1865. The new Theatre Royal occupies the same site, and was erected, after designs by David Macgibbon, immediately after the destruction of the Queen's Theatre; it has an elevation to Broughton Street of an Italian tetrastyle portico, decorated pilasters, arched windows, and a frieze; was designed to have, in niches of that elevation, allegorical statues of Tragedy, Comedy, Music, and Dancing; presents to Little King Street a plain wall, sparsely pierced with windows; but was gutted by fire in Feb. 1875. It was restored in the later months of the same year, underwent improved internal arrangements, with some increase of accommodation, in the course of the restoration, and was reopened in Jan. 1876. It now contains sittings for 2300 persons. The Royal Princess Theatre stands on the E side of Nicolson Street, nearly opposite Nicolson Square, being constructed, in 1862, out of previous buildings. It has no frontage or proper structure of its own, but is entered partly by a long lobby from Nicolson Street, partly by a stairway from a contiguous thoroughfare; and contains accommodation for about 1500 persons. The Gaiety Theatre or Music Hall is in Chambers Street, at the back of a building near the E end, and is entered through the ground-floor of the building in front. It is not very far from the site of the house in which Sir Walter Scott was born. It was erected in 1875; has a handsome interior, adorned with Corinthian pilasters and a bust of Scott; and contains about 1200 sittings,

having been interiorly renovated and re-decorated in 1881. Entering from the W side of Nicolson Street by a covered way leading to a recess between South College Street and Nicolson Square, is a large building which has passed through many different phases as a place of public amusement. It was known some years ago as the Southminster Theatre; but was burned down in the spring of 1875, and reconstructed and reopened before the close of the same year at a cost of nearly £10,000. It has a plain exterior, but commodious interior, and is variously and intermittently occupied as circus, panorama, and music hall. Another building, used very much in a similar way, stands, with very ordinary frontages to Grindlay and Cornwall Streets, off Castle Terrace.

The Assembly Rooms are on the S side of George Street, midway between Hanover Street and Frederick Street; were built in 1787 by subscription; and have a plain Italian front, with a tetrastyle Doric portico, on a rusticated piazza basement, over which has recently been added a projection to give room for an orchestra, which detracts somewhat from the appearance of the building. It contains a principal room 92 feet long, 42 wide, and 40 high, and other apartments, both commodious and elegant; and underwent considerable improvement in 1871. The Music Hall is in the rear of the Assembly Rooms; it is accessible by the same entrance, and extends back to Rose Street; was built in 1843, after a design by Messrs Burn & Bryce, at a cost of more than £10,000; and contains a principal apartment 108 feet long and 91 feet wide, with richly panelled ceiling and shallow central dome, an orchestra large enough for several hundred performers, and a large organ built by Hill of London. It is much used for great public meetings—political, municipal, religious, and miscellaneous. The Calton Convening Room on the N side of Waterloo Place, the Waverley Hall on its S side, the Masonic Hall on the S side of George Street, a little E of Castle Street, the Oddfellows' Hall in Forrest Road, and some other halls are likewise occasional places of amusement. Within a portion of the Waverley Market there is an aquarium, with seal-pond, and various other attractions.

Short's Observatory stands on Castle Hill, at the E side of the head of Ramsay Lane, having superseded a slender structure of 1835 for a similar purpose on Calton Hill. It was erected in 1847; is a substantial, lofty stone edifice, terminating in a tower overlooking most of the city, and commanding a magnificent panoramic view; was remodelled and extensively refitted about 1869; and contains a camera obscura, powerful telescopes, a splendid collection of microscopes, some other scientific apparatus, and a number of miscellaneous attractions.—The Royal Patent Gymnasium occupies a large space on the N side of Fettes Row and Royal Crescent, was opened in April 1865 in the presence of the magistrates, the councillors, and numerous principal inhabitants of Edinburgh and Leith, and underwent enlargements and improvements in subsequent years. It includes an extensive exhibition hall, erected in 1868; contains a velocipede merry-ground, 160 feet in circumference; a gigantic see-saw, 100 feet long; a compound pendulum swing, holding about 100 persons; extensive ponds with supply of small boats and canoes; a training bicycle course, with supply of bicycles, and grounds for foot-races.

Monuments.—An equestrian statue of Charles II. is in the centre of Parliament Square, which was cast in Holland in 1685 of lead, afterwards bronzed, at a remarkably small cost. It is a figure, in design and general effect, equal to that of many admired statues in Great Britain; and surmounts a handsome pedestal, containing two marble tablets with inscriptions which read as if they were meant to be ironical. There is a bronze statue of the Duke of York, second son of George III., on the NW border of the Castle Esplanade; it was executed by the sculptor Campbell, and erected in 1839. A monument to the memory

of the men of the 78th Highland Regiment (Havelock's heroes), who fell in conflict with the Indian mutineers in 1857-58, stands on the NE border of the Castle Esplanade; was erected by the surviving officers and soldiers of the regiment, and has the form of a Runic cross; and close by there is a memorial cross to Colonel Stewart of the Cameron Highlanders. A sitting sandstone statue of James Watt surmounts the projecting porch of the New School of Arts in Chambers Street. It stood originally on a granite pedestal in Adam Square, and was erected there in 1853; but in common with the old School of Arts directly behind it, was removed thence in 1873 in the course of the formation of Chambers Street.

A bronze statue of George IV., by Chantrey, is at the intersection of George Street by Hanover Street, erected in 1832, and mounted on a granite pedestal; it exhibits the monarch in a strikingly affected attitude. A similar statue of William Pitt, also by Chantrey, at the intersection of the same street by Frederick Street, was erected in 1833; it possesses considerable dignity of expression. Another of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, by Steell, erected in 1876, is in the same thoroughfare at the intersection by Castle Street. A bronze statue, by Steell, of the second Viscount Melville, is in Melville Street, at the central point where the street expands into a double crescent; it was erected in 1857, and stands on a sandstone pedestal. A Doric column, after Trajan's at Rome, to the first Viscount Melville, stands in the centre of St Andrew Square. It was constructed in 1821-28, after a design by Mr Burn, at a cost of £8000, and consists of basement, pillar, and statue by Forrest, rising to the aggregate height of 150 feet. The basement is square and massive, and adorned with some beautiful architectural devices; the pillar is fluted, diminishes in diameter from 12 feet 2 inches at the bottom to 10½ feet at the top, and contains a spiral staircase, lighted by almost imperceptible slits in the fluting; the statue is 14 feet high, but looks from any points of the neighbouring thoroughfares to be only life-size. A bronze monument of General Sir John Hope, afterwards fourth Earl of Hopetoun, who succeeded to the command of the British army after the death of General Sir John Moore at Corunna, is within the recess in front of the Royal Bank; it was executed by Campbell, and erected in 1835, represents the General in Roman costume, leaning on a charger pawing the pedestal, and has inscriptions commemorative of his military exploits.

A colossal statue of Queen Victoria surmounts the front of the Royal Institution, looking up South Hanover Street; it is in grey sandstone, and was sculptured by Steell, in 1844. It shows the Queen in a sitting posture, with a mural crown encircling the brow; and, being flanked at near distance by finely sculptured sphinxes from the chisel of the same artist, has an imposing effect. A white marble statue of Allan Ramsay, by Steell, is in the NE corner of West Princes Street Gardens, a few paces from the Royal Institution; it was erected in 1865 at the expense of the late Lord Murray, a relation of Ramsay, and rests on a pedestal decorated with medallions of Lord Murray, the wife of the poet's son Allan, a grandson of the poet, and Lady Campbell and Mrs Malcolm, the poet's grand-daughters. A bronze statue of Professor Wilson, also by Steell, is in the NW corner of East Princes Street Gardens, a few paces E of the Royal Institution; it was erected at the same time as Ramsay's statue, is of colossal size, on a symmetrical pedestal, and represents well the 'lion-like' form of 'Christopher North.' A sitting bronze statue of Professor Simpson, by W. Brodie, was erected in 1877 on a spot W of the Ramsay statue; it represents the professor in academic robes, lecturing to his students; is about twice the size of life; and, with inclusion of its pedestal, rises to the height of nearly 20 feet from the ground. A bronze statue of Adam Black, by J. Hutchison, is erected on a spot a little E of the Scott Monument; being preceded, in Mr Black's lifetime, by a bust of him, by the same artist, for the hall of the

Philosophical Institution. A bronze statue of the African explorer, Dr Livingstone, by Mrs D. O. Hill, was erected in 1876, on a spot a little E of Sir Walter Scott's Monument, in line with those of Wilson and Black.

Sir Walter Scott's Monument stands on the esplanade of East Princes Street Gardens, opposite St David Street; was erected in 1840-44, after designs by George M. Kemp, at a cost of £15,650. It is a cruciform Gothic spire, chiefly modelled on the details of Melrose Abbey; and includes beneath its basement arches, a Carrara marble sitting statue of Scott by Steell, costing £2000, and inaugurated in 1846. Four grand basement arches are connected together exactly in the same manner as those beneath the central tower of a cruciform Gothic cathedral. Four other grand arches spring diagonally from the outer side of the piers of these arches, and rest on strong, octagonal, buttressed exterior piers, which are surmounted by turret-pinnacles. Elegant pierced flying buttresses ascend from the inner side of the base of these pinnacles, and from the end of a pierced horizontal parapet over the contiguous spandrels, to the middle of the second stage of the monument. A contracting series of galleries, arches, turrets, and pinnacles soars aloft from the summit of the four grand basement arches, stage above stage, till it attains a height of about 200 feet from the ground, and terminates there in a finial. The capitals, mouldings, niches, parapets, crochets, and other ornaments are in the same style of decorated Gothic and on the same pattern as those of Melrose Abbey. A stair of 287 steps ascends to within a few feet of the top, and reveals there a most magnificent bird's-eye view of the city. In each front of the main basement, above the archivolt and in the parapet, are nine small niches; and in the exterior piers, in the turret-pinnacles above them, and in the prominent parts of the second stage, are so many more as to make a total of fifty-six within clear view from the ground. Figures of the principal characters in Scott's poems and novels were originally intended to occupy all the niches, and 4 of these were forthcoming at the erection of the monument, 1 more ten years after, 27 statuettes, and 16 likenesses of Scottish poets in 1874; 8 medallions in 1876—all these greatly enhancing the beauty and interest of the whole. One of the best statuettes is reckoned to be that of Diana Vernon, on the outside niche of the SE pier, the work of George Lawson. Flights of steps from the ground, on all the four sides, converge to a platform beneath the four grand basement arches. The statue of Sir Walter is on a pedestal at the centre of that platform, and represents him in a characteristic attitude, attended by his dog Maida. It was cut from a block of marble weighing upwards of 30 tons, and is well-formed and harmonious; but, though large in itself, is so disproportioned to the spacious lofty vault around it as to look relatively small and almost dwarfish. The statuettes on the monument represent the Lady of the Lake, the Last Minstrel, Prince Charles Edward, and Meg Merrilies on respectively the S, the W, the N, and the E of the main basement; Mause Headrigg, Dominic Sampson, Meg Dodds, and Dandie Dinmont on respectively the S, the W, the N, and the E of the fourth gallery; James VI., Magnus Troil, and Halbert Glendinning on the upper tier of the SW buttress; Minnie Troil, George Heriot, and Bailie Nicol Jarvie on the lower tier of the SW buttress; Amy Robsart, the Earl of Leicester, and Baron Bradwardine on the upper tier of the NW buttress; Hal o' the Wynd, the Glee Maiden, and Edith of Lorn on the lower tier of the NW buttress; Edie Ochiltree, Robert Bruce, and Old Mortality on the upper tier of the NE buttress; Flora M'Ivor, Jeanie Deans, and the Laird of Dumbiedykes on the lower tier of the NE buttress; Saladin, Friar Tuck, and Richard Cœur de Lion on the upper tier of the SE buttress; and the Jewess Rebecca, Diana Vernon, and Queen Mary on the lower tier of the SE buttress. The likenesses of Scottish poets are on the capitals of the pilasters supporting the vaulted roof; and represent James Hogg, Robert Burns, Robert Ferguson, and Allan Ramsay on the W front; George

Buchanan, Sir David Lindsay, Robert Tannahill, and Lord Byron on the S front; Tobias Smollett, James Beattie, James Thomson, and John Home on the E front; Queen Mary, King James I., King James V., and Drummond of Hawthornden on the N front. The medallions are ranged in pairs, in spandrels between the panels of the walls, and they represent the heads of John Knox, James V., George Buchanan, James VI., Queen Mary, Charles I., Regent Moray, and the Marquis of Montrose. Thirty-two additional statues and statuettes were added in 1882, and are the work of various sculptors. Among these later additions are figures of Oliver Cromwell, Helen Macgregor, Madge Wildfire, Sir Piercie Shafton, John Knox, the Fair Maid of Perth, the Dougal Cratur, Ravenswood, David Deans, etc., and they range from 6 feet to 3 feet in height. It should be added that the upper part of the monument, though designed by Kemp in perfect harmony with all the rest, and though figuring in that harmony in almost all the prints of it which have been published, was elongated from its fair proportions by order of the committee who superintended the erection, solely for the paltry reason of making it be better seen from the near vicinity. Mr George M. Kemp, the architect, was a self-made artist, who travelled through Europe studying Gothic architecture, supporting himself the while by working as an ordinary stone mason. He did not live to see the completion of the work, having been accidentally drowned while it was proceeding. The galleries contain many relics and curiosities relating to Sir Walter Scott.

Burns' Monument is on the S side of Regent Road, 260 yards eastward of the Prison; it crowns a rock 10 feet higher than the level of the roadway, and overlooks all the valley of the Canongate and the Queen's Park. It was erected in 1830 after a design by Thomas Hamilton; is a circular temple of florid character, with Corinthian cyclostyle of twelve columns raised on a quadrangular base, and surmounted by a cupola in imitation of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens, supporting a tripod with winged fabulous creatures; and contains a bust of Burns by W. Brodie, and a number of interesting relics of the poet. A marble statue of Burns by Flaxman stood formerly in the monument; but was removed first to the library-hall of the College and next to the National Gallery. A monument to Dugald Stewart, the distinguished Scottish philosopher, was erected on the W face of Calton Hill, overlooking Waterloo Place, in 1831, after a design by W. H. Playfair; is in the style of a Grecian temple, partly copied from the Choragic monument of Lysicrates; and has a high basement, an open interior, a beautiful funereal urn, a rich entablature, and a cupolar canopy. Professor Playfair's monument stands on the same face of Calton Hill, higher up, at the SE corner of the New Observatory; was erected also after a design by W. H. Playfair, the professor's nephew; and is a solid Doric structure of small dimensions, but great purity of style.

Lord Nelson's Monument surmounts a cliff towards the SW corner of Calton Hill, on a line with Princes Street, and figures conspicuously in almost every view of the city. It was founded soon after Lord Nelson's death, but not completed till 1815, and it comprises an octagonal battlemented basement, containing several rooms, a spacious, circular, embattled tower of four stories, a circular embattled turret of one story, and a surmounting time-ball and flagstaff. Rising to the height of 102 feet from the ground, and 450 feet above sea-level, it commands from the parapets of its tower and turret an extension of the magnificent panoramic view which is seen from the walks round the brows of the hill. The entrance is surmounted by an inscription tablet, the crest of Nelson, and sculpture in bas-relief, representing the stern of the *San Josef*; the interior contains a camera obscura, a solar microscope, telescopes, panoramic paintings, an autograph of Nelson, and various curiosities connected with his name and exploits. On its summit is a time-ball, with a diameter

of 5½ feet, erected in 1852 to regulate the chronometers of the vessels at Leith and Granton. It is raised by machinery every day a little before one to the height of 15 feet, and falls exactly at the hour by a drop which acts in connection with an electric-clock in the adjoining Royal Observatory, a wire attached conveying, at the same time, an electric current to the time-gun in the Castle. The National Monument crowns a knoll of the Calton Hill, a little to the N of Nelson's monument, being projected in 1816 to commemorate the Scottish heroes—naval and military—who fell in the wars with Napoleon Bonaparte, and designed to be a copy of the Parthenon at Athens, on a scale to cost £50,000. Planned by W. H. Playfair, and promising to reflect the highest credit on his genius, it was founded in 1822 during George IV.'s visit to Edinburgh, and began to be built in 1824; but, in consequence of failure in funds, it was never constructed further than the erection of twelve columns, with basement and architrave. The columns are large, fluted, and beautifully proportioned; cost upwards of £1000 each, and were designed to form the western range of the entire structure; and, except for their looking like the mere fragment of a stupendous ruin, they would produce a striking effect. Various projects have been suggested at different times, and some magnificent profers of liberality have been made, either to get the monument completed according to the original design, or to incorporate it in some other architectural conception, but all have hitherto proved abortive.

The Duke of Wellington's Monument is a bronze equestrian statue by Steell, on a pedestal of Peterhead syenite in front of the Register House; and it was inaugurated on 18 June 1852. The pedestal is 13 feet high, and very plain; the statue, nearly 14 feet high, containing about 12 tons of metal, and cost £10,000. The horse is rearing under the curb, as if pulled suddenly up when in full gallop, while the rider sits erect and calm, holding in his left hand the horse's reins and his plumed hat, and seeming, by the gesture of his right hand and by the expression of his countenance, to be issuing some command connected with the evolutions of a battle. The weight of the entire figure rests on the horse's hind legs and tail; and it demanded great skill to distribute the metal through the parts in such a way as to produce a secure equipoise. The Duke not only sat to the artist for his portrait, but also rode to him, so as to give him exact ideas of his style of horsemanship. The inauguration of the Wellington statue took place in the midst of a violent thunderstorm, which gave origin to the following epigram:—

'Mid lightning's flash and thunders deafening peal,
Behold the Iron Duke, in bronze, by Steell!'

The Prince Consort's Monument stands in the centre of Charlotte Square, and is a very elaborate and magnificent structure, a period of fully thirteen years elapsing between its conception and its completion in August 1876. It was designed by Steell, and executed mainly by him, but partly also by Brodie, Stanton, Maccallum, and Stevenson. While the artists were busy, the question as to the most suitable site for it, whether on the pavement in front of the new Post Office, in a recess opposite the Industrial Museum, in the Queen's Park behind Holyrood, or in some one of eight or nine other places, was long and keenly debated, and was not decided in favour of Charlotte Square till 1871. The monument rises from a platform of Peterhead syenite, forms three stages, has a total height of 35 feet, and stands in full view throughout the length of George Street. The platform measures 20 feet by 20, and is enriched with bas-reliefs and groups of statuary; the first stage is about 4 feet high, and has at each angle a square projection, surmounted by a group of figures; the second stage has its sides covered with quotations from the Prince Consort's public speeches; and the third stage is richly moulded, exhibits bronze bas-reliefs—the larger ones showing the marriage of the Queen and the opening of the

Great Exhibition of 1851, while the two lesser panels illustrate the domestic and artistic tastes of the Prince Consort. The colossal equestrian statue of the Prince is in the uniform of a field-marshal. The groups of statuary on the first stage represent 'labour,' by Mac-callum and Stevenson; the 'services,' by Clark Stanton; 'learning and science,' by Stevenson; and the fourth group by Brodie shows the nobility offering their homage to the Prince; while a group of emblematic objects resting on the ledge formed by the projection of the second stage beyond the third represents the Prince's honours and pursuits.

A monument to Miss Catherine Sinclair is at the E end of Queen Street, opposite St Colme Street; was erected in 1868; and has the form of an elegant Eleanor cross. David Hume's monument is a mausoleum in the High Calton burying-ground, a few yards W of the Prison, and surmounting the cliff overhanging the junction of Low Calton and North Back of Canongate. It is a dark, low circular tower, open at the top; and figures conspicuously in various views from the Old Town. The Political Martyrs' monument, to the memory of Muir, Palmer, Skirving, and others who suffered banishment in 1794 for their efforts in the cause of political reform, is in the vicinity of Hume's monument. It was erected in 1845, and is a plain, lofty, conspicuous obelisk. Visible from the street, under the western arcade of the University, is the white marble statue of Sir David Brewster, the late principal of the university. Close by St John's Episcopal Church, and fronting Princes Street, is a memorial Ionic cross, with medallions, erected in honour of Dean Ramsay, for many years incumbent of St John's, and more widely known for his *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*. The Rev. Dr Dickson's monument and that of Mr Jamieson has been already noticed in the section on St Cuthbert's. A monument in the Greyfriars' burying-ground, though possessing no attractions as a work of art, is intensely interesting as commemorating the martyrs of the Covenant executed at Edinburgh during the twenty-seven years preceding the Revolution. Multitudes of monuments in the several burying-grounds, particularly in the newer ones, display much beauty; while not a few, such as those of Dr Chalmers, Hugh Miller, Sir Andrew Agnew, and Dr Guthrie, in the Grange cemetery; Lords Jeffrey and Cockburn, and many other celebrities, in the Dean; Alexander Smith, the poet, Sir James Simpson, and others in Warriston—possess intense interest for their associations.

Extinct Civil Edifices.—The ancient City Cross stood on the thoroughfare of High Street, opposite the site of the Royal Exchange. It was the place for state proclamations, the scene both of festive celebrations and of special executions, and it consisted of a basement building and a surmounting pillar. The basement building was octagonal, measured 16 feet in diameter and 15 feet in height, and was in a mixed style of Gothic and Grecian. It had, at each corner, an Ionic pillar, surmounted by a mimic Gothic bastion; showed between each two pillars a semicircular arch, and between each two bastions a medallion sculpture; was pierced, on the E side, by a door, giving ingress to a staircase leading to its summit; and was roofed by a platform. The surmounting pillar rose from the centre of the platform, measured 18 inches in diameter and 15 feet in height, had a Corinthian capital decorated with thistles, and was crowned by a unicorn embracing an upright spear of nearly twice its own length. The entire structure was removed, in 1617, to make way for the procession of James VI. on his first visit to Scotland after his accession to the English throne, was afterwards rebuilt, in an inferior style, on a spot a few paces from its original site, but, on account of its obstructing the thoroughfare, was finally removed in 1756. A number of the ornamental stones are preserved at Abbotsford; and the surmounting pillar long stood on the lawn of Drum House near Gilmerton. It was returned to the city in 1869, and re-erected, on a new pedestal, within the railings on the N side of St Giles' Church,

but, instead of the unicorn originally belonging to it, it has a new one carved in 1869. An octagonal figure in the causeway marks the spot on which the cross stood prior to 1756, bears the name of Market Cross, and is the place at which all royal proclamations are still made. It is thus Sir Walter Scott, whose own monumental cross is now the grandest structure of its class in the world, expresses his regret over the demolition of the city cross—

'Dunedin's cross, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.
But now is razed that monument
Whence royal edict rang,
And voice of Scotland's law was sent
In glorious trumpet clang.
Oh! be his tomb as lead to lead;
Upon its dull destroyer's head
A minstrel's malison is said.'

The ancient Weigh-house stood on the thoroughfare at the head of Lawnmarket and West Bow, and was a handsome edifice, surmounted by a neat spire. It combined with the City Cross, the spire of St Giles' Church, and the spire of the Netherbow gateway, to give the line of High Street a picturesqueness of appearance greatly superior to what it now possesses; but it was demolished by Cromwell in 1650. Another Weigh-house, on the site of the ancient one, was erected in 1660, of an ungainly form, often called the Butter Tron, to distinguish it from a weigh beam in the central part of High Street, called the Salt Tron. It served the Jacobite army, in 1745, as a military post for blockading the Castle; and was demolished in 1822, in the course of preparation for the public reception of George IV. The Luckenbooths extended eastward between Lawnmarket and High Street, from the Old Tolbooth to the vicinity of the City Cross, being separated from St Giles' Church by a lane for pedestrians. They consisted principally of lofty houses, with timber fronts and projecting peaked gables; were erected, probably in the time of James III., to serve for shops and warehouses; and were demolished in 1817. The lane between them and St Giles' was lined on both sides with shops; those on the S side adhering like excrescences to the walls of the church, began to be erected in 1555, and were called the Krames. A flight of steps led from the E end of that lane, past St Giles' Church, called St Mary's Steps, receiving that name from a statue of the Virgin Mary in a niche on its W side. Another lane, called the Old Kirk Style, led through the middle of the Luckenbooths to a porch, now extinct, in the northern part of St Giles' Church, and was the scene of the murder, in 1525, of Maclellan of Bombie by the lairds of Drumlanrig and Lochinvar. The easternmost house of the Luckenbooths was much less ancient than the others, and contained a famous publishing establishment, occupied in 1725 and subsequent years by Allan Ramsay, and from 1775 till 1815 by William Creech, twice lord provost of the city. The Black Turnpike stood immediately W of the site of the Tron Church, partly on ground now leading into Hunter Square, partly on ground now otherwise occupied. It was a large, stately, beautiful structure, one of the most remarkable in High Street; and was erected about the beginning of the 15th century, but popularly regarded as having been built near the end of the 10th century by King Kenneth III. It was the town mansion of Sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh in 1567, and was the place of Queen Mary's incarceration on the day of her capture at Carberry Hill, and also during the last night she spent in Edinburgh. The Darien House, an oblong edifice, in the French style, with high pitched roof, stood close by the City Wall, on the W side of Bristo Place, being erected in 1698 as offices in connection with the famous and disastrous scheme for Scottish colonisation on the Isthmus of Darien. It came to be used as a pauper lunatic asylum, and was, as such, the deathplace of the poet Fergusson. It formed a curiously picturesque relic of its time, and was taken down in 1871. Other extinct edifices have been noticed in previous sections, and some will be noticed in the sequel.

The University.—The University of Edinburgh was founded in 1582 by James VI. The edifice it originally occupied belonged, first to the Collegiate Church of St Mary in the Fields, and next to the Earl of Arran. The Church of St Mary in the Fields appears to have been founded in the 15th century, and stood, as its name implies, originally outside the City Walls; but was included within the extension-wall of 1513; occupying ground now partly covered by the south-eastern portion of the present University buildings, and partly forming the present street area thence to the NW corner of Drummond Street. It was a large cruciform edifice, surmounted by a lofty central tower, and adjoined by residences for its clergy; was served by a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 choristers; was the meeting-place of the Scottish ecclesiastics, convoked by the papal nuncio Bagimont to ascertain the value of benefices throughout the kingdom; and acquired an infamous notoriety from its provost's house being the scene, in 1567, of the murder of Lord Darnley. Portions of its buildings were appropriated in 1582 for the uses of the University, and other portions were swept away. The University portions were enlarged, in 1617, by additions containing a common hall and several class-rooms; but these were both unsightly and incommensurate, and part eventually became ruinous. A resolution was come to, after the middle of last century, to sell part of the University's property, and raise public subscriptions, for the erection of an entirely new edifice, of great extent and magnificence; and that resolution issued in the realisation of about £32,000. The new edifice was founded in 1789; was designed to have the form of a hollow parallelogram; was carried on till the funds became exhausted; and then consisted of only the front or E part of the designed parallelogram. That part became immediately available for the University, but formed a striking contrast to the old, plain, weather-worn structures which required to be retained; and it long stood in a condition of hopelessness as to the probability of its ever becoming winged with the other elevations of the original plan. In 1815, however, an act of parliament was obtained, allotting £10,000 a year to the further construction of the edifice till it was completed. The original design, which had been drawn by Adam, was then revised and extensively altered, particularly as to the interior façades, by W. H. Playfair. The building operations went regularly on till the N and the W sides of the parallelogram were completed; they then came again to a long pause; and, after having been once more resumed, were brought to completion in 1834. The last extant portion of the old buildings belonged to the erection of 1617; and consisted of a small square tower, which was taken down in 1827. (See Alex. Bower's *History of the University of Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1817-30. First ed. is in 2 vols.; the second in 3 vols.)

The edifice presents its main front to South Bridge, and its N front to Chambers Street, and forms an entire side of respectively West College Street and South College Street, and measures 358 feet from E to W, and 255 feet from N to S. Its style of architecture is Græco-Italian, and the exterior fronts are in symmetrical ornamental façades, and have four stories differing much from one another in height. Were it situated on a rising-ground in an extensive park, it would appear almost without a parallel among the modern edifices of Scotland, but, standing as it does engirt with streets, and confronted all round by lofty houses, it can be seen only at such near successive views as to produce impressions chiefly of astonishment and confusion. The basement story is sunk and rusticated, the second is lofty and adorned with window mouldings, the third resembles the second, but is not so lofty or so well adorned, and the fourth is an attic. The central part of the main front contains the entrance, and has three lofty archways, of which only the middle one is for carriages. A grand Doric portico of centre and wings adorns the entrance, the centres recessed and having two attached columns at the sides of the carriage archway, the wings having each two projected

columns and covering the side archways. All the six columns are of equal diameter and 26 feet high, and are each formed of a single block of stone. A very broad entablature, with a long appropriate Latin inscription, surmounts the portico. A massive dome was designed by Adam to rise immediately behind the entablature, and to form the crowning feature of all the main front, but it was not sanctioned in the revival for completing the edifice, though a sum of money had been bequeathed by a citizen for the purpose of raising this dome. The N front, flanking the eastern part of Chambers Street, extends along the whole of what was formerly North College Street, and there is a proposal to bring this front into harmony with the new blocks of building lining the rest of Chambers Street.

The interior area is reached by ascent through the archways, stands considerably higher than the exterior level, is very spacious, and has finer architectural features than those of the exterior fronts. A continuous platform or small paved terrace goes round the base of the main elevations, considerably higher than the level of the open court, is reached at intervals by flights of steps, and both along its own lines and on the lines of the flights of steps is adorned with handsome balustrades. The fronts of the main elevations have two lofty stories, the lower one rusticated, the upper adorned with columns; the junctions of front with front are not corners but curves, containing the entrances to most of the apartments, and the curves are filled in the lower story with arcade-piazas, in their upper story with open galleries supported by Ionic columns. The E front or that containing the street entrances is adorned with Doric columns and entablature; the W front is fitted in the central part of its lower story with an arcade-piazza, within which is the monument to Sir David Brewster, late principal, and is adorned in its upper story with Corinthian attached columns and Venetian windows; the N and S fronts correspond to each other, and have on their upper story a series of Corinthian attached columns. The library occupies both stories of the S side; has a magnificent principal hall, occupying the greater part of the upper story, and measuring 198 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth; contains about 140,000 printed books and 2000 volumes of manuscript, and numerous busts and pictures of professors and distinguished alumni. The Museum formerly occupied a large portion of the W side, but was removed to the adjacent Industrial Museum. The music class-room was formerly on the same side, but now occupies a separate building in Park Place, about 260 yards SW of the south-western corner of the University, erected about 1856; and is a neat and spacious edifice, with an appearance somewhat like that of a church.

The University originated in a bequest of 8000 merks by Robert Reid, Bishop of Orkney, twenty-four years before the date of its formal foundation in 1582. It was opened in 1583 by the amiable Professor Robert Rollock; did not acquire a second professorship till 1597; rose to have eight professorships in 1685; introduced the study of medicine into its curriculum in the latter part of the 17th century; and ran thence so brilliant a course that a mere list of its highly distinguished professors and alumni would be too long for insertion within our limits. (See *A Catalogue of the Graduates in the Faculties of Arts, Divinity, and Law of the University of Edinburgh since its Foundation*, edited by David Laing, and published by the Bannatyne Club, Edinb. 1858.) There are now seventeen professorships in its faculty of arts, four in its faculty of divinity, four in its faculty of law, and thirteen in its faculty of medicine. The professorships, with the dates of their foundations, are: humanity, 1597; mathematics, 1679; Greek, 1708; logic and metaphysics, 1708; moral philosophy, 1708; natural philosophy, 1708; history, 1719; rhetoric and English literature, 1760; practical astronomy, 1786; agriculture, 1790; engineering, 1863; theory of music, 1839; Sanskrit and com-

parative philology, 1862; geology and mineralogy, 1871; commercial and political economy, and mercantile law, 1871; fine art, 1879; theory, practice, and history of education, 1876; divinity, 1629; Hebrew and Oriental languages, 1642; church history, 1694; biblical criticism and biblical antiquities, 1846; public law, 1707; civil law, 1710; Scots law, 1722; conveyancing, 1825; botany, 1676; institutes of medicine, 1685; practice of physic, 1685; anatomy, 1705; chemistry and chemical pharmacy, 1713; midwifery and diseases of women and children, 1726; clinical medicine, 1741; natural history, 1767; *materia medica*, 1768; clinical surgery, 1803; medical jurisprudence, 1807; surgery, 1831; general pathology, 1831. The patronage of fifteen of the chairs, and partly that of six others, was formerly held by the town council of Edinburgh; but, under the University Act of 1858, was transferred to seven curators, four of them chosen by the town council and three by the university court. The patronage of the chairs of rhetoric, practical astronomy, engineering, Sanskrit, geology, church history, biblical criticism, public law, natural history, clinical surgery, and medical jurisprudence is held by the Crown; that of the humanity chair by the Lords of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, the society of Writers to the Signet, and the curators; that of history, civil law, and Scotch law chairs by the Faculty of Advocates and the curators; that of the agriculture chair by the Lords of Session, the University Court, and the curators; that of the music chair by the University Court; that of the commercial and political economy chair by the Merchant Company and the curators; that of the conveyancing chair by the Deputy-Keeper and Society of Writers to the Signet and the curators; and that of all the other chairs is held by the curators. Robert Rollock, the first professor, took in 1585 the rank of principal, but his successor, in his capacity of principal, is one who does not now fill any professorial chair.

The emoluments of the principal and the professors are derived from various sources, and are as follow, exclusive of class fees, which range from two to five guineas, according to class:—Principal £1200, with official residence; humanity £247, 10s., assistant £100; mathematics £258, 6s. 8d., assistant £100; Greek £247, 4s. 4d., assistant £100; logic £322, 4s. 4d.; moral philosophy £322, 4s. 4d.; natural philosophy £282, 4s. 4d., assistant £100; rhetoric £280; history £170; astronomy £320; agriculture £370; music £420, assistant £200; Sanskrit £450; engineering £400; geology £420; political economy £450; education £210; fine arts £427, 16s. 5d.; divinity £426, 2s. 2d.; Hebrew £300; church history £350; biblical criticism £630; public law £250; civil law £250; Scots law £100; conveyancing £105; botany £200; institutes of medicine £150; practice of physic £100; chemistry £200; midwifery £100; natural history £195, 15s. 2d.; *materia medica* £100, assistant £25; clinical surgery £100; medical jurisprudence £100, assistant £25; surgery £100; general pathology £100. There is also a considerable sum allowed to various of the professors for class expenses.

Attached to the several faculties there are nearly 70 fellowships and scholarships, tenable generally from two to four years, and of the value variously of £20 up to £120. Of bursaries in the arts faculty there are about 160, of the annual value of upwards of £4000—the bursaries ranging from £4 to £90; in divinity 32, annual value about £625, ranging from £7 to £60; in law 13, annual value about £350, ranging from £19 to £30; in medicine 23, annual value about £615, ranging from £20 to £60. Five additional fellowships in science and philosophy have been added (1882) to the above, and are of the annual value of £100 each. They are tenable for three years.

The chief officers of the University are a chancellor, chosen by the general council; vice-chancellor, chosen by the chancellor; rector, chosen by the matriculated students; principal, chosen by the curators; and five assessors, chosen by respectively the chancellor, the

town council, the rector, the general council, and the *Senatus Academicus*. The University Court consists of the rector, the principal, the lord provost of Edinburgh, and the five assessors. The *Senatus Academicus* consists of the principal and the professors. The winter session, which comprehends all the faculties, opens in the beginning of November, and closes for certain classes in the beginning and for others in the end of April. The summer session, which comprehends only the faculties of law and medicine, with tutorial classes in arts, opens in the beginning of May and closes in the end of July. The number of students for a number of years, till about 1830, was generally as high as about 2000; it afterwards fell till, about 1858, the number did not average much above 800, but subsequently rose again till it reached 1513 in 1868, 1768 in 1871, 2076 in 1875, 2617 in 1878, 2856 in 1879, 3172 in 1880; and there were 3237 students in residence and on the register in 1881. The students were divided between the different faculties in 1881 in the following proportions:—Faculty of arts, 1047; law, 458; divinity, 94; and medicine, 1638. The list of graduates for 1881 gave the following results:—In arts, 97 took the degree of M.A., and 14 the degree of bachelor of science (B.Sc.); in divinity, 8 took the degree of bachelor of divinity (B.D.); in law, 7 took the degree of bachelor of laws (LL.B.), and 2 that of bachelor of law (B.L.); in medicine, 35 took the degree of doctor of medicine (M.D.), 133 the double degrees of bachelor of medicine and master in surgery (M.B. and C.M.), and 4 the degree of M.B. only. The certificate of literate in arts (L.A.) was granted to 4 successful candidates. The General Council in 1881 comprised about 4500 members. It meets twice a year, on the first Tuesday after 14 April and on the last Friday in October. The University of Edinburgh, under the Reform Act of 1867, unites with the University of St Andrews in sending a representative to parliament, and the number of members who voted at the first election in 1868 was 3263; in 1881, the number on the roll was 4438; in 1882, 4525.

New Medical Buildings.—A new suite of college buildings, to comprise medical class-rooms and a university hall, to accommodate 2000 persons, was, as originally proposed, to occupy ground opposite the old Royal Infirmary. The removal of the latter building, however, led to a reconsideration of this proposal, and a site was bought for the purpose at Teviot Row and Park Place for about £30,000. The projected new buildings were estimated to cost altogether about £200,000, and were to include class-rooms, anatomical theatre, laboratories, and museums, with the latest scientific improvements. The removal of these departments from the original university buildings, it was expected, would allow the reorganisation of the existing class-rooms, and adapt them better to the requirements of the faculties of arts, divinity, and law; give room for a university hall for the conferring of degrees; and facilitate the improvement of the front of the old building. The new buildings adjoin the Meadow avenue, and are in the street line with the new Infirmary, having their principal entrance from Park Place, above the doorway being some fine carved work, over which are the words, 'Surgery, Anatomy, Practice of Physic.' The buildings are ranged round two large quadrangular courts, which serve the purposes of promoting ventilation and increasing the facilities for lighting. The N court, measuring 127 by 85 feet, lies parallel to Teviot Row, from which it enters through a great central entrance, consisting of a spacious archway for carriages and smaller arched foot passage alongside, separated by a row of pillars. The range of buildings on the N side of this court is intended for the departments of *materia medica* and medical jurisprudence. The S court, 97 by 53 feet, is occupied at the E end by the anatomy class-room, 58 by 42 feet, presenting to the quadrangle a semicircular outline, and occupying the entire height of the building, which is 46½ feet. This room is seated for 500 students, for whose use it is fitted up with iron desks, supported with iron stanchions. In connection with this anatomy class-

room, there are on the E side a professor's retiring-room, 14 by 20½ feet; a work-room, 29 by 20 feet; and in the extreme SE corner a bone-room, 39 by 38 feet, for tutorial purposes. The anatomical museum is 112 feet long by 40 feet wide. Of the range forming the S side of the S court, the upper floor, measuring 108 feet in length, 39 in width, and 27 in height, is set apart as the dissecting-room, the roof being formed in ridges glazed towards the N, so as to afford a steady light. There are also six windows, 14 feet high by about 7 feet wide, which aid both the ventilation and the lighting of the room. Grouped conveniently at one end are cloak-rooms and lavatory accommodation, while at the other end are a demonstration-room, 21 by 9½ feet, and another smaller room for the demonstrator. Above this is a private dissecting-room, 20 by 39 feet. On the floor beneath, adjoining the anatomy class-room, there are the microscopic-room, 40 by 17 feet, with N light, and accommodation for demonstrators and assistants; while the remainder of the floor is set apart for laboratory and other rooms appropriated to this department of research. All the class-rooms are furnished with ventilating grates and stone fenders, the arrangements generally for heating and ventilating the entire building being of a most complete description. Nearly all the rooms have 'extraction shafts,' for the purpose of carrying away the vitiated air to the great ventilating stalk in the centre of the buildings. This stalk rests on a square base 18 feet wide, and rises to a height of about 180 feet. Near the bottom it is 50½ feet in circumference, while at the top it is contracted to 17½ feet. About 150 feet from the base there are eight ornamental openings for the outlet of the vitiated air led into the stalk from the different class-rooms. Up the centre runs a chimney made of malleable iron boiler-plate, 2½ feet in diameter, which escapes at the cone-shaped summit of the shaft; and which, by heating the air encircling it, produces an efficient draught for ventilating purposes. Owing to a fall in the ground in the S court, space is obtained for a commodious basement below the street floor-level, which is devoted to cellarage purposes. Here three boilers are also fitted up—two in connection with the heating, and the third for supplying hot water; while the engine-room likewise contains the accumulator for working the various 'lifts' in the schools. Every precaution has been taken against fire, hydrants being fitted up in every floor; while the pipes laid through the class-rooms rest on a concrete bottom, the covering on the top consisting of flagstones. The buildings were first partially opened in October 1880.

Museum of Science and Art.—The Industrial Museum, or Museum of Science and Art, stands immediately behind the University, on the S side of Chambers Street, and occupies the site of Argyle Square, the old Trades' Maiden Hospital, and an Independent chapel. It was begun in the laying of its foundation-stone by the late Prince Consort in October 1861, and was finished to the extent of about one-third of the whole design, and formally opened to the public in May 1866, when it comprised a great hall 105 feet long, 70 wide, and 77 high, a natural history hall 130 feet long, 57 wide, and 77 high, a S hall 70 feet long, 50 wide, and 77 high, and a NE room 70 feet long and 50 wide. In 1871 it was further enlarged to the extent of more than one-third of the whole design, and completed in the spring of 1874. It contains in that part the continuation and completion of the great hall, now 270 feet long, a refreshment hall 50 feet long and 30 wide, an eastern annexe 62 feet long and 50 wide, a western annexe 85 feet long and 70 wide, some other spacious apartments, and a range of workshops; but the whole design will be completed by the erection of its western wing, for which Government has made provision in the estimates of 1882-83. It will measure in its completed state 400 feet in length, 200 in breadth, and average 90 in height. It is externally in the Venetian Renaissance style, and internally in that order of architecture invented by Sir Joseph Paxton for the Crystal Palace, elaborated and systematised by Captain Fowke,

who also furnished the design. The exterior is constructed of white and red sandstone, the interior is variously and elaborately decorated; the roofing is in open timber-work and glass; the artificial lighting is effected by means of horizontal iron rods on the roof, studded with thousands of gas-jets; and the entire aspect is light, rich, and elegant. A glazed gallery, in form of a bridge spanning West College Street, communicates between its E end and the interior of the University buildings. Temporary entrances were in use for some years, but the main entrance is now in Chambers Street by two flights of broad steps, and consists of three noble round-headed doorways separated by pilasters, and opening into a spacious vestibule.

The Museum contains the splendid collections in natural history formerly in the University; it acquired, in 1867, 4206 additional specimens in natural history, and 2767 specimens in the department of industrial art; and has continued in subsequent years to acquire by purchase or by gift correspondingly large accessions to its contents. In its natural history department it contains over ten thousand birds and upwards of a thousand mammalia. In its industrial department it has the largest collections of raw products anywhere in the world, together with illustrations of nearly all the principal manufactures of Great Britain, and many of those of foreign countries. There are also sections for constructive materials, mining, metallurgy, ceramic art, vitreous manufactures, decorative arts, textile manufactures, photography, materia medica, chemistry, food, education, and other departments. Admission is free on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, but 6d. is charged on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The number of visitors to it in the week ending Feb. 11, 1882, was free days, 2536; evenings, 3016; pay days, 75—total, 5627; and this may be taken as a fair average. The total number of visitors since the opening to the same date was 5,863,579. A series of lectures to citizens, chiefly by University professors, was delivered for several years in evenings of the winter months. It usually comprised six or seven courses, on as many different sciences or scientific subjects; was accessible for a fee of one shilling for each course, and was attended in 1869-70 by 1386 persons, in the previous winter by a larger number; but the lectures were eventually discontinued in consequence of inadequate remuneration to the lecturers. Space was afforded in the part finished in 1874 for bringing into view great and valuable accumulations of interesting objects which could not previously be shown, and space will be available both there and in the designed western wing for any amount of accumulations which can be made for many years to come.

Extra Mural Medical Schools.—Surgeons' Hall stands on the E side of Nicolson Street, about 100 yards from the University, and was built in 1833, after a design by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £20,000. It is a large and splendid edifice in the Grecian style, contrasting strongly with the plain buildings in its neighbourhood; presents a main front to the street, mostly covered with a lofty hexastyle Ionic portico, the base in the form of a curtain-wall, the columns fluted and well proportioned, the frieze and the tympanum adorned with fine carved work; is entered by two pedimented doorways at the ends of the curtain-wall; and contains apartments for meetings, tastefully-fitted galleries, and valuable museums, consisting chiefly of anatomical and pathological subjects. The Royal College of Surgeons, to whom the hall belongs, was incorporated in 1505, and re-incorporated in 1778; maintains courses of lectures to students of medicine; issues diplomas, and serves as a coadjutor to the medical faculty of the University; and, together with the Royal College of Physicians, is recognised in the Medical Act of 1858. Its winter course of lectures comprises surgery, chemistry, physiology, medical jurisprudence, clinical medicine, clinical surgery, anatomy, pathology, and practice of physic; and the summer course includes some of these, and adds midwifery, botany, natural philosophy, histology, in-

sanity, history of medicine, dental surgery, venereal diseases, and surgical appliances.

The Physicians' Hall, from 1775 till 1845, was on the S side of George Street, on the ground now occupied by the Commercial Bank; and was a beautiful structure three stories high, in pure Grecian style, with a tetrastyle Corinthian portico. The present hall stands in Queen Street, midway between St David Street and Hanover Street; was built in 1845 after designs by T. Hamilton; has a Corinthian portico of unique character, comprising successively a tetrastyle, an entablature, a distyle in entablature, and a pediment; and contains a fine hall for meetings and a good museum. The tetrastyle of its portico has columns of the rare quasi-Corinthian kind called by some architects the Attic; the ends of the first entablature are surmounted by statues of Esculapius and Hippocrates, from the chisel of A. H. Ritchie; and the apex of the pediment is crowned by a statue of Hygeia. A new library-hall was added in 1877; this hall is 55 feet long and 32 feet wide, with a circular ceiling, 27 feet 6 inches high in the centre, divided into panels, ten of which are filled in with glass. This hall is in the Italian style, and was designed by Mr David Bryce. The Royal College of Physicians, to whom the hall belongs, was incorporated in 1681; possesses an exclusive but obsolete privilege of practising medicine within certain limits of the ancient city; is charged with the public duty of preventing the sale of adulterated drugs; maintains an annual course of six lectures on mental diseases; and indirectly supports the medical schools of the city.

The Minto House School of Medicine occupies very nearly the site of the old building which bore this name; is a very handsome building with ornate front in keeping with the Industrial Museum, opposite which it stands in Chambers Street; and has a staff of seventeen lecturers. The Dental School, in Chambers Street, occupies one of the old buildings in Brown Square, which has been adapted for the purpose, and has a staff of five lecturers. The School of Medicine and Pharmacy is in one of the new buildings in Marshall Street, and has five lecturers.

The Veterinary College stands on the N side of Clyde Street, near the NE corner of St Andrew Square; is a modern three-story edifice in plain Doric style; and possesses apartments and appliances for the instruction of students in veterinary medicine. The institution was established in 1818; was patronised by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland in 1823; and is under the trusteeship and patronage of the magistrates and town council of Edinburgh. It is conducted by a principal, four professors, and two assistants; and maintains lectures on veterinary medicine and surgery, cattle pathology and materia medica, physiology, chemistry and chemical pharmacy, anatomy and anatomical demonstrations, and on clinical medicine and clinical surgery. The winter session commences early in November, and continues till the end of April; and the summer session commences in the second week of May, and continues till the end of July. The New Veterinary College was established in 1873 within Gayfield House, off the N side of East London Street; possesses new adjuncts of yards and premises suited to all the purposes of instruction; is affiliated with the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the board of examiners in Scotland, and incorporated by royal charter in 1844. It is conducted by a principal and five professors; and maintains lectures in veterinary medicine and surgery, anatomy and anatomical demonstrations, physiology, chemistry and toxicology, materia medica and therapeutics, botany at the Botanic Garden, practical pharmacy, and in clinical instruction.

Royal Institution.—The edifice called the Royal Institution stands on the N end of the Mound. It has a proximately oblong form, with the short fronts to the N and the S, and rests on a substructure of wooden piles and cross-bearers, rendered necessary by the ground being travelled earth. It was founded in 1823, extended in 1832, and completed in 1836, after designs by W. H.

Playfair, at a cost of £40,000, and is in pure Doric style of the era of Pericles, and somewhat resembles a peripteral temple, with fluted columns along all the face of its four sides, resting on flights of steps, and surmounted by a uniform entablature. The N front contains the principal entrance, approached by a noble flight of steps; and it has a magnificent portico with three lines of columns, the first and the second line containing each eight columns, the third line containing two; while a massive pediment, with richly carved tympanum, surmounts the entablature. The S front corresponds, in form and ornament, to the N one, but has only two lines of columns, the first with eight columns, and the second with four, in antes. The E and the W fronts are precisely alike; and each of them has a distyle projection at both ends, and seventeen columns between the two projections. The walls, at the inter-columniations are pierced with windows; the summit of the N front, as formerly noticed, is crowned with a colossal statue of Queen Victoria; and the summit of each of the four distyle projections is crowned with a pair of sphinxes. The edifice contains the apartments of the Royal Institution for the encouragement of the fine arts in Scotland; the apartments of the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of manufactures and fisheries; those of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, comprising library, museum, and select gallery of portraits; the class-rooms of the school of design; a gallery of statuary; and the Antiquarian Museum.

The school of design has a salaried staff of directors, two preceptors, and a lecturer; dates from the year 1760; and was attended in 1880-81 by 490 male pupils, and 326 female pupils—less by 25 the total of the preceding years, the falling off being attributable greatly to the inconvenient crowding of the class-rooms. The gallery of statuary contains casts of the Elgin marbles, of all the celebrated ancient statues, and of the Ghiberti gates at Florence, as well as a series of casts of antique Greek and Roman busts, originally collected at Rome; and it is open, for a charge of 6d., from 10 till 4 on Wednesdays and Fridays, and free from 10 till 4 on Saturdays. The Antiquarian Museum belongs to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, instituted in 1780, and chartered in 1783; is now maintained as a national museum, at the expense of Government; was lodged from 1781 till 1787 in a house in Cowgate, till 1793 in Cheshels buildings in Canongate, till 1813 in Gosford's Close in Lawnmarket, till 1825 in the house 42 George Street, till 1844 in the Royal Institution, till 1860 in the building in George Street containing the Edinburgh Life Assurance Company's office; was then brought back to the Royal Institution; was rearranged there with much improvement; and is open to the public for a charge of 6d. on Thursdays and Fridays, and free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Some of the many interesting objects in it are ancient sculptures from various countries, Egyptian antiquities, ancient British utensils and implements, Romano-British pottery and glass, old Scottish wood-carvings, relics from the Swiss lake-dwellings, two metallic crosses and a curious iron fetter from Abyssinia, instruments of torture and punishment formerly used in Scotland, the Scottish 'Maiden' or guillotine, John Knox's pulpit from St Giles' Church, an old stool alleged to have been that which Jenny Geddes hurled at the head of the Dean of St Giles', the 'stool of repentance' from Old Greyfriars' Church, the original copies on vellum of Solemn League and Covenant, the banner of the covenant used at the battle of Bothwell Brig, a collection of relics and memorials of the principal political and other controversies of former times, the blue ribbon worn by Prince Charles Edward as a Knight of the Garter in 1745, a collection of old paper money, Scottish, American, and French, and autographs of Queen Mary, James VI., Charles I., Cromwell, and other notable persons. The number of visitors to the museum in the course of a year has steadily increased from about 67,000 in 1861, to upwards of 120,000 at the present time.

Art Galleries.—The building, called variously the Art

Gallery and the National Gallery, stands on the central and southern parts of the Mound, and occupies a site computed to be worth £30,000, but given free by the town council. To erect it, vast excavations and substructions had to be made, and extensive improvements on the adjacent ground had to be effected, either preparatory to its own construction, or in order to harmonise it with surrounding structures. The building was commenced in August 1850, in the laying of its foundation-stone by the late Prince Consort, but did not reach completion till 1858, and cost, directly or indirectly, about £40,000. It was designed to provide suitable accommodation for the annual exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy, for the extension of the school of design, and for the instituting of a Scottish national gallery of painting and sculpture; was erected after designs by W. H. Playfair in the Greek-Ionic style, about the same width as the Royal Institution, but nearly a third longer; and extends in main length from N to S, but has a short, broad, high transept intersecting the middle, so as to be comparatively cruciform. The N and S fronts are exactly alike, but the former is in a great degree hidden by the Royal Institution, while the latter stands so much lower than the adjacent roadway as to be visible only at a very close view; and each is completely faced with an Ionic portico of two projecting wings and a centre, each wing having four columns and a pediment, and the centre having two columns in antes and a balustrade. The E and the W fronts are conspicuous from all points, high and low, whence the Mound itself can be seen; and the transept face of each displays a handsome hexastyle Ionic portico with a pediment, while the rest of the wall presents a bald appearance, relieved only by pilasters and by a balustered parapet. The eastern division of the edifice contains five octagonal apartments, lighted by cupolas; is occupied by the Royal Scottish Academy; and, from February to May every year, is used for exhibitions of the works of living artists, and then is so much frequented as to be the most fashionable lounge in the city. The western division has a similar arrangement to the eastern, and is devoted entirely to the National Gallery as a permanent collection of works of art. The collection includes works, or copies of works, by Titian, Tintoretto, Guido, Paul Veronese, Francesco Albano, Spagnoletto, Vanduyke, Rembrandt, Velasquez, and other continental masters; portraits by Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Henry Raeburn, Sir John W. Gordon, and Graham Gilbert; works of Sir George Harvey, Sir Noel Paton, Horatio Macculloch, Dyce, Etty, Roberts, Faed, Herdman, Chalmers, and other modern artists; some very fine specimens of water-colour drawings; and the statue of the poet Burns by Flaxman. Admission to the National Gallery is given for a charge of 6d. on Thursdays and Fridays, and free on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Albert Gallery was projected in 1876, in connection with an institution to be styled the Albert Institute of the Fine Arts, and erected on the N side of Shandwick Place, at a cost of £25,000, from designs by W. Beattie; it was designed for an art exhibition and artist's studios, with shops on the ground floor. The Institute was intended to promote the encouragement of fine art in general, and contemporary Scottish art in particular, by an autumn exhibition of water colours, a winter exhibition of painting and sculpture, and generally throughout the year by the exhibition and sale of works of art. Failing to succeed in these objects, this ornate building is now occupied by the Scottish Meteorological Society, the Edinburgh School of Cookery, and the offices of several lawyers and others.

Scientific and Literary Institutions.—The old Royal Observatory stands on Calton Hill, to the N of Dugald Stewart's Monument, and was projected in 1736, but not founded till 1776. It was erected after designs by Craig and Adam, and intended to have the form of a fortress, but completed to only a small portion of the design, and never properly served its purpose. It is a plain, dingy, three-story structure, in the form of a strong tower,

and contains a self-registering anemometer and a rain gauge. The new Royal Observatory stands on the summit of Calton Hill, on a tabular open tract E of the old Observatory, and was founded in 1818, and built after a design by W. H. Playfair, in the form of a St George's Cross, measuring 62 feet from N to S, and from E to W. It exhibits on each of its four fronts a hexastyle Doric portico, with handsome pediment; is surmounted, at the centre, by a dome 13 feet in diameter; has the mural circle in the W, the transit instrument and the astronomical clock in the E, and a solid pillar 19 feet high, for the astronomical circle, in the centre at the dome. It was improved in 1871 by the construction of an astronomer's house, with supplementary rooms for purposes of observation; and maintains true time throughout the city, partly by aid of electro-controlled clocks, and partly by the two simultaneous signals of time-ball and time-gun. Short's Observatory, on Castle Hill, serves rather as a place of amusement than for strictly scientific purposes, and has already been noticed.

The Royal Botanic Garden was founded by Sir Andrew Balfour and Sir Robert Sibbald in 1670, and was used for the purpose of teaching by the professor of botany in the University from 1676. As already stated, its first site was in the valley to the rear of the Post Office, in a district long after known as the Physic Gardens. In 1763 it was transferred to Leith Walk, whence, in 1824, it was removed to Inverleith Row. It was greatly enlarged about 1867, by inclusion of the contiguous Experimental Garden. It contains a superintendent's house, a lecture room, a museum, a magnetic observatory, extensive hot-houses, splendid palm-houses, a Linnaean arrangement, an extensive Pinetum, collections of native plants and medical plants, a winter garden, a magnificent rockery, and some tasteful groupings of parterre and shrubbery. Within the last few years the mansion-house and policy of Inverleith have been acquired by government and the city corporation, and the grounds, extending to about 30 acres, are converted into an Arboretum or general collection of trees and shrubs scientifically named and arranged. There is one curator for Botanic Garden and Arboretum. The lecture-room is supplemented by a class museum, a large herbarium, an apparatus for histology, and demonstrations in the hot-houses and in the open ground; and is largely attended in the summer months by students of both sexes in different classes. So popular have these botanical classes become, that it was found necessary to erect, in 1880, an additional class-room to accommodate 600 students, the former class-room not affording room for more than about 350, so that the professor had to deliver the same lecture twice every day to separate classes of students, there being at that time about 500 students attending the Garden in the course of their University studies. The new building is in the form of an octagon, springing from the W gable of the old class-room, and carried outwards in breadth 12 feet on either side, and in length 50 feet. The hot-houses were founded in 1835, and gradually extended to a great range, comprising now a large octagon in the centre, and two lateral wings with each a central octagonal compartment; the large central octagon being added so late as 1872. This structure has a diameter of only 40 feet, but projects at the end into graceful connection with the wings; rises, in columnar form, from a 3-foot dado course, to a height of 23 feet; exhibits there a moulded entablature of architrave, frieze, and cornice; and has a roof of two stages, with an octagonal dome, 20 feet in diameter, 15 feet high, and crowned with ornamental cresting at an elevation of 45 feet from the ground. The chief Palm-house is 96 feet long, 57 wide, and 70 high; and contains magnificent specimens of both herbaceous and ligneous endogens. The Rock-Garden is one of the finest in Europe; presents a succession of bays and angles; rises, in terrace over terrace, to a height of 18 feet; has a width of 120 feet, and a length of 190 feet; is divided into uniform geometrical sections, and subdivided into more than 4000 variously-sized compartments; and commands, from its topmost terrace, a

strikingly picturesque view of Edinburgh. Several trees in the garden were planted as memorial trees by the late Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh. The garden is free to the public, on every lawful day in winter, from daylight till dark—in summer till 8 P. M.

The Experimental Garden, which lay contiguous to the S side of the Botanic, and is now included in it, was formed in 1824. It comprised about 10 acres of ground; contained a superintendent's house, an exhibition hall, several hot-houses, and a beautiful arrangement of lawn, parterre, shrubbery, orchard, and kitchen-garden; and belonged to a society instituted in 1809 for improving the cultivation of flowers, fruits, and culinary vegetables.—A large winter garden occupies the corner between Coates Gardens and the Glasgow Road, in the vicinity of Haymarket, belongs to the proprietor of a neighbouring nursery, and was formed in 1870-71. It has a S main front 130 feet long, with a central building 50 feet wide and 30 long, surmounted by a handsome dome 65 feet high; includes a northerly annexe, 50 feet long and 28 wide; has, beneath the entrance dome, a terra-cotta fountain, and a rich arrangement of hot-house plants; and contains a covered way, a fern-house 37 feet long and 20 wide, several ranges of hot-houses, and a series of stove, green, and propagating houses.—There was once a Zoological Garden in Broughton Park, at the E end of East Claremont Street, formed in 1840. It comprised a considerable extent of ground, tastefully disposed in walks and flower-plots; contained, for a number of years, an interesting collection of wild animals; and was often used for musical promenades, firework *fêtes*, and other entertainments; but, proving a failure, was abolished in 1860.

The Watt Institution and School of Arts dates from 1821. It had a plain building with several halls in Adam Square, which required to be taken down in 1871 to make way for the formation of Chambers Street; obtained in lieu of that building a site for a new one in Chambers Street, together with £7000 toward the erection of the new edifice, and certain other concessions worth about £350. It is patronised by the Lord Provost, managed by a body of directors, and conducted by fifteen lecturers and teachers, and gives instruction in mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, and natural history, French, German, Greek, Latin, English language and literature, phonography, arithmetic, architectural, mechanical, geometrical, machine, and free-hand drawing, engineering, history, economic science, physiology, geology, biology, and music; serving generally as an academy of science, art, and literature to the operative classes, and attended in 1877-78 by 3022 students, in 1879-80 by 3100, in 1880-81 by 3176. The new building for it is at the W corner of the semi-circular recess opposite the Industrial Museum; was erected in 1872-73 after designs by David Rhind; rises to the height of two stories, with an additional pavilion story in the W; has a projecting porch surmounted by the statue of James Watt, which formerly stood in Adam Square; and contains a lecture-hall with accommodation for 680 persons, another hall 34 feet long and 33 feet wide, a chemical class-room 33 feet long and 23 feet wide, a mechanical philosophy apparatus-room, and the spacious general class-rooms. It has been proposed to affiliate the Watt Institution with the Heriot Hospital Trust, and to call it in future the Watt-Heriot Institute, but as yet this proposal has not received practical effect.

The Royal Association for promoting the Fine Arts in Scotland holds its ordinary meetings in a hall at 67 George Street, being founded in 1833, and incorporated by royal charter in 1847; and though not maintaining any regular public lectures, it supplies from time to time prelections on interesting subjects connected with the useful arts. The Philosophical Institution has premises at 4 Queen Street, a news-room, a reading-room, and an extensive library, and offers free admission to these to strangers who are members of kindred institutions. It

affords class instruction, in some departments, to such of its own members as desire it; and maintains in a neighbouring hall, formerly occupied by the offices of the U. P. church, a winter course of lectures by distinguished men, on a variety of philosophical, literary, and miscellaneous subjects. The Edinburgh Literary Institute was incorporated in 1870; erected in South Clerk Street a handsome edifice, which was publicly opened in January 1872; has there a news-room and a library, each measuring 36 feet by 24, a ladies' reading and conversation room, a well-appointed billiard-room, and a fine hall originally 107 feet long, 55 wide, and 30 high, but curtailed and improved in 1875 at a cost of about £400; and maintains lectures on a variety of literary subjects, and occasional concerts. A similar institution was opened in February 1882 at Morningside. The Working Men's Club and Literary Institute occupies a portion of the Royal Exchange Square, and has news-room, billiard, bagatelle, chess, and draught rooms, and a library; the number of visitors during 1881 being 51,183.

Other scientific and literary institutions are the Royal Medical Society, instituted in 1737, chartered in 1778, and meeting in a hall at 7 Melbourne Place; the Speculative Society, instituted in 1764, and meeting in a hall in the University; the Harveian Society, instituted in 1782; the Obstetrical Society, No. 5 St Andrew Square; the Medico-Chirurgical Society, instituted in 1821; the Odonto-Chirurgical Society; the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society; the Juridical Society, instituted in 1773, and meeting in a hall at No. 40 Charlotte Square; the Scots Law Society, instituted in 1815; the Botanical Society, instituted in 1836; the Geological Society, instituted in 1834; the Royal Physical Society, instituted in 1771, and chartered in 1788; the Arboricultural Society; the Phrenological Association and Museum in Chambers Street; the Meteorological Society, instituted in 1855; the Photographic Society, established in 1861; the Horological Society, instituted in 1862; the Tusculan Society, instituted in 1822; the Actuarial Society, instituted in 1859; the Bankers' Literary Association; the Diagnostic Society, instituted in 1816, and meeting weekly during the College winter session; the University Philomathic Debating Society, instituted in 1858; the Architectural Association, No. 5 St Andrew Square; the Architectural Institute, constituted in 1850; the Educational Institute, formed in 1847, and chartered in 1857; the Subscription Library, No. 24 George Street, instituted in 1794; the Select Subscription Library, 26 Waterloo Place, instituted in 1800; and the Mechanics' Subscription Library, No. 3 Victoria Terrace, instituted in 1825.

Classical Schools.—The High School dates, under the name of Grammar School, from 1519. It sprang from a school at Holyrood, which probably existed as early as the beginning of the 12th century, and had not, for a number of years, any building of its own, either new or hired. It occupied, for some time a dwelling-house in Blackfriars Wynd, which had been a palace of Archbishop Beaton; was removed in 1555 to a house at the E side of Kirk of Field, near the head of what came to be called High School Wynd; and acquired in 1578 a new building for itself, within the Blackfriars' cemetery, on ground at the foot of Infirmary Street, giving to the tract around it the name of High School Yards. Another edifice, erected on or near the same site in 1777, was neat and commodious, and might have continued suitable for many years yet to come; but, owing to the plebeian character of its vicinity, and the unhealthiness of the locality, it lost caste in the eyes of the citizens of the New Town, when a new and more eligible site was sought for, and the old school transferred to the directors of the Infirmary, to be used as a surgical hospital. The present edifice stands on the S face of Calton Hill, a little above the line of Regent Road, about 160 yards E from the Prison. It is built on a terrace cut out of the solid rock, sheltered from the N wind, but somewhat exposed to the E and

the W; commands along its front, towards the S, one of the richest town and country views of Edinburgh and its environs; and forms itself a noble feature in the views from most parts of the Queen's Park. It was erected in 1825-29, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of £30,000; has a curtain-wall in front of its main building, but at considerably lower level, extending in a gentle curve along the edge of the public pavement, with two lodges at the ends, and measuring upwards of 400 feet in length; consists, in its main building, of a centre, two lofty open corridors, and two wings, with an aggregate frontage of 270 feet; has a play-ground of nearly 2 acres, formed into a level by deep cutting in the face of the hill; and is enclosed with neat iron-railing. The two lodges are in the Doric style; present their flank to the road and their fronts toward each other; have each a tetrastyle portico; and are disposed, the one for occupancy by the janitor, the other in two classrooms. Two doorways, in Egyptian architecture, boldly break the centre of the curtain-wall; and a double flight of steps, flanked half-way up by Egyptian projections, ascends to a spacious platform at the level of the main building; yet these features are merely ornamental, the access being by a gateway on a higher level considerably to the W and through the play-ground. A massive Doric portico, with a front range of six columns, and a rear range of two columns, rises from the platform at the top of the double flight of steps; covers all the centre of the main building; and is in pure Grecian style, copied from the temple of Theseus at Athens, with columns upwards of 20 feet high. The open corridors, connecting the centre with the wings, commence at points slightly behind the portico; and are each supported by six Doric columns. Each of the wings is a large oblong, nearly flat-roofed; presents one of its shorter elevations to the front; and is adorned only with pilaster and entablature. The central part of the main building contains a splendid examination hall, 75 feet long, 43 wide, and upwards of 30 high, a library hall, the rector's apartments, and some smaller rooms; and the wings contain four class-rooms, and apartments for four masters. The entire edifice, simply as regards its class-rooms, has accommodation for 575 scholars. It was at first a purely classical seminary; but it now furnishes systematic instruction in all the departments of a commercial as well as a liberal education; has classes for English, Latin, Greek, French, German, history, geography, physiology, chemistry, natural philosophy, zoology, botany, mathematics, drawing, fencing, gymnastics, and military drill; spreads its entire curriculum over the period of six years; and is conducted by a rector, 15 masters, and 2 lecturers. It formerly was under the magistrates and town council; but, in terms of the Education Act of 1872, it came under the city school-board. The number of pupils enrolled in 1879-80 was 418; 1880-81, 423; 1881-82, 398. Previous to 1872, when the board's control of the school began, the number of pupils had been gradually decreasing. The annual income of the school, varying according to fees, is about £5900—of this £820 arises from the General Endowment Fund, held by the town council for behoof of the school; the fees are fully £5000, and belong to the masters. (See *The History of the High School of Edinburgh*, Edinb. 1849.)

The Edinburgh Academy stands off the N side of Henderson Row, with rear on tabular ground overlooking the Water of Leith, 570 yards WSW of Canonmills; originated in a scheme by a number of distinguished citizens, including Leonard Horner, Henry Cockburn, Henry Mackenzie, Sir Walter Scott, and Sir Harry Moncrieff; and was erected in 1824, after designs by W. Burn, at a cost of £12,264. It is a low, neat, Doric structure, containing class-rooms with accommodation for 1700 pupils, and a common hall with commensurate accommodation; presents an appearance less elegant than massive, but is admirably adapted to its purpose; and occupies the centre of a play-ground of 3 acres, with covered sheds for exercise in wet weather. It has at some distance a cricket-ground for the exclusive use of present

and former pupils; belongs to a body of subscribers, under royal charter from George IV.; and is superintended by a board of fifteen directors, three of whom are elected annually from the body of subscribers. It gives instruction in all departments of an English, classical, commercial, and liberal education, extending to a course of seven years, on terms which render it less accessible than the High School to the children of the middle classes; divides its pupils, in the latter part of its course, into a classical school for the learned professions, and a modern school for civil, military, or mercantile pursuits; includes certain classes not belonging to its proper course, treated as voluntary; and is conducted by a rector, 4 classical masters, French and German masters, 2 mathematical masters, masters for English and elocution, writing, drawing, fencing, fortification, and military and civil engineering. The pupils have varied in number from 300 to 500; and the income is entirely derived from fees.

Fettes College stands on a gentle eminence on the ground of Comely Bank, in the north-western outskirts of Stockbridge, and was erected in 1865-70, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of about £150,000. It is an extensive and stately edifice in the semi-Gothic style prevalent in France and Scotland in the 16th century, with central tower; figures conspicuously and imposingly throughout a great extent of landscape; and is decorated with architectural features and carvings which render it as beautiful at hand as it is picturesque in the distance. Fettes College originated in a bequest of Sir William Fettes of Comely Bank (b. 1750; d. 1836), and gives maintenance, free education, and outfit to selected orphan boys, not at any one time exceeding fifty in number. It admits as day scholars or as boarders large numbers of boys, at an entrance fee of £10, 10s., an annual fee of £25, and an annual boarding-house charge of £60; is conducted on a plan similar to that of the great public schools of England; gives a highly liberal education, including classics, modern languages, English, mathematics, science, singing, drawing, gymnastics, and fencing; is conducted by a head master and eleven assistant masters; and has provision for two exhibitions worth £60 a year, each dating from 1875, two fellowships in Edinburgh University worth £100 a year, and an exhibition to Oxford or Cambridge University worth £100 a year, dating from 1876. A gymnasium stands apart from the College near its E wing; is a plain yet elegant structure; contains a hall 80 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 22 feet high; and is adjoined at the E end by a five-court. The infirmary, or retreat for the sick, stands detached about 40 yards E of the gymnasium, and is a handsome, unique, one-story building, with a verandah along the greater part of its S side. Two boarding-houses stand respectively on the E and the W sides of the main approach, opened the one in 1870, the other near the end of 1872; and contain each private apartments for a master, dormitories, and study-rooms for thirty pupils, and public dining-room and sitting-room. A third boarding-house of later erection stands in similar position, and contains accommodation for fifty-two pupils. A gate-keeper's lodge, built in 1871, is at the end of the W approach; and another of later date is at the E approach, formed in continuation of Inverleith Place.

The Edinburgh Institution, though private property, ranks pretty much as a competitor with the High School and the Edinburgh Academy; it was organised in 1832 to serve for scholars who wished to devote less time to classical studies than was required at the two great public schools and more time to other branches of a liberal education. It was originally in George Street, afterwards in Hill Street, and removed in 1853 to Queen Street, being accommodated there in two private houses slightly altered, containing two large rooms, a hall 60 feet by 30, and having a total capacity for more than 900 scholars. It gives instruction in classics, French, mathematics, English, drawing, practical chemistry, dancing, fencing, drill, and gymnastics; and is conducted by twelve masters.

Several other seminaries for a jointly classical and general education, with each a large staff of masters, are in various parts throughout the city and suburbs, such as the Collegiate Schools, in Charlotte Square; Craigmount, the Ministers' Daughters College, the South Side High School, in the Grange district; and Merchiston School, located in the Castle of Napier of the Logarithms, at Morningside; but rank, in all respects, as private establishments.

Merchant Company's Schools.—George Watson's Hospital was originally an institution for maintaining and educating boys between 7 and 15 years of age, being children or grand-children of decayed merchants in Edinburgh. It sprang from a bequest of £12,000 by George Watson, a native of Edinburgh, first a merchant in Holland, afterwards a bank-accountant in his native city, and was erected in 1738-41 at a cost of about £5000, and greatly enlarged in 1857. It admitted at first only 12 boys on the foundation, but eventually about 80; stood on the N side of the Meadows, in the angle between Lauriston and the Meadow Walk; and in 1870, under provisional orders obtained in connection with the Endowed Institution's Act, underwent a sweeping change. The Hospital funds were thenceforward devoted to the maintaining of the foundationers in boarding-houses, and the providing of a liberal day-school education to large numbers of both boys and girls. The Hospital building, in 1871, was sold to the Royal Infirmary, and what was the Merchant Maiden Hospital was purchased in the same year, to be used as a school for boys. This edifice stands on the S side of Lauriston, with its front to the Meadows, about 240 yards WSW of the site of the original hospital. It was erected in 1816, after a design by Burn, at a cost of £12,250; measures 180 feet in length of frontage; has a tetrastyle Ionic portico, modelled after the Ionic temple on the Ilyssus; and acquired, in 1872-73, an addition on the N side, forming an ornamental rear-front, and containing a lecture hall 83 feet long, 51 wide, and 42 high. The school is called a college school; affords an education qualifying boys either for commercial life or for entering the Universities; has an average attendance of about 1200 pupils; and gives, by competition, bursaries or presentations aggregately worth about £700. The foundationers are now not more than 60 in number; require to be of age between 9 and 14; must be elected, to at least one-fourth of their number, by competitive examination from boys attending some one or other of the Merchant Company's Schools; are boarded with families; and receive certain advantages at the completion of their term. The girls' school is in George Square; bears the name of George Watson's College School for Young Ladies; had originally accommodation for 600 scholars; was enlarged in 1876 to contain accommodation for 200 additional scholars; includes in its enlargement a new building three stories high, with ornamental frontage in the Italian style; provides a high-class education, comprising English, French, German, Latin, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, mathematics, physical science, drawing, singing, pianoforte, drill, calisthenics, dancing, needlework, and cookery; and affords, by competition, benefits estimated at about £700.

The Merchant Maiden Hospital was founded in 1695, principally by contributions from the company of merchants, and by a large donation from Mrs Mary Erskine, the widow of an Edinburgh druggist. It became incorporated in 1707; was held originally in a large tenement at the corner of Bristo Place and Lothian Street, on ground now occupied by St Patrick's Roman Catholic School; and acquired, in 1816, the edifice noticed in our preceding paragraph. It served long for the maintenance and education of from 90 to 100 girls, between 7 and 17 years of age, daughters or grand-daughters of merchant burgesses of Edinburgh; and, in 1870-71, under the same provisional order which revolutionised George Watson's Hospital, underwent vast changes. The edifice, in 1870, was converted into a day-school for young ladies on the same plan as George Watson's School in George Square; and, on being sold to the governors of George Watson's

Hospital, was substituted by extensive premises at the W end of Queen Street. These are partly remodellings of pre-existent buildings, and partly superstructures on them; have an extensive frontage, and a lofty imposing elevation; contain accommodation for 1200 scholars; and furnish the same course of instruction and the same accompanying benefits as the young ladies' school in George Square. The changing of the classes from room to room, which is effected to music at five minutes before each hour, shows a model of organisation, and forms a very interesting sight. The foundationers to the Hospital were reduced under the provisional order to the number of 50; must be of age between 9 and 16; are boarded with families; and, at the completion of their term, receive each £9, 6s. 8d.

Stewart's Hospital sprang from a bequest of about £30,000, together with some houses, by Daniel Stewart of the Exchequer, who died in 1814. It stands adjacent to the Queensferry Road about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W of Dean Bridge; was erected in 1849-53 after designs by David Rhind; and is in a mixed style of old castellated Scottish and the latest domestic Gothic. It measures about 230 feet in maximum length, and upwards of 100 feet in minimum breadth, comprises in its main structure three sides of a quadrangle, two and three stories high, and a fourth side consisting of an arcaded screen, and projects considerably backward in its central part. It is surmounted by two main towers, with turrets, embattled parapets, lanterns, and ogee roofs, rising to the height of 120 feet, and by two smaller towers and several turrets; and contains, in its central part, a dining-hall and a chapel. It was instituted for maintaining and educating boys of between 7 and 14 years of age, the children of poor industrious parents; was converted, under a provisional order of 1870, into a day-school; gives similar education to that in George Watson's College School for boys, together with technical instruction; affords to its pupils the same benefits, by competition, as those afforded to the pupils of George Watson's schools; admits as foundationers not more than 40 boys, who must be of age between 9 and 15; and requires that at least one-half of them shall be elected from the day-scholars of some one or other of the Merchant Company's schools.

Gillespie's Hospital sprang from a bequest by James Gillespie of Spylaw, merchant and tobacconist in Edinburgh. It stands in a park opposite the W end of Bruntsfield Links, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S of the W end of Princes Street; occupies the site of a picturesque, irregular, turreted, ancient, baronial pile, belonging to the Napiers of Merchiston; and was erected in 1801-3 after designs by Burn. It consists mainly of an oblong structure in castellated Gothic style, with three projections in front and turrets at the angles, and partly of a neighbouring edifice in the form of a large schoolhouse; and was fitted, in its main structure, for the accommodation and support of a limited number of poor aged men and women, and, in its school structure, for the education of about 150 boys of between 6 and 12 years of age. It was, under a provisional order of 1870, converted into primary day-schools for boys and girls; affords instruction in English, writing, arithmetic, and singing, together with mechanical drawing for the boys, and sewing and knitting for the girls; allows its pupils a limited portion of similar benefits, by competition, as those open to the pupils of the other Merchant Company's schools; and has an average attendance of about 1400 boys and girls. The aged foundationers to the hospital require to be above 55 years of age; and now, instead of being maintained in any building belonging to the governors, are allowed each a pension of not less than £10, and not more than £25.

Hospital Schools.—Heriot's Hospital sprang from a bequest of George Heriot, a native of Edinburgh, goldsmith, first to the Queen of James VI., then to that King himself, and stands in a park immediately W of Greyfriars' Churches, between Grassmarket and Lauriston. It was founded in 1628, but not completed till 1650, and was used by Cromwell as a military hospital for his sick and

wounded soldiers after the battle of Dunbar, and did not become available for its own proper uses till 1659. It is commonly said to have been erected after designs by Inigo Jones, but probably owes most or all of its features to some other architect, costing about £30,000, which would have absorbed more than the entire amount of Heriot's bequest, had not the money for a long time been invested in a manner singularly lucrative. It is a quadrangular pile, with open interior court, measuring 162 feet along each side of the exterior, and 94 feet along each side of the interior; has often been called a Gothic structure, but is really in a style of architecture quite unique; and possesses such features as render it strikingly picturesque. The corner portions are massive square towers, four stories high, surmounted at the angles by round, projecting, oriental turrets; the central portion of the N side contains the entrance archway, flanked with Doric columns, and surmounted by a square dome-capped tower, rising to the height of 100 feet; the central portion of each of the other sides has a salient octagonal structure of medium character between tower and turret, rising higher than the summit of the adjacent walls; all the other portions of the elevations have a height of three stories; and the windows are 213 in number, and have mouldings and carvings in such variety of design that, with one exception, no two of them are alike. The enclosed court is paved with square stones, has an arcade 6 feet broad along its N and E sides, and is pierced on its S side with a Corinthian doorway, leading to a splendidly ornate chapel, measuring 61 feet by 22. The armorial bearings of Heriot and some emblematic sculptures surmount the entrance archway; and a statue of Heriot, in the costume of his time, from the chisel of Robert Mylne, occupies a finely carved niche in the interior side. The old and ordinary access is from Grassmarket; and a modern entrance archway, with a lodge in a style of architecture similar to the hospital itself, is in front of the park at Lauriston. A terrace, with elegant stone balustrade, now surrounds the main edifice; and all the grounds within the park have been beautifully embellished. The hospital is managed by the magistrates, town councillors, and parish ministers of Edinburgh; maintains and educates 220 boys—120 resident, 60 non-resident, and 40 day scholars, admissible at ages from 7 till 10, and requiring, except under special permission of the governors, to leave at 14; and gives instruction in English, French, Latin, Greek, mathematics, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, shorthand, geography, drawing, vocal music, and dancing. It allows, at the expiry of their term, £30 a year for four years to the most talented who wish to attend the University, and £20 a year to ten more who attend the University; gives to such as become apprentices for five or more years a sum of £50, and to such as become apprentices for fewer years a correspondingly smaller allowance, and a bonus of £5 at the end of apprenticeship; and provides to all, on leaving the hospital, suits of clothes and useful books. The annual income was at first so limited as to maintain and educate only 18 boys; it eventually became so large as to be able to maintain and educate as many as the edifice could accommodate; and, under authority of an act of parliament obtained in 1836, the surplus still over was devoted to the erecting and maintaining of free elementary schools in other parts of the city. The number of these schools has gradually increased, and the last report (April 1882) gave their average attendance as follows:—Heriot Bridge, 288; Cowgate Port, 299; High School Yards, 434; Old Assembly Close, 284; Borthwick Close, 273; Brown Square, 227; Rose Street, 438; Broughton, 233; Abbeyhill, 301; Davie Street, 294; Stockbridge, 303; Infant Schools—Broughton, 90; Abbeyhill, 125; Davie Street, 147; Stockbridge, 110; Victoria Street, 131. Free education is thus provided to about 5000 children in day schools, and, reckoning evening classes, between 6000 and 7000 altogether, of whom a few from the day schools are every year elected as foundationers in the Hospital. The evening classes afford instruction to young men and women,

engaged in work during the day, in the various branches of reading, writing, arithmetic, Latin, French, phonography, drawing, etc. All the buildings are commodious, and some of them are ornamental. The one in Cowgate Port was erected in 1840, and, though standing in one of the most squalid parts of the city, has piazzas, towers, ornamented windows, and other architectural decorations; the one in Broughton Street was built in 1855, and stands amid a tolerably fair display of New Town architecture, yet is so ornamented with ground arcades, upper mouldings, and crowning statuary as to be, in a mere architectural respect, a decided accession to the neighbourhood; and the one in Abbeyhill was built in 1874-75, and is both prominent and very handsome. Another school, jointly juvenile and infant, was erected in Davie Street, in 1875-76, at a cost of about £4000; occupies the site of a plain, old, spacious, Lancastrian school; consists of a central block and two receding side wings; and is so ornamental as to exhibit features corresponding, in many respects, with those of the Hospital. Another was built at Dean Street, Stockbridge, about the same time, accommodating about 600 children, and costing about £4000. The income of the Trust for 1881 was £27,395. (See *Historical and Descriptive Account of George Heriot's Hospital, including a Memoir of the Founder*, Edinb. 1827; and *Steven's History of George Heriot's Hospital*, Edinb. 1859.)

John Watson's Hospital sprang from a bequest in 1759 by John Watson, a writer to the signet. It was intended by him to be a founding hospital, but was turned by his trustees into a hospital for maintaining and educating destitute children. It stands on the left side of the Water of Leith, a short distance WSW of Dean Bridge; was built in 1825-28 after designs by William Burn; is a large and solid edifice, with a Doric portico; maintains and educates about 100 children, between 7 and 14 years of age; affords them instruction in English, Latin, French, mathematics, drawing, music, dancing, and drill; is managed by fifteen directors, comprising a treasurer, the keeper and deputy-keeper of the signet, and twelve commissioners of the writers to the signet; and, though originating in a fund which amounted in 1781 to less than £5000, is now, with its grounds and buildings, worth nearly £133,000.

The Orphan Hospital sprang from an effort of private benevolence in 1727, and was countenanced and aided, during their visits to Edinburgh, by Howard and Whitfield. It became incorporated in 1742; occupied a hired house, with about thirty children, in 1733-35; acquired, in 1735, a new commodious structure, with a spire, in the Nor' Loch valley, immediately S of the rear of the W section of Waterloo Place; and vacated that building, on account of the unhealthiness of the situation, in 1833, for a new edifice on the left side of the Water of Leith, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile WSW of Dean Bridge. It has accommodation there for 200 children; gives maintenance and free education to as many as its funds can support; and admits boarders or presentees at a charge of £16 a year for a boy and £14 for a girl. It affords instruction in all the ordinary departments of an English education, and is upheld almost solely by subscriptions and donations. It suffered such depression of its resources toward 1871 as not to be able to admit more than 90 children, including boarders; and was then threatened with removal to some smaller house and the sale of the property; but it experienced such revival in 1875 that the number of its children was increased in that year from 84 to 106. Its old building in the Nor' Loch valley became an asylum for destitute children, in connection with a charity work-house, but was eventually swept away by the operations for the North British railway terminus. The new edifice was built in 1831-33, after designs by Thomas Hamilton, at a cost of nearly £16,000; stands on a terrace, reached by a broad flight of steps; comprises a spacious centre and two moderately projecting wings, all two stories high; has, on the middle part of the

centre, a portico with seven Tuscan columns and a plain pediment, overlooked in the rear by a small quadrangular clock-turret; and is surmounted, adjacent to the wings, by two quadrangular towers of two stages, cut with arches and terminating in turrets. The clock of the Netherbow Port was placed in the spire of the old structure, and transferred to the clock-turret of the new edifice.

The Trades' Maiden Hospital was originally a plain edifice in Argyle Square, on part of the site of the Industrial Museum, and is now a commodious house, with large garden, a little S of the Meadows. The institution was founded in 1704, and incorporated in 1707; sprang from donations by Mrs Mary Erskine and the incorporated trades of the city; and is managed by the deacons of these trades, thirteen in all, and fourteen other governors. It maintains 48 girls between 7 and 17 years of age, chiefly children or grand-children of craftsmen, who were educated formerly by a staff of teachers belonging to the hospital, but now receive their education at George Watson's school for young ladies in George Square. Each of the pupils, at the completion of her term, receives £10 and a Bible.

Donaldson's Hospital stands on the N side of the Glasgow Road, and on the right side of the Water of Leith, about 600 yards WNW of Haymarket, and sprang from a bequest of about £210,000 by James Donaldson of Broughton Hall, proprietor and printer of the *Edinburgh Advertiser*, who died in 1830. It occupies a gently swelling ground, which exhibits it fully and distinctly in very distant views, and is separated from the public road by successively a bold screen wall with elegant gates, a spacious terrace, a grand stone balustrade, and a fine lawn. It was erected in 1842-51, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of about £100,000; forms an open quadrangle, measuring 258 feet by 207 in the exterior, and 176 feet by 164 in the contained court; and is a splendid, palatial, towered structure, in the Tudor style. Its elevation, except at the towers, is about 50 feet high; is divided into two stories, with oriel windows, and with buttresses between every pair; and is surmounted by an embasured parapet. Four octagonal towers, of five stories, stand at the centre of the main front, flanking the grand entrance, and rise to a height of 120 feet; four square towers, of four stories, stand at each of the corners, and rise to a height intermediate between that of the central towers and the smaller finials; and all the twenty towers have ogee roofs, and terminate in vanes. The number of window-lights is 600. The whole exterior, with perforated scroll ornament surmounting its oriels, ornamental lace-work, and armorial bearings on its corner towers, flowers and cherub-heads on the tympanums of its buttresses, and shields with thistles, shamrocks, roses, and fleur-de-lis, is exceedingly elegant. The contained court is correspondingly

imposing; shows impressively the symmetrical proportions of the masses and apertures, the picturesque groupings of the towers and turrets, and the continuous lines of the mouldings and string-courses; and has a richly ornamented central pedestal, rising like a grand bouquet from the substantial pavements. The interior also is in good keeping with the exterior. The corridors have an aggregate length of about 3500 feet; the principal staircases are about 20 feet square, and from 40 to 50 feet high; the apartments average 17 feet in height, and are 164 in number; the public rooms average about 65 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, and have panelled, corbelled, bossed ceilings, painted in imitation of oak; the corridors, staircases, and public rooms have a wainscot lining to the aggregate length of more than 4 miles; and the chapel is splendidly decorated. The hospital was erected and endowed for maintaining and educating poor boys and girls, after the plan of the Orphan Hospital and John Watson's Hospital; is managed by a mixed body of public functionaries and elected gentlemen, amounting altogether to twenty-seven; admits no children whose parents are able to maintain them; gives preference to children of the names of Donaldson and Marshall; requires them to be between 6 and 9 years of age at admission, and dismisses them at the age of 14; gives them such a plain useful English education as fits the boys for trades and the girls for domestic service; and has accommodation for 150 boys and 150 girls, of whom a number are deaf and dumb.

Board Schools.—In 1873 the city School-Board reported that there were then within the city 169 primary schools, having accommodation for 45,492 scholars; that 7 of these, for 1218 scholars, were to be discontinued; and that room for upwards of 13,800 scholars in higher-class schools was unappropriated. They computed that primary school accommodation for 4160 scholars was required, and resolved to erect 7 new schools for 4200 scholars, borrowing for this purpose from the Public Works Department £70,000, to be repaid in thirty annual instalments. In terms of the Education Act of 1872, they so acquired schools, or provided temporary accommodation, as to have in 1874 17 day schools and 13 evening schools in operation; but found in 1875 that further room for upwards of 1000 scholars was required, and then opened 2 additional schools, purchased and adapted large tenements for a school in Canongate, and resolved to erect another in Dalry district. Since then several of the lesser and temporary schools have been discontinued, and the work of the Board is now carried on in 13 schools, independently of the High School, transferred to the Board by the town council. The following table gives the costs of these 13 schools, together with their actual measurements, with small side-rooms in some, and a district library in another:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Cost of Site, including Expenses.	Cost of Erection, including Furnishings.	Total Cost.	Accommodation at 8 Square Feet per Scholar.	Cost per Scholar exclusive of Site.	Date of Opening.
*Dean	£1,046 14 0	£5,605 3 10	£6,651 17 10	457	£12 5 3½	Sept. 1, 1875.
*New Street	3,102 2 10	2,987 13 4	6,089 16 2	792	3 15 5½	May 1876.
West Fountainbridge ..	3,482 18 1	10,956 17 0	14,439 15 1	935	11 14 4½	June 1, 1876.
*Leith Walk	3,196 16 7	14,466 11 10	17,663 8 5	1,041	13 17 11	Nov. 3, 1876.
*Causewayside	3,254 4 4	9,712 7 2	12,966 11 6	633	15 6 10½	Dec. 23, 1876.
*Stockbridge	2,535 14 6	9,051 12 3	11,587 6 9	617	14 13 4½	Jan. 8, 1877.
*Bristo	8,739 16 2	10,518 2 3	19,257 18 5	857	12 5 5½	Sept. 27, 1877.
*Dalry (including additions) ..	71 7 1	10,223 11 7	10,294 18 8	1,155	8 17 0½	Feb. 18, 1878.
North Canongate	5,348 11 7	9,959 8 0	15,307 19 7	1,023	9 15 3½	Sept. 6, 1880.
*St Leonards	66 1 4½	9,845 4 0½	9,911 5 5	1,132	8 13 11½	Jan. 6, 1879.
*Canonmills	55 16 0	7,263 16 9	7,319 12 9	943	7 13 2½	Jan. 5, 1880.
Lothian Road	3,182 3 0	7,334 12 5	10,516 15 5	997	7 7 1½	Sept. 6, 1880.
*Abbeyhill	2,503 3 6	7,426 7 1	9,929 10 7	829	8 19 1¼	June 24, 1881.
New Writing Class- room, R. H. School }	£36,585 9 0½	£115,381 7 6½	£151,966 16 7	11,416	£10 2 1½	Oct. 1, 1877.
	..	1,735 0 0	1,735 0 0	
	£36,585 9 0½	£117,116 7 6½	£153,701 16 7			

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The schools marked * have janitors' houses attached, the costs of which are included in those of the schools. The sums thus expended have been obtained by building grants from the Education Department to the amount of £5587, 10s. 7d., and loans from Public Works Board of £147,041, to this being added £1073, 6s. transferred from school fund, derived from the rates, to defray the cost of extra furnishings, making the gross total of £153,701, 16s. 7d.

These schools give accommodation for 25,960 children, leaving a deficiency of 1561 places; but this deficiency the Board are meeting (April 1882) by the erection of two other schools at Warrender Park and North Merchiston, with accommodation for 880 and 969 children respectively. The site of Warrender Park school extends to 1912 square yards, and was purchased for £1865; the site of North Merchiston school extends to 1940 square yards, and is leued for £85 per annum. The cost, exclusive of sites, will not much exceed £13,000. All the details of school management, organisation, and instruction are regulated by the yearly code issued by the Scotch Education Department; and religious instruction is given for about three-quarters of an hour to an hour each morning, very few having taken advantage of the conscience clause upon this point. The annual results of examination for the three years undernoted are as follow:—

Years.	Pupils presented for Examination.	Percentage passed in the Three Subjects.	Total Grant earned.		Rate of Grant per Scholar.	Passed in Specific Subjects.	Grant for Specific Subjects.	
			£	s. d.			£	s. d.
1879	5033	91	6308	3 0	16 7½	592	117 4 0	
1880	6095	83 4	7353	8 2	16 3½	763	150 16 0	
1881	6516	90·39	7810	8 8	16 5	1202	206 11 10	

In each of these years temporary schools were closed and new ones opened in their places, and this affects the total amount received for grants, as no grant is paid on account of schools which are closed during the currency of a school year. When this is allowed for, the average grant earned per scholar is as follows: for 1879, 16s. 9½d.; for 1880, 16s. 9d.; and for 1881, 16s. 11½d. The following table shows the cost of instruction, sources of income, and total cost of schools:—

Years.	No. of Schools.	Total amount received from Fees.	Total amount received from Grants.	Total amount paid out of Rate.	Total Cost.	Average Attendance.	Cost per Scholar.
1879	14	£4046	£6308	£6549	£16,904	7578	£2 4 7½
1880	16	4609	7353	6872	18,841	9024	2 1 9
1881	14	4595	7810	8442	20,848	9504	2 3 10½

The total cost includes charges for repairs, rates, taxes, and insurance, and also a sum of £540 of annual feu-duty, properly chargeable to sites. The repayment of loans for building is not included. The heavy item in the cost of the schools is the salaries of the staffs. With the exception of Dean school, where the salary of the head-master is £200, and that of the head-mistress £100, all the head-masters have £300, with £10 additional for every 100 children over 600, until the salary attains £350; the salaries of first assistants, £120, rising to £175; head-mistresses, £120, rising to £150; male assistants, £80 to £100; female assistants and sewing mistresses, £60 to £80; and singing masters £40 for one hour each day. Over and above these salaries, 15 per cent. additional payment is given to those schools which are placed in the first class by the management committee, 10 per cent. to those in the second class, and 5 per cent. to those in the third class. The fees charged in all the elementary schools are at

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the rate of 2d. to 5d. per week, except in New Street school, attended by the poorest class, where the fee, including books, etc., is only 1d. to 3d. per week. Evening schools have been in operation for nine years during the winter months, and are largely attended by young men and women. In 1880-81 there were eight classes open in the evening, with an average attendance of 301. The cost of teaching in these were—advanced classes, £1, 6s. 6½d.; elementary, £1, 5s. 5d.; the teachers receiving £20 for salary, with a little more from grants. During three years the Board prosecuted 32 defaulting parents under the Act of 1878. Each prosecution cost the Board from 18s. to 18s. 6d., the expense altogether being thus over £29. Fines to the amount of £9 were imposed, but not recovered. Under the new and revised Summary Procedure Act, however, the sheriff can in imposing a fine give an alternative of imprisonment in proportion to the amount of fine imposed, and this it is believed will produce good results. The architectural details of the Board schools are generally in what is called the Scottish Flemish style, with mullioned windows and crow-stepped gables, but vary in accordance with site and locality, with the exception of the one at Dalry Road, which is in a pavilion style of only one story in height.

Miscellaneous Public Schools and Institutions.—The Church of Scotland Normal School stands on Johnston Terrace, about 160 yards WSW of the head of Lawnmarket, and was erected in 1845 at a cost of about £8500. It is a large handsome edifice, with an attached playground; contains class-rooms and other appliances for a large attendance of pupils; affords a wide range of training for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; is conducted by a rector, seven masters, and a matron; and includes a practising school, with head-master and seven assistants in the principal department, a mistress and two assistants in a juvenile department, and a mistress and an assistant in an infant department. Premises in connection with this institution for the training of the male teachers exclusively were recently erected in Chambers Street, and opened in 1879. The building is a handsome and substantial one, and contains, besides lecture-rooms, the offices of the board of general management. A boarding-house in connection with the institution is at No. 12 Picardy Place. The Free Church Normal School, noticed in the section on Canongate, is held in Moray House; has similar objects and similar departments to those of the Church of Scotland Normal School; is conducted by a rector and a master in classics, masters in French and German, a lecturer in mathematics and physical science, a lecturer in history and English literature, teachers in drawing and in music, and five masters, a lady superintendent, two governesses, and an infants' mistress in the practising school; and has in connection with it, at No. 8 St John Street, a boarding-house for female students and pupils. The Episcopalian Training Institution for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses was formerly held in Minto House, Argyle Square, but, being taken down in 1871 for the forming of Chambers Street, is now held in Dalry House, Orwell Place.

The Royal Blind Asylum, or asylum for blind men and blind women, dates from 1793. It originated with Dr Blacklock, David Miller, the Rev. Dr Johnston, and the celebrated Wilberforce, and first occupied a house in Shakespeare Square, whence it was removed in 1806 to No. 58 Nicolson Street, where the large warehouse still is for the sale of the productions of the blind inmates. It included another house at No. 38, obtained in 1822 for females, now used for the males who do not reside with friends; the females and the blind children being provided in 1876 with a spacious new building at West Craigmillar. The institution is managed by a body of seventeen directors; instructs and employs the males in making mattresses, brushes, baskets, mats, and other objects, and in weaving sackcloth, matting, and rag-carpet, the females in knitting stockings, sewing covers for mattresses and feather beds, and in other employments; and had, as inmates, in 1870, 114 males and

34 females; in 1875, 146 males and 26 females. Both of its buildings in Nicolson Street were originally private houses; both were purchased for its own uses, and fitted up with every requisite accommodation and appliance; and that at No. 58 was altered and adorned, about 1860, at a cost of about £3500. A handsome new façade, with stone-faced dormer windows, and a neat cornice and balustrade, was then erected; and is pierced with a large central door-way, flanked by two spacious windows, and surmounted by a bust of the Rev. Dr Johnston. The new building at West Craigmillar stands on a rising-ground S of Powburn, and is approached from Newington Road, nearly opposite Echobank cemetery. It was erected in 1874-76 at a cost of £21,000; is in light French style, with a central handsome clock-tower 80 feet high, surmounted by dome and lantern; has a frontage 160 feet long, and chiefly three stories high; and contains a circular reception hall 111 feet in diameter, a dining hall and chapel 115 feet long and 28 wide, a work-room 72 feet long and 20 wide, and accommodation for about 200 inmates. The school for blind children, prior to its amalgamation with the Royal Blind Asylum, was in a commodious building, originally a private house, at No. 2 Gayfield Square; was managed by a body of fourteen directors; and admitted boys and girls from 6 to 14 years of age. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb dates from 1810; stood originally in Chessels Court, in Canongate; and acquired, in 1826, an edifice off the N side of Henderson Row, in the western vicinity of the Edinburgh Academy. It is managed by a body of fourteen directors, and conducted by a principal, two assistant teachers, a matron, a female teacher, and a drawing master; and early acquired so much celebrity, by the excellence and success of its system of training, as to be made a model for similar institutions in other cities. The building was erected, by subscription, at a cost of £7000; is large, commodious, and of not unpleasing appearance; and is surrounded with pleasant garden-grounds.

The Roman Catholics have the following schools:—St Patrick's and St Ann's in Cowgate, St Mary's in Lothian Street, St John's in York Lane, and another conducted by the Christian Brothers at Easter Road.

St George's day-school institution, founded by the late Rev. Dr Andrew Thomson, at No. 10 Young Street, All Saints in Glen Street, St Columba's in Johnston Terrace, Dr Bell's schools in Niddry Street and Greenside, the Original Industrial school in Ramsay Lane, the United Industrial school in Blackfriars Street, the Carse Industrial school off Greenside, have buildings remarkable either for commodiousness, elegance, or both.

Theological Colleges.—The Free Church College, or New College, was instituted in 1843, and originally occupied halls modified out of private houses on the S side of George Street. It was removed in 1850 to a new, spacious, imposing edifice of its own, in the Pointed style of the 16th century, at the head of the Mound, and is conducted by a principal and six professors, occupying the chairs respectively of divinity, church history, Hebrew and Oriental languages, exegetical theology, evangelistic theology, and natural science; there being also a lecturer on elocution. Its winter session extends from the first Wednesday of November till an early day in April. The edifice was built in 1846-50, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of about £30,000, and is conjoined on the E with the Free High Church. It comprises a hollow quadrangle, with interior court measuring 85 feet by 56; presents its main frontage to the N, overlooking the Mound, and extending 165 feet from E to W; measures 177 feet along the flanks; is divided into two stories, crowned by a range of dormer windows; has a groined archway entrance surmounted by two large oriel windows, and flanked by two square towers, rising to the height of 121 feet, buttressed at the corners from base to summit, and terminating each in four heavy crocheted pinnacles; shows, at the NE corner, belonging to the High Church, a similar tower 96 feet high; is adorned on the S of its interior court with two octagonal towers sur-

mounted by ogee roofs and gilt vanes; contains a library hall, a senate hall, nine class-rooms, and a number of small apartments; and has in the library hall a statue of Dr Chalmers by Steel. The library, which was begun only in 1843, now contains between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes, comprising many works in patristic theology, ecclesiastical history, and systematic theology, while other branches of literature are comparatively well represented.

The United Presbyterian Theological Hall was formerly in Queen Street, between St David Street and Hanover Street, forming a conjunct building with the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, and had till 1876 four professors and a teacher of elocution. In that year a change of session was made from two months in autumn to five months in winter, and the curriculum was shortened from five years to three. The staff now comprises a principal and professors of New Testament literature and exegesis, Old Testament literature and exegesis, systematic theology and apologetics, church history, and practical training, etc., as well as a teacher of elocution. The building was originally a private house, and was exteriorly fitted with a plain large porch, and interiorly altered to suit the uses of the Theological Hall, and to give ingress to the Synod Hall; and contained class-rooms, library-rooms, and other apartments. The Synod Hall, in the rear of the Theological Hall, was erected in 1847; handsomely and suitably fitted up for the business of the Synod, containing accommodation for 1100 persons; and is still used on hire for the lectures of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, as well as for occasional public meetings—religious, educational, philanthropic, and miscellaneous. The United Presbyterian Theological and Synod Halls now occupy a large block of buildings on Castle Terrace, between Cromwell Street and Cambridge Street, with fine open view to Princes Street. These premises were originally designed for the West End theatre, opened when incomplete as to exterior condition at the close of 1875, and intended to include an aquarium and winter garden on its W side and a circus or music hall on the S, estimated to cost altogether about £65,000. Built in a style resembling Italian, worked upon geometric lines, it presents its principal elevation to Castle Terrace, with considerable ornamentation, and was designed interiorly with much elegance, and had sittings for 3000. Purchased on the failure of the company by the United Presbyterian Church in 1877, it was subjected to considerable alteration both as to its interior and exterior, and now contains one of the largest halls in the city, designed primarily for the annual meetings of the Synod, and has lecture-room for the professors, library, and offices for the various secretaries and other officials of the Church.—The Theological College of the Episcopal Church in Scotland is at 9 Rosebery Crescent, and has lecturers on theology, ecclesiastical history, apologetics, and pastoral theology.

The Protestant Institute of Scotland was organised in 1850, and originated in an effort to stem the increase of Romanism. It has its premises on the W side of George IV. Bridge, immediately S of the central or open arches, and maintains classes, conducted by a professor, for training students of all Protestant denominations in the polemics of the Romish controversy. Its principal building was erected in 1862, partly to afford requisite accommodation for its business, partly to celebrate the tercentenary of the Reformation; presents a neat front to George IV. Bridge; and contains a spacious hall and other apartments.

Ecclesiastical Halls.—Victoria Hall, the meeting-place of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and used also as the parochial church of Tolbooth parish, stands at the forking of Lawnmarket into Castle Hill and Johnston Terrace, and occupies a site only a few feet lower than the Castle esplanade, and on a line with the head of Grassmarket and the W side of the Mound. This hall was erected in 1842-44, after designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of about £16,000, and is in the decorated Gothic style. It has an oblong form, 141

feet in length, extending E and W; presents to the E a main front, with a massive tower pierced through the basement with the grand entrance, crowned on the walls with a circle of turret pinnacles, and surmounted by an elegant octagonal spire rising to the height of 241 feet from the ground; shows, on each flank, five handsome windows and a corresponding number of buttresses and pinnacles; and is commodiously and neatly fitted, in all respects, to suit the business of the Assembly. The lower part of it is so closely adjoined by neighbouring buildings and by a curve in Lawnmarket as to be visible only at near distances; but the spire, so adorned as to look in the distance almost like a sheaf of pinnacles, soars above all the surrounding houses, and is fully seen, as a conspicuous feature of the city, from several parts of it and of the surrounding country. Immediately prior to the opening of Victoria Hall, the Assembly met in St Andrew's parish church; the meeting-place for long previous periods being the S aisle of St Giles' Church, and for a time between the Tron Church. The parish church of Tolbooth was formerly the western part of St Giles'.

The Free Church Assembly met, from 1843 till 1858, in a large, plain, low-roofed hall, carved out of an extensive suite of buildings in the style of a Moorish fortress, situated at Tanfield, on the Water of Leith, opposite Canonmills, and erected in 1825 for an oil gas-work, which proved unsuccessful. This place was the scene, in 1835, of a great banquet to Daniel O'Connell, and was used in 1847 for the amalgamation of the United Secession and the Relief synods into the United Presbyterian synod. The present Assembly Hall stands on the N side of Castle Hill, opposite Victoria Hall, and immediately S of the Free Church College, on the site of the palace of Mary of Guise. It was erected in 1858-59, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost of about £7000, and is in a style to harmonise with that of the Free Church College. It measures nearly 100 feet each way; presents to Castle Hill a screen wall, pierced by two entrances, and marked with panellings and a bold stream course; consists chiefly of a hall with accommodation for about 1700 persons, and a spacious corridor on the N side with pointed arches and deep recesses; and has its main entrance, from the college quadrangle up flights of stairs, through that corridor. The Free Church offices are in a spacious edifice, erected in 1859-61, after designs by Mr Cousin, in a florid variety of the Scottish Baronial style, with frontage to the Mound, and immediately E of the Free Church College.

Established Churches.—St Giles' Church stands at the junction of High Street, Lawnmarket, Parliament Square, and County Square. The original church on the site was built before the year 854; but by whom, in what circumstances, or why called St Giles', is not known. A new church, in lieu of the original one, was built in the early part of the 12th century by David I.; stood on the site of the north-western portion of the present pile; was extended, at different periods, by additions of aisles, chapels, transepts, and a choir; but suffered demolition, in 1385, by an invading English army under Richard II. A reconstruction of this church, with seemingly much of the old masonry, but consisting mainly of entirely new work, was commenced in 1387, and went forward, in successive portions, at successive periods, all in the Early Gothic style which then prevailed. It acquired, about 1454, a large southern aisle, with richly groined ceiling, originally called the Preston, but at length the Assembly aisle, because used after the Reformation as the meeting-place of the General Assembly. It underwent, in 1462, enlargement of its choir in a style of decorated Gothic, with elevation of the central part into a clerestory; was constituted by James III., in 1466, a collegiate church, with a provost, a dean, 16 prebendaries, a master of the choir, 4 choristers, a sacristan, and a beadle, together with a number of chaplains in attendance upon the 36 altars in the church, and became crowded with monuments, armorial bearings, and costly private lofts or galleries. It was partitioned,

after the Reformation, into four churches and some lesser apartments, and put into repair by the proceeds of the sale of the paraphernalia belonging to its altars and connected with Romish ceremonies; was, from 1633 till 1638, the cathedral of the brief bishopric of Edinburgh; witnessed, in July 1637, the well-known cutty-stool exploit of Jenny Geddes, when the dean attempted to introduce the Service Book, leading to events which annulled Episcopacy and restored Presbyterianism; and witnessed also, in 1643, the swearing and subscribing of the Solemn League and Covenant by the representatives of the public bodies of Scotland; but suffered much secularisation in various parts, partly by the use of it as a public exchange, and even a police station, partly by the imprisonment for several months in 1666 of the Covenanters taken at Rullion Green, and partly as a common rendezvous for idle and dissolute persons. Till 1817 what with the Krames, the Luckenbooths, the Old Tolbooth, a western range of shops, the south-western range of New Tolbooth and Goldsmiths' Hall, and the south-eastern piazza range of Parliament Close, it was so enveloped as to be entirely hidden from view, with the exception only of its surmounting tower and parts of its southern and eastern fronts. It had once the ordinary cathedral cruciform outline, but, by additions, alterations, and curtailments, lost nearly all trace of its original form; and it was in styles of architecture ranging from pure Norman till the latest Pointed, but now shows no feature of an earlier date than the 14th century, and scarcely any style except a comparatively plain variety of Gothic. It underwent, in 1829-32, under the direction of Mr Burn, with aid of a government grant of £12,600, an extensive renovation, which, while giving it an aspect of freshness, harmony, and strength, swept away some of its finest features, some of its unique parts, and nearly all its antique character, so that now it presents exteriorly an irregular, heavy, and comparatively tasteless appearance, with little of either the symmetry of form or grace of decoration commonly found in edifices of its age and class; yet by its massive breadth, and especially by its surmounting tower, it strikes the eye as grand and impressive.

The length of the edifice, in its present form, is 206 feet, and its breadth at the W end 110 feet, at the middle 129 feet, at the E end 76 feet. The steeple was rebuilt in 1648, on the model of a previous one, which, being weather-worn and dilapidated, required to be taken down; it consists of square tower and lantern spire, rises from the centre of the pile to a height of 161 feet from the ground, and, being situated on an elevated part of the High Street and Lawnmarket, is seen from a great distance, and forms a characteristic feature in all views of the city. The tower terminates in a Gothic balustrade; the spire comprises an open octagonal lantern and a crowning spirelet, showing the form of an imperial crown; and the lantern consists of intersecting arches, set with pinnacles. Within the spire there is a chime of bells, which are played every week-day for an hour. The arrangement of the interior, since the Reformation, has been repeatedly altered, as by the suppression of one of the four parish churches, by changes on the other three, and by disuse of the Assembly aisle for Assembly purposes. In 1872, it comprised the High Church in the E, the New North or West St Giles' in the W, and Trinity College Church in the S, but was freed from the last of these in 1878 by the erection of a separate edifice for the Trinity College congregation; while, in 1881, that of West St Giles' was also removed to a temporary church at the NE corner of Bruntsfield Links, pending the erection of a new edifice at Argyle Park Terrace, facing the West Meadows.

An interior restoration of St Giles' was proposed in 1867, but delayed till 1872, and the part first undertaken was the choir or High Church. Begun under the direction of Mr W. Hay, the process of renewal laid bare and restored to light many beautiful features in pillar, wall, and roof, as the old fittings were cleared away; the passages were then relaid with tiles bearing antique

Scottish devices; an elegant royal pew, ornate stalls for the lords of session and civic dignitaries, comfortable open seats for the congregation, and a reredos and pulpit of Caen stone, were all erected, which, with various other improvements, cost about £4490. In its renovated form, this portion of St Giles' was reopened in March 1873. The southern part, occupied by the Trinity College Church congregation, was next undertaken in February 1879; began by lifting floors, removing partitions, and opening up aisles; and was completed in August 1880 at a cost of about £3000, nearly double the estimated sum for the restoration of this portion. The most conspicuous additions at this date were the ornamental tiles laid in the S transept and the Moray aisle, also the very tasteful iron-grill in the same aisle. From this aisle there is a descent of a few steps to a crypt, in which are the tombs of the Regent Murray, Alexander, fourth Earl of Galloway, and the Earl of Athole, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, with marble tablets indicating the names and dates. From the crypt there is a further descent to the vault in which was entombed the Marquis of Montrose, in which the name and date, 1661, are likewise inscribed on a tablet. When this vault was taken in hand, it had been transformed into a coal cellar. It is now in thorough order, and a few bones, being all that could be recovered in the vault, have been interred under the tablet on the floor. The Montrose vault is, perhaps, the most interesting historical spot in St Giles'. This completed the restoration of two-thirds of the old cathedral, and there remained only the nave, occupied by the congregation of West St Giles', to be undertaken. This further restoration was completed in 1882, and in the execution of its valuable specimens of 14th and 15th century architecture have been discovered. This last portion includes the Albany and St Eloise's (or Old Hammermen's) chapels. These two chapels, as well as three arches of the southern aisle, being of a higher level than the rest of the edifice, are enclosed within handsome screens of wrought iron. In a recess in the Albany aisle it is designed to place a recumbent figure in white marble of the dying Duke of Rothesay. All the windows in St Giles' are in the Perpendicular style of Gothic art which prevailed from the 14th to the 16th centuries, and these are being filled with memorial windows in stained glass, those in the choir being all illustrative of the life of our Lord; whilst the clerestory windows are similarly filled with the armorial bearings of the several incorporated trades of Edinburgh—the whole being the design and workmanship of Messrs Ballantine & Sons, under the superintendance of R. Herdman, R.S.A. When the work of restoration is fully completed, the cathedral church of St Giles' will be of valuable service to the historian and the student of architecture, and a place of interest second to none within the confines of Edinburgh. It only remains to be noted that much of what has been done and is doing in the restoration of St Giles', is owing in great measure to the public spirit and generous liberality of Dr William Chambers, the eminent publisher. (See *Registrum Cartarum Ecclesie Sancti Egidii de Edinburgh*: a series of charters and original documents connected with the church of St Giles', Edinburgh, ed. by D. Laing, Edinb. 1859; and Chambers's *Story of St Giles' Cathedral Church*, Edinb. 1879.)

Trinity College Church stood on the W side of the foot of Leith Wynd; was founded in 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II., as a collegiate church for a provost, 8 prebendaries, and 2 choristers; and was originally called the Collegiate Church of the Holy Trinity, but, after the Reformation, known as the College Kirk; and was removed in 1848 by the clearances for the North British Railway. It consisted of choir, transepts, and unfinished central tower, with a richness of design and beauty of execution equal to those of the best Gothic structures in England, and showed, in its salient parts, a great variety of exquisite sculptures, some of them in natural, but most in grotesque or monstrous feature. It had an apsidal termination of its choir, pierced with three lofty and richly-traceried windows; was

entered, at the S aisle, by a very fine doorway, beneath a beautiful porch with groined roof; was seated only over the central aisle, leaving the pillars fully exposed to view; and had there a lofty roof, in very rich groining, with remarkable variety of detail. The mortal remains of its royal foundress lay interred in an aisle on the N side; but, at the taking down of the church, these were reinterred in the royal cemetery at Holyrood. The stones of the edifice were removed under registry by a skilful architect, with the view of being reconstructed on some other site; but, becoming the subject of sharp and long-continued litigation, they lay bleaching on a slope adjacent to the Low Calton burying-ground till 1872. The scheme for re-erection was not matured till 1871; and it then merged in designs by the architect Mr John Lessels, for an entirely new building to serve as the church, with an annexe formed out of the old materials to serve as a congregational hall.

The new structure is oblong, and stands with front and main entrance toward Jeffrey Street, and with one side abutting on Chalmers Close. The front contains the main entrance, in form of an exact reproduction of the deeply-moulded doorway, with surmounting Norman Gothic arch, which formed so notable an ornament of the original church; is pierced, over the entrance, with a large, pointed, traceried window; and has, on each side of that window, a niche for a statue. It terminates in a gable, pierced with a circular cusped window, and surmounted by a cross; is flanked, on the W side of the gable, by a square three-story tower 115 feet high—on the E side, by a turret, carried up from the ground, and finished at the top with a stone roof and ornamental finial; and measures 62 feet in width, inclusive of the tower and turret, and 70 feet in height to the top of the cross. The tower is pierced with windows, has buttresses and crocheted pinnacles; and, at the height of 70 feet from the ground, takes the form of a broached spire of octagonal section, relieved, half-way up, with a row of dormer windows. The side elevations are pierced with rows of lancet-shaped windows of two, three, and four lights, rise to the height of 35 feet in clear wall, and are surmounted by a high-pitched roof of single span, rising to the height of about 65 feet. Many of these architectural details are reproductions of features in the original church. A small building, at the S end of the W side, contains an entrance lobby and a minister's room. The pulpit is a handsome structure of carved and moulded woodwork, and is another reproduction. The annexe is mainly a reconstruction of the E end of the original church, entirely from the old stones; but, instead of being placed end-on to the new structure, is so turned round that the apse, with its three deeply-moulded lancet windows, and its buttresses and ornamental finials, stands as part of the E elevation of the composite edifice. A gable, reproducing the old transept window, forms a corresponding feature in the W elevation; two arches, representing two in the old nave, pierce the S wall of the new building; the width of the old nave, and the height to the spring of the arch, respectively 24 and 48 feet, are preserved; the length of the reconstruction is 65 feet, nearly corresponding to the width of the new church; the arched spaces between the aisles and the clerestory, with its beautiful roof of groined stonework, reappear exactly as they were in the old structure.

The Tron Church stands isolated in Hunter Square, at the corner of High Street and South Bridge. It was founded in 1637, opened in 1647, and completed in 1663, at a cost of above £6000. Consecrated to Christ and the Church, it received its name from being situated opposite a public weighing beam or tron, called the Salt Tron. It suffered curtailment in 1785, at the forming of South Bridge; lost the upper part of its original steeple, a curious lead-covered wooden spire, by the great fire in 1824, but acquired, in 1828, a handsome new spire of stone. It presents its main front, containing the entrance doorway, to High Street; exhibits there characters of architecture which have been styled the Scottish Renaissance, but really do not belong to any regular

style, and cannot be called interesting; has, in each face of its tower, a clock-dial which is illuminated from the inside after nightfall; and acquired, in 1870, a large stained-glass window, of triplet tracery, divided by a transom. (See *The Tron Kirk, Edinburgh, a Lecture by W. Findlay, Edinb. 1879.*)

The Greyfriars' Churches, Old and New, stand in a recess from the head of Candlemaker Row or S end of George IV. Bridge; they took their name from a monastery founded by James I., situated at the SW corner of Grassmarket; and occupy a site on the crown or south-eastern portion of an enclosure, which rises gently from Grassmarket to the summit at the ancient boundary of the city, and was long the park or garden of the monastery. The monastery was an edifice of great size and much magnificence; became, in 1449, the temporary residence of the Princess Mary of Gueldres, and a few years afterwards, the asylum of Henry VI. of England; and was demolished in 1559, the garden being then given by Queen Mary to the citizens to be used as a public cemetery. The Old church was built in 1612; had originally an ungraceful form, relieved only by a steeple at its W end; lost that steeple in 1718, by an explosion of gunpowder which had been lodged there by the city authorities for security; and was destroyed by fire in Jan. 1845. It underwent restoration so tardily that it did not become again serviceable till 1857, when it acquired windows of beautifully stained-glass, and became notable as the first Presbyterian Established church to adopt the use of the organ. It numbers among its ministers Principal Rollock, Principal Carstares, Principal Robertson, Dr John Erskine, Dr John Inglis, Dr Guthrie, and Dr Robert Lee; and contains a beautiful medallion monument to Dr Lee, sculptured by Hutchison, and put up in 1870. This church figures in Sir Walter Scott's *Guy Mannering*; and is famous for the signing of the Solemn League and Covenant in 1638, partly within its walls, and partly on a neighbouring tombstone.—New Greyfriars was built in 1721 at a cost of £3045, adjoining the W end of the Old church. It forms, conjointly with the Old church, a lengthy oblong edifice, with broad slated roof and comparatively plain appearance. It shared in the fire which destroyed the Old church in 1845, but suffered much less injury, and was soon restored for use.

Lady Yester's Church was founded in 1647 by Dame Margaret Ker, Lady Yester, being built, and partly endowed from a gift of 15,000 merks, by that lady. It stood a little to the E of the site of the new church which superseded it, and was surrounded by a small cemetery now covered with buildings. The new Lady Yester's Church was erected in 1803 on the N side of Infirmary Street, a plain structure, without a spire, and has a quaint nondescript front, sometimes erroneously described as Gothic. In 1865, it underwent window decoration and internal improvement at a cost of about £600, and again, in Oct. 1881, was further altered and improved at a cost of about £700.—St John's Church stands on the S side of Victoria Street, was built in 1838, and is a large edifice, in mixed architecture, with a Saxon doorway, and without a tower.—Greenside church stands on the northern slope of Calton Hill, at the W end of Royal Terrace, and is sufficiently isolated to expose all its sides to view. It was mainly built in 1838, but did not acquire the greater part of its tower till 1851; is a quasi-cruciform structure, in very poor modern Gothic; has a tower of only two stages, crowned with poor pinnacles; and, being a conspicuous object in the near neighbourhood of great masses of Græco-Italian architecture, is a blot upon the landscape.—The Gaelic church stood at the corner of Horse Wynd and Argyle Square, adjacent to the W end of North College Street, and was a plain building, without a spire. Being purchased by the City Improvement Trustees for £6000, it was removed in the clearances for Chambers Street in 1871. The congregation, after worshipping for a time in the Reformation Society's Hall in George IV. Bridge, occupy now a place of their own in Broughton Street, which was some years ago vacated by the congregation of the Catholic Apostolic church.

St George's Church stands on the W side of Charlotte Square, on a line with George Street. It was erected in 1811-14, after designs by Robert Reid, at a cost of £33,000; is in massive Græco-Italian style, on a square ground-plan measuring 112 feet each way; and is surmounted by a miniature of the dome of St Paul's in London, but so large and beautiful as to be more like a reduced copy than a mere miniature. The church front, toward the square, has a lofty Ionic portico, with four columns and two pilasters, between two comparatively plain projecting wings—the columns rising from the platform of a flight of steps, and surmounted by only an entablature and a balustrade, with a heavy and tasteless appearance. The domed superstructure comprises—first, a square basement, with massive cornice; next, a circular tower, engirt with an attic-Corinthian colonnade; next, a great lead-covered dome, and then, successively, a cyclostyle lantern, cupola, and cross,—the last at the height of 150 feet from the ground, the whole being finely proportioned, admirably executed, and gracefully impressive. It figures very nobly both in near views around the square, and in all the general views of the New Town.—St Luke's Church stands in Young Street, was originally a chapel of ease to St George's, and is a large, plain, modern edifice, without a tower.

St Andrew's Church stands on the N side of George Street, opposite the Commercial Bank. It was built in 1785, in plain oval form, without a steeple, but acquired afterwards an attached structure on its front, comprising an elegant tetrastyle Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower and spire 168 feet high; and is notable as the meeting-place, in 1843, of the General Assembly, at which occurred the Disruption, or secession of the Free Church. It underwent interior improvement and decoration in 1862. The tower is of three stages, very symmetrical and adorned with pillars, and contains a fine chime of eight bells; the spire is octagonal and beautifully tapering; and the two together form a graceful steeple, which figures conspicuously in almost every view of the New Town.—St Stephen's Church stands at the foot of the northern New Town, on a site confronting the line of St Vincent Street. It was erected in 1826-28, after designs by W. H. Playfair, at a cost of £21,000; is in a mixed style of architecture; has an octagonal outline and heavy appearance; and presents to St Vincent Street a narrow façade, with spacious lofty flight of steps, leading to a massive arched doorway, flanked by comparatively plain receding fronts, and surmounted by a massive square tower, rising 163 feet from the ground, and terminating in a lofty balustrade, with elegant double cross at each angle. Its commodious interior underwent considerable alteration and renovation consequent upon the introduction of an organ in 1880.—St Mary's Church stands in the centre of the unfinished Bellevue Crescent. It was built in 1824, after designs by Thomas Brown, at a cost of £24,000; has an oblong form, with the NE end as its main front; and is adorned there, from the platform of a spacious flight of steps, with a noble, lofty, hexastyle, pedimented Corinthian portico, surmounted by a tower of three stages, terminating in a cupolar superstructure, rising to the height of 186 feet. The first stage of the tower is square, and has Doric pillars at its corners; the second and the third stages are circular, and have respectively Ionic and Corinthian pillars around them; the cupola is little more than an arched stone roofing over the third stage, and entirely out of harmony with the rest of the pile, but is crowned by a beautiful, small, open cyclostyle in the form of a lantern.

St Cuthbert's or West Church has been noticed in the section on St Cuthbert's parish.—St Bernard's Church stands in West Claremont Street, was built in 1823 as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, and is a spacious and comparatively plain edifice, with a low, neat steeple.—Buccleuch church stands in Buccleuch Street, opposite Crosscauseway, 120 yards E of George Square, and was erected in 1755, as a chapel of ease to St

Cuthbert's, at a cost of £800; but, being a very unsightly structure, it underwent restoration and embellishment in 1866, after designs by D. M'Gibbon, at a cost of more than £2000. It has now a lofty gable over its entrance, and a turret 70 feet high on its S side, and is adorned with several very fine memorial windows, one of them erected by the Marquis of Bute to the memory of his ancestress, Flora, daughter of Macleod of Rasay.—St David's Church stands in Gardner's Crescent, was originally a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, and has a Grecian portico, but very plain flank.—Dean church stands in the suburb of Dean, erected as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's, and has been already referred to under Dean.—Lady Glenorchy's Church, in Roxburgh Place, was built in 1809 as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's; was long called Roxburgh church; and is a plain edifice. The original Lady Glenorchy's Church sprang from the beneficence of the wife of John Viscount Glenorchy. It was, for some time, a rented chapel in Niddry's Wynd, designed for Evangelical ministers of all denominations; but by-and-by a large plain edifice of 1774, situated at the foot of Leith Wynd, in connection with the Establishment, and demolished for the North British Railway in 1845. It is now represented, on the part of the Establishment, by Roxburgh church, and on the part of the Free Church, by a new edifice in Greenside Place.—Grange church stands at the corner of Kilgraston Road and Strathearn Road; was erected in 1871, after designs by Robert Morham, at a cost of about £6000, as a memorial to Professor James Robertson; and consists of nave and transepts, with a steeple in the centre of the breast gable, rising to a height of 150 feet.—Morningside church stands on the E side of the upper part of Morningside suburb, and has been already referred to under Morningside.—Newington church is on the S side of Clerk Street, a little N of Newington; was erected in 1823 as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's; is a neat, large, oblong edifice, with a Roman end front, and a steeple 110 feet high.—Abbey church stands on the S side of London Road, near Abbeyhill station; was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of about £7000; is a handsome edifice in the Gothic style, with tower and spire; contains 850 sittings; and serves for a *quoad sacra* parish formed out of Greenside and South Leith parishes.—St Leonard's Church stands in Parkside Place, opposite the E end of Lutton Place; was built in 1876 at a cost of about £5500; contains 900 sittings; and serves for a *quoad sacra* parish formed out of St Cuthbert's, Lady Yester, and Newington parishes.—Queen's Park church stands in Prospect Place, Dumbiedykes Road; is in the Gothic style, with a spire rising 150 feet, having accommodation for 850 sittings; and cost about £4000.—West Coates church stands on the Glasgow Road, not far from Donaldson's Hospital; was erected in 1869, after designs by Mr Bryce, at a cost of £7500, as a chapel of ease to St Cuthbert's; is in the later Pointed style, with a tower and spire 130 feet high; and has been pronounced 'clumsy, squat, and badly detailed.'—Mayfield church is in Newington, and is also a neat, though small, building in Gothic style, with handsome interior. A new church is at present in progress (1882) at North Merchiston, which is estimated to cost £13,000.

Free Churches.—Barclay Church stands on the western verge of Bruntsfield Links, opposite the entrance to Gillespie Crescent, and was erected in 1862-63, after designs by F. T. Pilkington, at a cost of £10,000, defrayed from a bequest by a lady named Barclay. It is a curiously intricate example of the Venetian-Gothic style, pronounced by Professor Blackie, 'full of individual beauties or prettinesses in detail, yet, as a whole, disorderly, inorganic, and monstrous.' It has an elegant tower and spire, rising to the height of 250 feet, relieving the monotony of the surrounding scenery, and figuring grandly from many distant points of view. Barclay Church underwent considerable interior alteration in 1880, adding materially to the comfort of the congregation.—Buccleuch church stands in the western section of Crosscauseway, nearly confronting the Established Buccleuch church. It was erected in 1856

in pleasing Gothic style, and acquired, in 1861-62, after a design by Hay of Liverpool, a lofty, well-proportioned, octagonal spire.—Canongate or John Knox's Church is on the N side of Netherbow, immediately E of John Knox's House, and was erected in 1850. It has a remarkably beautiful façade of florid Gothic, terminating in four richly crocheted pinnacles, and in a decorated pediment, surmounted by a cross.—Cowgate and Cowgatehead churches are comparatively recent buildings, erected on the territorial principle for Cowgate district.—Dalry church is at the corner of Cathcart Place, Dalry. It is a very handsome building, with fine front and entrance porch, with several pinnacles on its roof, and at its western corner a very graceful spire rising from a lantern tower. It has a congregational hall with rotunda-shaped front at its eastern side.—Dean church has been already noticed.—Grange or Chalmers' Memorial Church stands at the angle of Lovers' Loan and opposite Grange cemetery. It was erected in 1866, after designs by Patrick Wilson, at a cost of £5000, as a memorial of Dr Chalmers; consists of nave and transepts, respectively 60 and 67 feet long, and each 31 feet wide; is in the Geometric style, with a highly-pitched gable on the nave, forming the principal front; has there a large four-light traceried window above the entrance door-way; and was designed to have an octagonal spire, surmounting a three-stage tower, and rising to the height of 165 feet.—Greyfriars' Church is in Graham Street, and has a neat Saxon front, with two small turrets and a pediment.—High Church forms the eastern part of the Free Church College buildings, is of plainer character than the rest of these buildings, and has, on its E side, a small neat porch.—Holyrood church stands amid a block of buildings immediately W of the Palace-yard of Holyrood, and is a plain edifice.

Lady Glenorchy's Church stands in Greenside Place, opposite the junction of Picardy Place and Leith Walk; and has a factitious front in the Tudor style, with low, broad, embattled tower.—M'Crie Church stands in Davie Street, is a plain large building, formerly belonged to the Original Secession, and is notable for the ministry in it of Dr M'Crie, the biographer of Knox and Melville.—Martyrs' Church, originally belonging to the Reformed Presbyterians, amalgamated with the Free Church in 1876, and is on the W side of George IV. Bridge. It was built in 1860, and has a Gothic front; a former building being in Lady Lawson's Wynd.—Mayfield church is at the corner of St Andrew's Terrace and Mayfield Loan; is Gothic in style, cruciform in plan; and has a very neatly decorated doorway and frontage.—Moray Church stands in the grounds of Moray House, contiguous to South Back of Canongate; was erected in 1862; and is a reduced copy of Barclay Church, without the tower.—Morningside church has been already noticed under Morningside.—Newington church is on the E side of Clerk Street, a short distance S of Newington Established church; was built partly in plain style immediately after the Disruption, partly somewhat ornately a number of years later; and is a spacious edifice, with a Gothic front.—New North Church stands in the sharp angle at the junction of Forrest Road and Bristo Place, confronting the line of George IV. Bridge. It was erected about 1846; is an oblong edifice in the Gothic style, with main front on the end toward George IV. Bridge; and has, on the basement of that front, a projection about 12 feet outward, adorned with an unfinished Gothic colonnade.—Pilrig church stands at the N corner of Pilrig Street and Leith Walk, and was erected in 1861-62, after designs by Peddie & Kinnear, at a cost of about £6000. It is in the French-Gothic style, has two wheel windows toward respectively Pilrig Street and Leith Walk, and is surmounted by an octagonal spire 150 feet high.—Roseburn church stands near Coltbridge and Murrayfield, and is a handsome modern edifice, with a spire.—Pleasance church was a plain building in Pleasance, but the congregation, in 1875, purchased the Independent Chapel in Richmond Place, an edifice erected about 1842, and presenting pleasant Early Gothic features.—Roxburgh church has a rear front to Rich-

mond Place, and a neat porch opening into Hill Square, and is a plain building.—St Andrew's Church stands behind the street-line of the S side of George Street, and is entered by a lobby through the house which was occupied till 1850 by the Free Church College.—St Bernard's Church stands on the S side of Henderson Row; was erected, in lieu of a previous building, in 1856; and is in the Gothic style, consisting of nave and aisles with a small spiral tower.—St Columba's or the Gaelic Church and St Cuthbert's Church stand in short streets between Castle Terrace and Lothian Road, and are neat Gothic structures.—St David's Church stands in Morrison Street, and is a plain building, with a large hall behind, added in 1881.

St George's Church stands at the corner of Shandwick Place and Stafford Street, and superseded a previous church in Lothian Road on ground now occupied by the Caledonian station. It was built in 1866-69, after designs by David Bryce, at a cost, including site, of about £31,000; is in the Palladian style, perfectly classical, but with an aspect which would have been suited equally for a music hall. It presents its main front to Shandwick Place, with an entrance flanked by coupled Ionic columns, and slightly projecting wings adorned with Corinthian attached columns, and has also an elaborately finished flank to Stafford Street. It measures 125 feet in length and 78 feet in width; includes, over a vestibule and corridor, a large congregational hall; is fitted with low-backed seats, open at the ends; and has a platform, instead of a pulpit, in an apse with semi-dome roof, supported by six pillars of polished Peterhead syenite. In 1882 a spire was added, rising from the SW corner of the building, where from the level of the church roof the campanile springs as a plain square tower, buttressed at the corners, and pierced with one small window near the base, to a height of 68 feet. Here the buttresses are finished off with scrolls, while round the tower is carried a deep frieze enriched with festoon ornaments. Over the tower rises the belfry, showing double pilasters at each corner, and having each side divided by Corinthian pillars into three-arched openings. Then comes another frieze and cornice, which supports the lantern forming the crowning stage of the structure. The angles of the octagonal lantern are filled with vases, each of the eight sides presents a round-headed arch, and the pyramidal top terminates in a small ornamental finial at the height of 185 feet from the ground. There has been much discussion as to the harmony of the spire with the building.—St John's Church stands at the E end of Johnston Terrace, close by what in old times was the West Bow Port, and was erected in 1847, after designs by Robert Hamilton, in a mixed style of Early Gothic, with a considerable amount of pleasing embellishment. It presents its main front, with a moderate elevation, to the junction of Lawnmarket and Johnston Terrace, nearly opposite Victoria Hall; rests its rear front on a lofty substruction facing Victoria Street, nearly opposite St John's Established Church; and is notable for the ministry in it of Dr Guthrie and Dr Hanna.—St Luke's Church stands behind the house-line of Queen Street; is entered by a lobby thence; and has, on the house-line, a factitious front, in the Tudor style, with two crocheted turrets.

St Mary's Church is at the N corner of Albany Street and Broughton Street, superseding a previous edifice in Barony Street, and was erected in 1859-61, after designs by J. T. Rothead, at a cost of about £13,000. It is in a mixed style of Third Pointed and Tudor; exhibits some fine work, with occasionally an excess of detail; and has a richly carved steeple 180 feet high.—St Paul's Church stands in St Leonard's Street, nearly opposite the end of Rankellor Street. It was built before the Disruption, and has a plain Roman front, surmounted by a quadrangular belfry, each face of which is pierced with a wide arch.—St Stephen's Church is in Wemyss Place, and was formed out of the upper parts of large private houses; and shows lofty windows, surmounted by a broad entablature.—Stockbridge church, adjacent to the foot of Dean Street, in Stockbridge, was erected in 1867 out of the materials of St George's Church in Lothian Road, and is

mainly an exact reproduction of that church, originally built after a design by Mr Cousin. It is in the Anglo-Norman style, with some mimic arcade decorations and two carved turrets, and acquired much heaviness of aspect by the carrying up of its original front into a broad pyramidally-roofed tower.—Tolbooth Church stands behind the N side of St Andrew Square, with rear and flank exposure to the view from Queen Street, being entered by a lobby through a house from St Andrew Square. It was erected in 1857, and is in the Gothic style, with large end window and roof-lights.—Tron Church was formerly in a close off High Street, quite concealed from general view, but now occupies an ornate building in Chambers Street, opposite the Industrial Museum.—Viewforth Church stands at the end of West Gilmore Place, and was built in 1871-72, after designs by Pilkington & Bell, at a cost of about £4500. It is in the Geometric-Gothic style; includes a sunk story, with school-room and vestry; and has an ornate front, with large central gable, smaller side gable, and a corner tower 120 feet high.—West Port church stands in West Port, was erected as the result of Dr Chalmers' personal territorial mission work, and is in the Gothic style.

United Presbyterian Churches.—Argyle Place church is cruciform in plan, presenting a gabled front to Carlung Place, through which is the principal entrance by a projecting porch, with the doorway recessed and flanked on both sides by two engaged columns, supporting a finely carved arch pediment, flanked on the NW angle with a square tower, above which a graceful spire rises to a height of 150 feet from the ground; the whole is in Pointed Gothic style, and cost about £5000.—Arthur Street church belonged originally to Baptists; was purchased in 1833, by a Relief congregation, for £2100; and became United Presbyterian at the union of the Relief and the United Secession.—Blackfriars Street church stands in Blackfriars Street, superseding a previous place of worship occupied as a mission church, was erected in 1871 at the rebuilding of the Blackfriars Street portion of the city improvements, and is a neat edifice.—Bread Street church was built in 1831, and has a Roman front with pilasters and pediment.—Bristo Street church is in a court off Bristo and Marshall Streets, and is on the site of the oldest dissenting Presbyterian church in Edinburgh. It was built in 1802 at a cost of £4084, enlarged at a cost of £1515, interiorly renovated in 1872 at a cost of about £1300; and is neat and very spacious.—Broughton Place church stands across the E end of Broughton Place; was built in 1821 at a cost of £7095, and repaired and altered in 1853 and 1870 each time at a cost of about £2000; has a Roman front, with elegant tetrastyle Doric portico; and is notable for the ministry of the Rev. Dr John Brown.—Canongate church superseded a previous place of worship used as a mission church, was built in 1869 at a cost of £3200, and is in the Early Pointed style.—College Street church is in South College Street, was rebuilt in 1857, has a front in the Florentine style, and is roofed and lighted in the manner of a Gothic clerestory.—Colston Street church is in a new street of that name off Leith Walk, and is neat and elegant.—Dr Davidson Memorial Church stands in Eyre Place, Canonmills, and is occupied by the congregation which formerly worshipped in the Synod Hall, Queen Street.—Dalry Road or Haymarket church, a short distance SW of Haymarket station, superseded an iron structure of 1871, destroyed by a storm in Oct. 1874; was erected in 1875 at a cost of about £5000; includes a basement tower, intended to be surmounted by a spire; is in the Gothic Romanesque style, with joint buttresses rising to a height of about 100 feet; and contains 840 sittings.—Dean Street church stands in Stockbridge, and was built in 1823 at a cost of £2100.—Hope Park church is adjacent to the E end of the Meadows, in the near vicinity of the Newington Established and Free churches; superseded a previous church of 1793 in Potterrow; was erected in 1867; and is a handsome edifice.—Infirmity Street church was built in 1822,

belonged for a time to the protesting Antiburghers, was noted for the ministry of Rev. Dr Paxton, came into its present connection in 1856, and is adorned in front with Doric pilasters.—James Place church was built in 1800 at a cost of £3600, and repaired in 1828 at a cost of £650; and is plain but spacious.—Lauriston Place church was built in 1859, is a handsome Gothic structure, a large congregational hall being recently added to its western side.—London Road church stands at the corner of London Road and Easter Road; was erected in 1874-75; is in the Pointed style, with a tower and spire 160 feet in height; and contains 950 sittings.—Lothian Road church was built in 1831, and has an Italian front of three stories, with recessed centre, rusticated basement, and surmounting balustrade.—Morningside church has been already noticed.—Newington church stands at the corner of Grange Road and Causewayside; superseded a previous church in Duncan Street, purchased in 1847 from Baptists; was erected in 1862-63; and is in the Early Pointed style, with a tower.—Nicolson Street church stands near the S end of Nicolson Street; was built in 1819 at a cost of £6000; has a broad Gothic front, with turret pinnacles 90 feet high; and is notable for the ministry of the Rev. Dr John Jamieson, author of the *Scottish Dictionary* and of various theological works.—North Richmond Street church is small and neat.—Palmerston Place church stands on the SW side of the street, a little SW of Coates Crescent; was erected in 1873-75 at a cost of about £13,000; is in classic Italian style, with a hexastyle portico of circular-headed arches, and with two massive flanking towers about 100 feet high; and contains about 1100 sittings.—Portsburgh church, in the Vennel, was built in 1828 at a cost of £1927. The congregation removed in 1881 to a new church in Gilmore Place, costing £4600.—Rose Street church was rebuilt in 1830 at a cost of £3042, and presents to the street the greater side of an oblong, in Roman architecture, with pilasters and balustrades.—Rosehall church is on the E side of Dalkeith Road, adjoining Rosehall Terrace; is small and ornate in appearance; has two side entrances, arched and supported by pilasters; recessed over each of these are square towers, with open stonework lanterns at top; has a font of Caen stone like that of St Giles'; behind is a large congregational hall.

Episcopalian Churches.—St Mary's Cathedral Church for the diocese of Edinburgh stands on the E side of Palmerston Place, in a direct line with Melville Street. It originated in a bequest by the Misses Walker, who owned the estate of Coates, comprising the sites of Coates Crescent, Walker Street, Melville Street, and several other thoroughfares in West End, and yielding a revenue of £20,000, which represents a capital of about £400,000. The whole was bequeathed for erecting and endowing a cathedral, and for purposes connected with it, so far as the funds would allow, and they became available in 1870. The work was begun in 1874 from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, after whose death, in March 1878, the building was carried on and completed by his son, Mr John Oldrid Scott, and formally consecrated and opened in Oct. 1879. The cathedral is cruciform in plan, with lofty central tower and spire; the nave, choir, and transepts are respectively seven, four, and two bays in length; each of the four arms have aisles on both sides, and by the arrangement of the *rearedos* the choir aisles are connected at the E end. At the W end the nave aisles are terminated by two steeples; but the funds were not available for carrying these above the roof-level of the nave, the cathedral being thus deprived of a most interesting external feature. The style is that which preceded the Early Pointed, and is partly founded on that of Holyrood and Jedburgh Abbeys, and others of the finest churches in Scotland. The choir, crossings, and aisles are groined in stone, the nave and transepts in wood. The four façades are varied in designs: the E end has three lancets commencing at the height of 15 feet, above is a range of niches containing figures about life size, while over these is an ornate design of a seated figure of our Lord in glory, a series of angels being

grouped around; the fronts of the N and S transepts possess wheel windows; the W front is occupied by a great arch, within which are four lancet windows of equal size and design, a beautiful rose window being above these. In this front is the main entrance, with recessed arch and elaborate carving; the doorway is double, being divided by a central pier, on which rests a sculptured tympanum. The total external length is 262 feet; width across transepts, 132½ feet; across nave and aisles, 75 feet; internal height of nave, 71 feet; choir, 60 feet; of ridge of roof externally, 84 feet; diameter of central tower, 42 feet; height of spire, 225 feet. Internally the whole is of rich design—the pavement of the choir being of Sicilian marble and tiles; the wooden fittings, stalls, bishop's throne, etc., being of walnut wood. In 1880 there was added a *rearedos* at the upper end of the chancel, of reddish-veined alabaster with enrichments of variously coloured marbles, and sculptures in white Carrara—the most important of the latter being a *relievo* of the Crucifixion by Miss Grant. The structure is approached by steps from the level of the chancel floor; presents a central elevation and two receding wings. The lower stage consists of a plain base 5 feet high, with a row of medallions, and surmounted by a carved cornice. Over this rises upon two pairs of marble shafts a wide pointed arch, decorated with beautiful carving, and carrying a crocheted gablet with ornamental cross by way of finial; the gablet supports four angelic figures, and its tympanum is pierced by a six-leaved opening. Within and behind this arch is a second, supported at either side by four columns of pinkish Jura marble. Behind this again comes an arcade of three openings, resting on four octagonal columns of a darker shade, forming a screen to the central *relievo* of the Crucifixion, which entirely fills the three openings. Two statues occupy the flanking wings of the *rearedos*—on one side St Margaret of Scotland, on the other St Columba bearing the crosier of St Fillan. (See *History of the Erection of the Cathedral Church of St Mary*, Edinb. 1879.)

St Paul's Church, on the N side of the E end of York Place, was previously the bishop's church or quasi-cathedral, and was erected in 1816-18, after designs by Archibald Elliot, at a cost of about £12,000. It consists of nave and aisles, standing E and W, and measuring 123 feet by 73, and is an elegant edifice in the later Pointed style, with some intermixture of Tudor. Rich mouldings, fine tracery, crocheted pinnacles, and beautiful Gothic balustrades adorn the street side and the two ends; a grand window is in the E, re-decorated with painted glass in 1850; and four octagonal turrets, almost wide and high enough to be called towers, all of one pattern, rise from the four angles of the inner walls, and are cut throughout their upper parts into open ornate stone-work. The organ was originally built in 1774 by Schnetzler for the church which preceded the present, and underwent, from time to time, such improvements as won for it the reputation of being the finest organ in Scotland. It underwent further improvement in 1870; measures 27 feet in length and 30 in height; and has forty stops, besides eight couplers. This church is notable also for the ministry in it of the Rev. Archibald Alison, author of *Essays on Taste*, who died in 1839.

St John's Church stands at the corner of Princes Street and Lothian Road, and was erected in 1818, after designs by W. Burn, at a cost of £15,000. It is an oblong edifice, with nave and aisles, 113 feet long and 62 wide, and is in a florid Gothic style, with details copied from St George's Chapel at Windsor. It is adorned on the sides with beautiful windows, symmetrical buttresses, finely crocheted pinnacles, and large niches with richly-carved brackets and canopies; is surmounted at the W end by a square well-proportioned tower, pierced through the basement with a noble doorway, relieved in its sides by beautiful windows, and crowned, at the height of 120 feet, with ornate pinnacles; rests along the S side on ornamental burial-vaults, with a terrace and other burial-vaults to the S; and has attached to its E end a

large low vestry, in a style harmonious with the main building. The pillars and arches of the interior are light and symmetrical; the middle roof is ornamented with mouldings and a profusion of decorations; the great E window is 30 feet high, and exhibits figures of the twelve apostles by Eggington, of Birmingham; the reredos is a splendid erection of 1871, after designs by Peddie & Kinnear; and the organ is a very fine instrument. An addition of a new chancel at the E end was made in 1882. This erection has a length of 25 feet and a width of 21 feet, having large traceried windows in each of its sides; is carried to the full height of the nave; and finishes on the top with ornamental parapet and pinnacles. A new entrance door in the side next Princes Street gives access to the church and to the choir vestry below the chancel. The total cost of these later alterations was about £2600. Dean Ramsay, the author of *Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character*, was long incumbent of St John's. A school-chapel, connected with St John's, stands in Earl Grey Street; was built in 1852, and enlarged in 1862; and is a plain cruciform structure, used as a school on work-days, and as a chapel on Sabbaths.

Trinity Church is at the NW end of Dean Bridge, and is noticed in the paragraph on Dean.—St George's Church stands on the S side of York Place, was built in 1794 after designs by Robert Adam, and is a quaint-looking edifice, in a mixed style of Gothic and Grecian.—All Saints' Church, in Brougham Street, was erected in 1867, after designs by R. Anderson, at a cost of about £4000; consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and octagonally-ended chancel; is surmounted, at the SW corner of the nave, by a tower 110 feet high, with richly-moulded belfry stage and saddle-backed roof; and in 1875-76, at a cost of about £1500, underwent much alteration and improvement. It has a school attached, entering also from Glen Street.—St Andrew's Church stands in the South Back of Canongate, opposite St John Street; was built in 1857; and is a small oblong edifice of unpolished stone in the Saxon style, with an apse and a low square tower.—St Columba's Church, in Johnston Terrace, is a Gothic building, with only one flank exposed to full view; and has, at its W end, a low square battlemented tower.—St James' Church stands on the N side of the W end of Broughton Place, and is a large plain building, uniform with the contiguous range of private houses.—St Peter's Church is in Luton Place. It is a plain, high-roofed Gothic-windowed edifice of 1858, and has a tower and spire of later date, too large and lofty to harmonise with its own bulk.—St Paul's Church, in Carrubber's Close, already referred to, was built by the Jacobites immediately after the Revolution. It was cleared away on the formation of Jeffrey Street, and a new Gothic edifice is being erected in its place in the new street.—Christ Church Scottish Episcopal Church stands at Morningside, and has been already noticed.

St Thomas' English Episcopal Church stands compact with private houses on the E and the W; presents a S front to Caledonian Station; has a N front in the recess-angle facing the point where Princes Street, Hope Street, Queensferry Street, and Maitland Street meet; and is adorned there, in the Norman style, with a beautiful porch, some exquisite mimic arcade-work, and a profusion of chevron ornaments.—Christ Church English Episcopal Church stands in St Vincent Street, opposite St Stephen's Established Church; was built in 1856; is a small Gothic edifice, with nave, chancel, N aisle, and spirelet; and looks both dwarfish and ambitious in comparison with the confronting massive form of St Stephen's.

Other Churches.—The United Original Secession Church stands at the W end of Victoria Terrace; was built in 1866 at a cost of about £1700; is in the Byzantine style, with an ornamented front gable; and adjoins the old building in West Bow known as Major Weir's house, now converted into a vestry and other offices in connection with the church.

Augustine Independent Church faces the E side of

George IV. Bridge, but rises from Merchant Street at 30 feet lower level. It superseded a previous church in Argyle Square on ground now occupied by the Industrial Museum, and was erected in 1859-61, after designs by Hay, of Liverpool, at a cost of about £15,000. It includes two stories below the level of George IV. Bridge, disposed in congregational hall, school-rooms, and other apartments; is in the Byzantine style, with three recessed arched doorways, and a surmounting circular headed window 16 feet high; and is surmounted, on the front, with a tower and minaret of pagoda-like appearance, rising to the height of 120 feet.—Albany Street Independent chapel stands at the SE corner of Albany Street and Broughton Street; was built in 1816 at a cost of £4009, and improved in 1867 at a cost of more than £2000; and presents an ornamental flank to Albany Street and an end front in mixed Roman style, with entrance doorway, to Broughton Street.—Caledonian Road or Dalry Independent chapel was built in 1872, after designs by A. Heron, at a cost of more than £3000, and is in the Gothic style, with a belfry spire 100 feet high.—Hope Park Independent chapel stands at Hope Park Terrace; was erected in 1875-76 at a cost of about £4000; serves in lieu of Richmond Place chapel, sold to the Pleasance Free church congregation; is in the Romanesque style; and contains 650 sittings.—Richmond Independent chapel is a plain building, formerly used as a school; stands in a recess off East Preston Street; and is now almost shut out of view from the street by a range of houses.

The Brighton Street Evangelical Union chapel blocks the head of Brighton Street, off the N side of Lothian Street; was originally a Relief church; and has a Roman front of curved contour, with pilasters and pediment.—Buccleuch Evangelical Union chapel stands in West Crosscauseway, was erected in 1874 at a cost of £2500, is a neat edifice with a Gothic front, and contains 550 sittings. A similar building of the same denomination is in Fountainbridge.

Dublin Street Baptist chapel was built in 1858, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, with a double transept and a spirelet.—Charlotte Street Baptist chapel, at the corner of West Rose Street and Charlotte Street, was originally Episcopalian; went by sale to Baptists; has a neat Roman front; and is notable for the ministry of Christopher Anderson, the author of several well-known works.—Duncan Street Baptist chapel is in Newington; was originally Baptist; went by sale, in 1847, to the United Secession; returned by re-sale, in 1863, to Baptists; and is a plain, but pleasant edifice.—Bristo Place Baptist chapel has a neat Roman front.—Marshall Street Baptist chapel is a new and neat building.—The Glassite chapel in Broughton is very plain.

The Catholic Apostolic church stands at the N corner of Broughton Street and East London Street, and was mainly built in 1874-76 at a cost of about £17,000. It is in the later Norman style, after designs by M. Anderson; measures 200 feet in length, 45 in height to the wall head, 64 to the apex of the roof vault; comprises a nave 100 feet long and 45 wide, a chancel 61½ feet long and 23 wide, an apse terminating the chancel and containing an altar, an Episcopal throne and clerical stalls, and a circular baptistry 28 feet in diameter; and has a W end tower measuring 35 feet on each side, a grand entrance porch through the base of that tower, an arcaded passage from the S side of the entrance porch to the baptistry, three arched openings in the division-line between the nave and the chancel, and four massive, square, spired turrets at the corners of the nave.

The Wesleyan Methodist chapel stands at the SW corner of Nicolson Square; has a handsome Roman front, with basement arcade and crowning balustrade; and was interiorly redecorated in 1872.—The Primitive Methodist chapel stands in Victoria Terrace; was built in 1866, after designs by Paterson & Shiells, at a cost of about £1300; and is in simple Italian Gothic style, with a canopied bell-turret.—A Methodist chapel is also at

Stockbridge.—The Unitarian chapel stands in Castle Terrace, was built in 1835, and has a Roman Corinthian front, a fine interior, and a good organ.

St Mary's Roman Catholic church or Pro-Cathedral is at the head of Broughton Street, on the ascent toward St James Place; was erected in 1813, after designs by Gillespie Graham, at a cost of £8000; shows a handsome Gothic front with pinnacles 70 feet high; measures exteriorly 110 feet by 57; and has a fine organ and a splendid altar-piece.—St Patrick's Roman Catholic church is at the E end of Cowgate; was built in 1771-74 at a cost of £7000; belonged originally to Episcopalians, and was long occupied by Presbyterians; is a large oblong edifice in the Italian style, with a bell tower; and contains wall paintings by Runciman.—The original St Patrick's Roman Catholic church stands at the corner of Lothian Street and Bristo Place; was built in 1839, and occupied as a church till about 1856, being then transmuted into St Mary's Roman Catholic school; and has a handsome pinnacled Gothic front.—The Roman Catholic church of the Sacred Heart in Lauriston Street was built in 1859-60, and has an Italian front and cupola lights.—St Margaret's Roman Catholic convent, already referred to, has attached to it an elegant chapel in the Saxon style, after designs by A. W. Pugin.—St Catherine's Roman Catholic convent stands in Lauriston Gardens, adjacent to Chalmers' Hospital; was built in 1861; and is in the Collegiate style.

Blackfriars' Monastery stood on or near the site of the old High School, having gardens extending to Cowgate, Pleasance, and Potterrow. It was founded in 1230 by Alexander II., and became so frequent a residence of its founder, as to be called the King's Mansion. It had a large cruciform church, with central tower and lofty spire, which suffered partial destruction by fire in 1558, and total demolition at the hands of the Reformers of 1558, the lands belonging to it being given by the Crown to build and endow Trinity Hospital.—Greyfriars' Monastery has already been incidentally noticed in our account of Greyfriars' churches.—The Carmelite Monastery stood at the NE base of Calton Hill, was erected in 1526, and disappeared at the Reformation.—St Anthony's Chapel and Hermitage stood on a precipitous knoll, near the base of the N side of Arthur's Seat; were founded in 1435 by Sir Robert Logan of Restalrig; and belonged to a preceptory of St Anthony at Leith. The chapel stood 9 yards distant from the hermitage; was a Gothic edifice 43 feet long, 18 broad, and 18 high, with a square tower fully broader than itself and about 40 feet high; and continued to stand, in a roofless state, till about the middle of last century. The hermitage was 16 feet long, 12 broad, and 8 high; and a fragment of it, with plain corbels, and a piece of groined roof, still exists. A clear cool spring, called St Anthony's Well, celebrated in the old song, *O waly, waly up yon bank*, is at the foot of the rock on which the fragment stands. A number of other ancient ecclesiastical edifices, chiefly small chapels, stood in various parts of the city and the suburbs, but either were not of any note or have already been incidentally noticed.

Cemeteries.—The first great cemetery of Edinburgh has already been incidentally noticed in our account of Parliament Square, and lay around St Giles' Church extending down the slope toward Cowgate. It received the remains of John Knox in 1572; became completely secularised before 1607; was then, or soon afterwards, entirely effaced; and yielded up its best known relic in 1800, in the form of a curiously sculptured stone, found at the head of Forrester's Wynd, supposed to have been part of a decorated gateway at the cemetery's western boundary, and showing a group of figures similar to those in Holbein's Dance of Death.—Greyfriars' Cemetery has already been mentioned in our account of Greyfriars' churches, and succeeded St Giles' as the chief burial-place for the city. It became, and long continued, so overcrowded as to give cause for alarm; but it was subsequently relieved from pressure,

and adorned with walks and shrubbery. It commands picturesque views of the S face of the Old Town and the Castle rock; exhibits a striking mixture of monuments, curious and beautiful, old and recent; and has, on its enclosure walls, a number of richly sculptured monumental stones, chiefly of the 16th and the 17th centuries. A spot at its E wall, where lie the remains of most of the martyrs of the Covenant who were executed in the Grassmarket, imparts a great interest to this churchyard. Here are also the remains of Regent Morton, George Buchanan, George Heriot, Alexander Henderson, Sir George Mackenzie, Sir James Stewart, Principal Carstares, Principal Robertson, Dr Pitcairn, Sir John de Medina, Allan Ramsay, Colin Maclaurin, Dr Joseph Black, Dr Hugh Blair, Dr M'Creie, Lord President Forbes, Lord President Blair, the two Professors Munro, Dr Carson, Patrick Fraser Tytler, and many other distinguished men. (See *Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars' Churchyard*, collected by J. Brown, Edinb. 1867.)

St Cuthbert's and Canongate Cemeteries have been already noticed. Several other ancient cemeteries lay within or near the city, but were neither large nor notable, and are now mostly extinct.

High Calton Cemetery is comparatively modern. It was broken in upon at the formation of Waterloo Place, from which it is now fenced by a lofty retaining wall, adorned with projections, niches, pillars, and cornice. It is reached by a flight of steps commencing at a doorway in the retaining wall; surmounts on its S side a lofty cliff overhanging North Back of Canongate; is flanked on the two other sides by the old Post Office and the Prison; and contains the mausoleum of David Hume, the metaphysician and historian, the political martyrs' monument, and that of David Allan, the Scottish painter.—Low Calton Cemetery occupies part of the slope between Regent Road and North Back of Canongate, was formed by removal of the tombs of High Calton Cemetery, and has many monumental tombstones of good design.—Buccleuch Cemetery lies round Buccleuch Established church, is small and obscure, and contains the remains of the blind poet, Dr Blacklock, and the classical scholar, Dr Adam.—Warriston or Edinburgh Cemetery is on a southward slope on the N side of the Water of Leith, 600 yards N by E of Canonmills, and was formed, about 1844, in the manner of an ultra-mural ground. It is all laid out with much taste; has broad winding walks, parterres, and shrubberies; and commands, from some of its walks, one of the finest of the northern views of the city and its environs. It is entered by two approaches, the one from Canonmills by a bridge, the other from Inverleith by a road deflecting near the Botanic Garden. It contains an ornate range of catacombs, a handsome Gothic chapel for Episcopalian burial service, a number of beautiful monuments, and the remains, among others, of the poet Alexander Smith, the distinguished physician Sir James Y. Simpson, and other eminent persons.—Grange Cemetery lies in Grange suburb, and was formed subsequently to Warriston Cemetery. It is large and ornamental, and contains the remains of the Rev. Dr Chalmers, Sheriff Spiers, Sir Andrew Agnew, Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, the second Lord Dunfermline, Hugh Miller, Rev. Dr Robert Lee, Dr Guthrie, Dr Duff, Dr John Brown, and many other distinguished persons.—Dean Cemetery, a most picturesque and beautiful place, is noticed in the paragraph on Dean.—Rosebank Cemetery lies on the W side of the N end of Pilrig Street, is modern and ornate, and contains, among many interesting monuments, a tombstone erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of an attached servant who died in 1854.—Dalry Cemetery lies in the western outskirts, and is of similar date and character to Rosebank Cemetery.—Echo Bank Cemetery, in the Newington district, is well laid out, and has a railed-off portion set apart as the Jews' place of burial.—Morningside Cemetery lies in the valley between the southward slope of Morningside and the rising slopes of Braid Hills, beautifully situated and ornately laid out.

Infirmary and other Institutions.—The Royal Infirmary was first contemplated in 1725, instituted on a small scale in 1729, incorporated by royal charter in 1736, and provided with suitable buildings in 1738. It maintained for a time a serious struggle with various difficulties, but rose eventually to such eminence as to become a national institution and a school of medicine; admitted to its wards at length a yearly average of more than 3000 patients; and afforded courses of lectures and demonstrations to medical students. It long held property worth about £26,000, exclusive of buildings which did not yield any revenue, and also had a very large income from voluntary contributions. The principal building of the old Infirmary was on the S side of Infirmary Street, off the E side of South Bridge, presenting a rear to Drummond Street, and was erected in 1738. It formed three sides of a quadrangle, 210 feet long and 94 wide, plain, and four stories high in parts of the main building and in the entire sides; showing in the centre front a rusticated basement, a surmounting attached Ionic portico, a crowning attic terminating in a glazed turret, and, in a niche above the entrance, a statue of George II. in Roman costume. The arrangement generally was that of separate wards for male and female patients, and it contained about 400 beds. Other extensive buildings, serving variously as fever, lock, and surgical hospitals—one of them the old High School, another the old hall of the College of Surgeons, and a third a neat structure of 1855—were in a large area extending from the principal building eastward to the back of Pleasance, and separated from Drummond Street by the old city wall, cut down to half its original height and topped with an iron-railing. These buildings are all now, since the opening of the new ones, in disuse for Infirmary purposes, with only the exception of a portion retained as a fever hospital by the city authorities, and refitted for this purpose at a cost of about £3000. The new buildings stand on and around the site of George Watson's Hospital, and are only separated from the new medical schools of the University by the fine avenue leading to the Meadows, which the Infirmary closely adjoins, thus enjoying the great requisites of fresh air and the vicinity of excellent pleasure-grounds. These buildings, the foundation-stone of which was laid with great public and masonic ceremonial by the Prince of Wales in the latter part of 1870, were erected partly from the Infirmary's own funds and partly from a very munificent special public subscription; and they occupy ground purchased from the governors of George Watson's Hospital for £43,000; and are in a modified variety of the old Scottish style of architecture, after designs by Mr Bryce. They present a main frontage to Lauriston fully 100 feet long, four stories high, surmounted by a massive square tower with round corbelled turrets at the corners, and very similar to Holyrood Palace in appearance; and include ranges of pavilions connected with the main building by corridors, and in similar architecture to the main frontage, also a separate pathological house and laundry house, and are all arranged and fitted on the most approved methods for ventilation and management. During 1881 there were 5288 patients admitted, of whom 2801 were dismissed cured, and 1651 relieved. Of the cases brought to a close during the year, 480 were cases of infectious disease, 2113 ordinary medical cases, and 2659 surgical cases. The daily average of patients during the year was 520. There was a staff of 65 nurses and 36 probationers, and the income for 1881 was £28,474, 17s. 11d.; the expenditure (including fever hospital), £31,720, 16s. 8d.—The Convalescent Home of the Royal Infirmary for males was formerly in Sciennes House, Grange, that for females in Preston Street; but a number of years ago both were conjoined, and a large airy villa-like residence erected for the purpose on a slope at Corstorphine Hill, with large garden, and every necessary requisite for a home of the kind. During 1881 considerable improvements were effected in the internal arrangements, which occasioned an increase in the extraordinary expenditure of the establishment, while the ordinary expenses re-

mained the same. The number of patients during the same year was 704, being 118 less than the preceding year—the average period of residence being 22 days.—Ravenscroft Convalescent Home for poor people, invalids from disease, belonging to Edinburgh and its neighbourhood, has its quarters at Gilmerton.—The Royal Infirmary Samaritan Society, for assisting the families of Infirmary patients, for giving clothing and other needful assistance to patients on leaving the Infirmary, procuring work for, and generally befriending and aiding them as far as possible, has a room for carrying on its work in the Infirmary itself. The number of patients who received pecuniary or other aid during 1881 for themselves or their families was 178. The receipts in 1881, including a balance of £216, 16s. 6d. from preceding year, was £525, 17s. 3d., and the expenditure £304, 7s. 11d., leaving a balance in favour of the society of £221, 9s. 4d.—The Incurables Longmore Hospital occupies ground in Salisbury Place, Newington. Soon after the foundation of the hospital at 8 Salisbury Place in 1874, the association found their accommodation insufficient for carrying on the work, and setting themselves to remedy this, were enabled, shortly after, through the liberality of the trustees of the late Mr Longmore, in voting a grant of £10,000 for the purpose, to purchase the adjoining property. Temporary accommodation was found at Fisherrow for the inmates till the new hospital was built, and opened on 3 Dec. 1880. The new building has a frontage of 160 feet, and consists of a centre block and two wings three stories in height. It is treated in the classic style, and having a large number of windows—no fewer than 48 in the frontage—possesses a light and cheerful appearance. The windows on the second floor of the central part are treated with pilasters and projecting balconies, those above being plain. The entrance is through a porch in keeping with the rest of the façade, and at the top of the building over the entrance is a pediment containing a large panel with the inscription, 'The Association for Incurables, Longmore Hospital.' There is a considerable piece of ground at the back suitably laid out. The cost of the site was £4000, and the outlay in erection about £10,000. There is accommodation for 44 patients, besides apartments for matron, nurses, etc., and also for cases requiring special treatment.—The Royal Hospital for Sick Children was commenced in 1860 in a small house in Lauriston Lane, acquired afterwards for itself a separate building in the same locality with fine frontage and lawn bordering the West Meadows, and was enlarged in 1871 by the addition of two fever wards. During 1881 it admitted into the wards 528 children, and treated in the dispensary attached 6052, making a total of 6580. Since its establishment in 1860 the number of patients has year by year increased, and altogether up to the end of 1881, 106,333 sick children had received treatment in the hospital. For 1881 the income was £1839, 2s. 5d., while the expenditure was £2568, 5s. 3½d. The expenditure over income in 1881 had arisen mainly from placing the whole sanitary arrangements of the hospital in a more efficient state.—Chalmers' Hospital for the Sick and Hurt stands in Lauriston, opposite the Cattle Market, and sprang from a bequest by George Chalmers, a plumber in Edinburgh, of about £30,000, left at his death in 1836, and allowed to accumulate till 1861. The hospital was erected in 1861-63, is an oblong edifice of comparatively plain but pleasing aspect, and is under the management of the dean and faculty of advocates. In 1881 the number of patients treated in non-paying wards was 226, those in other wards, 60—in all, 286. The number treated in the waiting-room and surgery as out-door patients, 2620. Expenditure for the year, £1549, 7s. 3d.; income, £1631, 8s. 6d.—A Home for Cripple Children under the age of 12, suffering from spinal affection and hip-joint disease, is at 20 North Mansionhouse Road, Grange.—An Hospital for the Diseases of Women was proposed in 1870 to be erected in Edinburgh, as a memorial of Sir James Y. Simpson, to be arranged in accordance with the latest expressed views of that great

professor:—to afford both suitable relief to suffering women, and instruction to medical students in women's diseases; and to be available for patients from distant places, even as far as London and Dublin. This proposal was carried into effect and brought into conjunction with the Maternity Hospital, instituted in 1843; has a fine building at West Lauriston Place; and is known as the Royal Maternity and Simpson Memorial Hospital.—The Lying-in Institution, established in 1824, is at 46 Cockburn Street; it provides for delivering poor married women at their own houses, and has attached to it a wardrobe department managed by a committee of ladies.—The Society for relief of poor married women of respectable character when in child-bed is managed by ladies, and has a wardrobe-keeper at 20 Dublin Street.—The Royal Dispensary and Vaccine Institution is in West Richmond Street; was established in 1776; became, toward 1872, utterly insufficient for its objects, so as then to require some extension of the building; and during 1881 ministered to 8643 persons, 1190 of these being attended at their own homes. The New Town Dispensary is in Thistle Street, and was instituted in 1815; the Throat Dispensary is also here.—A northern district dispensary is in Dean Street, Stockbridge, at which, in 1881, 1300 persons were attended by the medical officers, 400 were visited in their own homes, 1500 free prescriptions were given, and 130 children vaccinated.—The Eye Infirmary is at 6 Cambridge Street, and was instituted in 1834.—The Eye Dispensary is at 54 Cockburn Street, and was instituted in 1822.—The Ear Dispensary is in Cambridge Street, and was instituted in 1857.—The Dental Dispensary is conjoined with the Dental College at 32 Chambers Street.—The Edinburgh Provident Dispensary, established in 1878, is in Marshall Street.—The Scottish Nursing Institution, established in 1872, has its home at 44 Castle Street, and the training institution for sick nurses at 125 Princes Street.—A lepers' hospital was erected, after the Reformation, on the site of the Carmelite Monastery, at the NE base of Calton Hill, and was under regulations which indicate both the frequent prevalence of leprosy at the time, and the great dread in which the distemper was held, but it has ceased to be required, and has disappeared.

The Royal Lunatic Asylum stands within a high wall enclosure at the foot of the W side of Morningside; is partly a large edifice of 1810-13, partly an extensive addition of about 1850, jointly costing upwards of £80,000; and has all the most approved arrangements for the treatment of the insane, with fine contiguous garden-grounds.—The Midlothian and Peeblesshire district Lunatic Asylum is also at Morningside, and consists of a main building two stories in height, with central block and two wings, presenting a frontage of about 370 feet. Parallel with this building is another block of 140 feet in length, connected with the first by a one-story range. Accommodation is provided for about 250 patients. The architectural features are Italian, and the buildings cost about £20,000.

Refuge Asylums.—Trinity Hospital was founded, in connection with Trinity College Church, by Mary of Gueldres, consort of James II., being originally an edifice on the W side of Leith Wynd, which became ruinous about the time of the Reformation, and was afterwards the residence of the provost and prebendaries of Trinity College Church. Refitted for new use, it formed two sides of a parallelogram two stories high, and presented interesting features of monastic architecture, but was all swept away in 1845 by clearances for the terminus of the North British Railway. It maintained 42 inmates, either burghesses of Edinburgh or the wives or unmarried children not under fifty years of age; and gave to the inmates, at the demolition of the premises, pensions of £26 a year each. A new scheme for Trinity Hospital was drawn up by the Court of Session in Feb. 1880, and the number of pensioners, of whom one-eighth are incurables, was fixed at 60 on the higher pension of £25 a year, 22 of these being appointed by private patrons; on a lower pen-

sion of £15, the number was fixed at 100.—An hospital, called the Hospital of our Lady, for the support of 12 poor men, stood in Leith Wynd, and was founded in 1479 by Thomas Spence, Bishop of Aberdeen. It passed, at the Reformation, into the possession of the town council, receiving then, in some unaccountable way, the name of Paul's Work, after which it was converted first into a workhouse, next into a house of correction, and next into a broadcloth factory, bequeathing its name of Paul's Work to a court and cluster of buildings on and around its site.—The House of Refuge and Night Refuge, or temporary pauper home of houseless wanderers and night asylum for the destitute, is Queensberry House, a large building in Canongate already noticed, managed by a committee, drawing its income from voluntary contributions, an allowance by the town council, payments by friends of inmates, and the proceeds of work done within it. According to its last biennial report (Jan. 1882), it had relieved and sheltered, during the two preceding years, over 23,000 persons, besides giving breakfast and dinner to numbers of poor children.—The Night Asylum and Stranger's Friendly Society has its premises in Old Fishmarket Close, off High Street.—Four sets of improved lodging-houses belonging to an association for giving lodgers good accommodation and appliances for health and comfort at low charges, are in Cowgate, West Port, Merchant Street, and Mound Place respectively—the first for 80 lodgers, the second for 58, the third for 48 married persons and females, and the fourth, for females only, accommodates 30 lodgers.—Queensberry Lodge, for the treatment of ladies addicted to intemperance, stands within the grounds of Queensberry House, adjacent to South Back Canongate. It is a neat building in the Scottish Baronial style, erected in 1860; and, during the first four years after its opening, admitted as boarders 91 ladies from all parts of the kingdom; and its estimation has risen so much since then that the daily average of boarders has increased from about 7 to nearly 20.—A training home for friendless girls of good character is in Lauriston Lane; a girl's house of refuge or western reformatory is near Dalry; and an institution for the reformation of juvenile female delinquents is at Dean Bank.—The Magdalene Asylum, instituted in 1797, is at Dalry; an industrial home for fallen women is at Alhwick Hill, near Liberton; and the rescue and probationary home for fallen women, instituted in 1861, is at St John's Hill.—An institution for the relief of incurables was founded by the late Mrs Elizabeth Keir in 1805.

Workhouses.—The old workhouse for the city parishes, built partly in 1743, and partly about a century later, stood on the W side of Forrest Road, close to the grounds of Heriot's Hospital. It then comprised a huge barrack-looking mass four stories high, and some separate structures, with accommodation originally for 450 inmates, together with a children's hospital; afterwards increasing its accommodation first for 691, and then for 909 altogether; but these buildings were sold in Dec. 1870 and March 1871 for £23,000.—The new workhouse stands at Craiglockhart, about 3 miles SW from the centre of the city, and was erected in 1867-70 at a cost of about £50,000. It is in the Scottish Baronial style with a corbelled octagonal tower 105 feet high at the centre of the main workhouse, and contains a dining-hall 74 feet by 48, and a kitchen 30 feet square and 19 feet high. It comprises three distinct groups of buildings—the main workhouse in the centre, the infirmary to the E, and the lunatic asylum to the W; has accommodation for about 800 inmates in the main workhouse; and there is a detached villa for the governor.—The town offices stand on the W side of Bristo Place, occupying part of the site of the old Darien House, and were erected partly in 1844, and the rest of them in 1871-72, and are neat and commodious. The return of poor for Jan. 1882 showed that the number of paupers on the out-door roll was 741, as against 772 in Jan. 1881, while the number of inmates in the poorhouse was 695 as compared with 766 at the same time in 1881.

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—St Cuthbert's Poorhouse formerly stood in St Cuthbert's Lane, a short distance W of St Cuthbert's Church, and was a dingy group of buildings. They were removed in 1866, along with St George's Free Church and other buildings, to give place to the new station of the Caledonian Railway.—That of Canongate occupied a series of old buildings in Tolbooth Wynd, overlooking the churchyard lying round the parish church, and were in many respects altogether unfitted for their purpose.—The Combination Poorhouse for St Cuthbert's and Canongate stands in an airy situation near Craighleith, in the western part of St Cuthbert's parish. It was erected at a cost of about £40,000, a considerable portion of which sum accrued from the sale of the old buildings, and is a most imposing edifice, thought by some to be unduly attractive to paupers. It has considerably more accommodation than the old poorhouse; yet, even with this additional room, it was found inadequate to meet the requirements, so that additional wings, four stories in height at either end, and in unison with the original design, were added in 1880. This extension cost about £10,000, and gave room for 192 more inmates. From the inspector's report for the half-year ending Nov. 1881 it appeared that the number of poor on the outdoor roll, exclusive of lunatics, was 1238, being an increase of 12 compared with the number at the same date of the previous year. The average number of inmates in the poorhouse and dependants for the year was 641.

Market Structures.—The chief public flesh market is situated on the northern slopes of the Old Town, close by the North Bridge; it comprises a series of terraces, and is partitioned into departments, well-arranged and tidy. Smaller flesh markets were formerly at West Nicolson Street, Dublin Street, and Stockbridge, but are now as such almost wholly disused. Large quantities of fish are brought from the coast, chiefly from Newhaven and Fisherrow, and sold in a fresh state variously in markets, shops, and on the streets. A great weekly market of country produce in quantity, connectedly with the sample sales of grain in the Corn Exchange, is held every Wednesday in the spacious area of Grassmarket. The cattle market is a commodious enclosure, in the triangular space between West Port, Lady Lawson's Street, and Lauriston Place; and is open every Wednesday from an early hour for sales, which commonly amounts to about 800 or 900 head of cattle and about 2000 head of sheep. The old Green Market, for vegetables and fruit, lay in the bottom of the valley to the E of the chief flesh market, and was transferred in 1869 to the North British Railway Company, for extension of their station. The present vegetable market adjoins Princes Street, opposite St Andrew Street. It occupies the northern part of the site of what was the terminus of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, now amalgamated with the North British, and was constructed by the railway company in lieu of the old market. It rests on a series of archways, so high as to furnish storage places below, and so strong as to bear any great public building which might be erected on them; is fenced from Princes Street by a neat iron railing, though it presented for a time so plain an appearance as to be somewhat of an eyesore amid the many fine public buildings in its neighbourhood. Of recent years this has been greatly amended, and a platform roof was made, resting on a system of iron beams and main girders, crossing the open space in two spans, supported in the centre by a range of iron columns. The platform roof has a series of wells or deep depressions, with glass on sides and top to afford light to the market below; is furnished along the edges with a low parapet and railing, having at intervals pedestals carrying flower vases; presents to the W a semicircular two-story façade, close beneath which is an aquarium; and to the S, in full view from North Bridge, a similar façade to that on the W; whilst the greater portion of the roof is laid out in walks and flower parterres, presenting quite an attractive appearance, and known by the name of the Waverley Garden.

Slaughter Houses.—These are so intimately connected

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with markets, that they may be fitly noticed here. The old shambles stood under the North Bridge, beside the chief flesh market, and were a horrible nuisance. The new slaughter houses are situated on the grounds of Lochrin, between Fountainbridge and Lochrin Distillery, at the south-western extremity of the city; they were opened in 1852, and occupy an area of nearly 4 acres. They are entered through a massive Egyptian façade at Fountainbridge, with emblematic figures and stone caryatides of cattle, supporting arches and serving as corbels; and are interiorly fitted with every convenience, comprising ranges of shambles, which are let out to the butchers of the city.

Water Works.—All the supply of water for the city was, in 1875, brought from springs and rills on the northern slopes of the Pentlands, within the river-systems of the North Esk and the Water of Leith; and the works, which afforded supplies also to Leith and Portobello, comprised erections for damming the rills, appliances for filtering the water, trunk-pipes for bringing it to Edinburgh, a reservoir on Castle Hill for receiving it, and pipes for distributing it through the city. It was in 1621 that the magistrates obtained parliamentary authority to cast 'seuchs and ditches,' in the lands between the city and the Pentlands, for bringing water, but they were not able for half a century to execute any of the works; about which time they engaged a German plumber, in 1674, for £2950, to lay down a leaden pipe, of 3 inches in diameter, from Comiston to a reservoir on Castle Hill. At length, in 1722, a new pipe, of 4½ inches in diameter, was laid from the same quarter, with supply from additional springs; and subsequently new parliamentary authority was obtained for extending the works, and a cast-iron pipe, of 5 inches in diameter, was laid in 1787 from Comiston, and another of 7 inches in diameter, in 1790, from springs on the lands of Swanston. These works were executed out of the city funds, at a cost of £20,000; but, owing to increase of population, they failed to furnish a sufficient supply, and could not be further extended except on some basis of compulsory assessment. A water company, with the town council holding shares in it as representatives of the citizens, was accordingly formed in 1810, and incorporated in 1819, with a capital of £135,000. The Company obtained new powers in 1826, with a further capital of £118,000, and opened a new grand source of supply at the Crawley springs, nearly 9 miles from the city. A cistern was formed at these springs, 6 feet deep, 15 wide, and 45 long, with retaining walls and an arched roof; a large artificial pond being also formed to provide compensatory supply to mills on the North Esk. A cast-iron pipe, of from 15 to 20 inches in diameter, was laid from the cistern along the vale of Glencorse, through a tunnel of about a mile in length, thence by Straiton, Burdiehouse, and Liberton Dams to the N side of the Meadows, next through a tunnel 2160 feet in length under the surface of Heriot's Green, then across Grassmarket, sending off there branch pipes to reservoirs near Heriot's Hospital and on Castle Hill, and proceeding by a tunnel 740 feet long through the rock of Castle Hill, and 120 feet beneath the reservoir there, to Princes Street. Pipes, which ramified from these reservoirs, were laid through all the principal streets; and, previous to being laid, were tested by a pressure equal to a vertical column of 800 feet of water. The new works cost nearly £200,000, and raised the total supply of water to the rate of about 298 cubic feet per minute; yet, from increase of population and great scarcity in times of drought, even these works were not enough. The Company, therefore, obtained new powers in 1843 and at subsequent dates; and from time to time made repairs and improvements on their previous works, constructing extensive new ones, which drew large supplies from the Black, the Listonshiels, and the Bavelaw springs, situated respectively 9, 10, and 12½ miles from Edinburgh. The supplies from the Listonshiels and the Bavelaw springs, about forty in number, which became available in 1847, are conveyed, in clay pipes, into a stone cistern at Westrigg, about 12 miles from

the city; thence through an aqueduct nearly 5 miles long to Torphin Hill, and afterwards by an iron pipe of 16 inches internal diameter to the city. The reservoirs then at Crawley, Loganlea, Clubbiedean, Bonally, and Torduff had collectively a storage capacity of 112,962,267 cubic feet, and were capable of affording a supply of 3500 cubic feet of water per minute for a period of four months without rain. The Company, in 1863, though they expended altogether on their works £485,937, and were able to give, or professed themselves able to give, a daily supply of water to the amount of 31·12 gallons for each inhabitant, obtained powers to raise £46,000 for the purchase of new gathering grounds and the construction of new works; and expected to be able, after the completion of the new works, to furnish a daily supply amounting to 39 gallons for each inhabitant. Dissatisfaction, however, arose among a large section of the community; doubts were entertained as to the sufficiency of the works; complaints were made regarding great and frequent scarcity in some districts of the city; and this eventually led to measures which terminated in the transference of the works, by compulsory sale, to the town council in 1869. The water trustees appointed by the town council speedily concocted a gigantic scheme for bringing a new supply from St Mary's Loch in Selkirkshire, variously estimated to cost about £500,000 and upwards; spent considerable sums in preparatory measures for that scheme, and in seeking authority for it from parliament; came eventually into collision with the opinions of a large proportion of the ratepayers; and, in 1871, though they carried their scheme through the House of Commons, were defeated on it in the House of Lords, mainly on the ground that the evidence adduced by their opponents tended to prove that a sufficient supply was obtainable from the gathering-grounds in the Pentlands. The gentlemen who succeeded to the trusteeship in November 1871 mostly held views antagonistic to the St Mary's Loch scheme, and they directed their attention to the improvement of the existing works and to further survey of the Pentland gathering-grounds, but held themselves open to consider any scheme for new works which might be desired or approved by the general body of the ratepayers. An act was obtained in 1874 to construct works for bringing an additional supply from parts of the Moorfoot Hills within the basin of the South Esk; and another act was applied for, in the winter of 1875, to grant power for the construction of additional works within the basin of the North Esk, and making of arrangements for furnishing supplies to Lasswade, Dalkeith, and Musselburgh. The water is of excellent quality; and, with exception of some densely peopled and poor districts where defective distribution has been more or less due to the bad fittings in the houses, it has generally been supplied so regularly and plentifully as to contribute greatly to the comfort and health of the population. The average supply is 12,897,000 gallons per day, equal to 41·54 gallons per head to a population of 310,400. The total quantity of water stored in the reservoirs is nearly 2,061,726,000 gallons. Of the 12,897,000 gallons supplied, 4,473,000 are from Listonshiels and Bavelaw, 7,080,000 from Alnwickhill, 810,000 from Torduff, and 534,000 from Swanton and Comiston. The 7,080,000 gallons from Alnwickhill were made up as follows:—2,700,000 were from Glencorse, 3,048,000 from Gladhouse, 800,000 from Portmore, and 532,000 from Tweeddale Burn.

The reservoir on Castle Hill stands at the head of the W corner of Ramsay Lane, near the NE verge of the Castle esplanade, and was originally constructed about the year 1674. It was a remarkably plain structure, 5 feet deep, 30 wide, and 40 long, with a capacity for about 6000 cubic feet of water; but, being too small for the increasing wants of the city, it was demolished in the autumn of 1849, to give place to a much larger one. The present reservoir stands on the same site, and is constructed with great strength, and has an ornamental appearance, rising exteriorly to the height of one story. It measures interiorly 30 feet in depth, 90 in width, and 110 in length; has capacity for about

297,000 cubic feet of water; is fed by a pipe which delivers 253 cubic feet per minute; and sends off from its bottom a series of pipes for distributing the water to the higher parts of the city. A large cistern, for furnishing an ample ready supply to the troops in garrison, and affording ordinary supply to such houses in Castle Hill, Lawnmarket, and the upper part of High Street a sere situated at a greater altitude than the reservoir on Castle Hill, is in the shot-yard of the Castle, and was constructed in 1850.

There are drinking fountains in various parts of the city and the suburbs, which originated chiefly about 1859, and are largely due to the beneficence of the late Miss Catherine Sinclair. They are nearly all of simple action, sending a flow of water into a metal cup by pressure of a valve-stud, some being of iron, some of polished granite, and several fitted in a species of well-case, with self-acting tap fixed to a wall front. A prominent one is a neat triangular structure, erected in 1859 at the expense of Miss Sinclair, on the thoroughfare at the meeting-point of Princes Street, Lothian Road, Maitland Street, and Hope Street. Another prominent one is a neat structure, erected in 1869 at the expense of Mrs Nicol of Huntly Lodge, at the NE of Boroughmuir-head entrance to Morningside; and both of these, in addition to drinking-cups for pedestrians, have water-troughs for cattle, and surmounting ornamental lamps. A large ornate public fountain, designed by Durenne of Paris, stands on the middle walk of West Princes Street Gardens, was presented to the city by Mr Ross of Rockville, and cost him upwards of £2000. It arrived at Edinburgh, in 122 pieces, in the autumn of 1869, and cost about £450 from private donations or other sources before it could be erected. It forms an interesting feature in the landscape seen from the Mound; and, being visible from Princes Street, is an ornament also to that great thoroughfare. Another highly ornate public fountain is in Holyrood Palace-yard, already noticed in the section on Holyrood.

Gas Works.—The Edinburgh Gas-Light Company was formed in 1817, and incorporated in 1818, with a capital of £100,000 in shares of £25. Their chief premises stand between Canongate, New Street, North Back of Canongate, and Canongate cemetery; are very extensive; and have a principal chimney, erected in 1847, and rising to the height of 342 feet. The chimney is a cylindrical brick column, springing from a square stone pedestal measuring 30 feet each way; it tapers in diameter from 26 feet to 16 feet, is finished at the top with belts and coping, and has an endless chain inside, affording the means of ascent at any time to the top. It stands so near the bottom of the hollow at the southern base of Calton Hill as not to figure largely in most of the architectural groupings of the city; but, as seen from some vantage-grounds of the southern environs, particularly about Liberton, it soars well aloft. A gasometer adjacent to the principal works has a diameter of 101½ feet; seven other gasometers are in different situations; and about 100 miles of supply-pipes, from 1½ inch to 15 inches in diameter, are ramified through the streets.—The Edinburgh and Leith Gas-Light Company was formed in 1839; purchased gas-works in Leith, belonging to a previous company; and laid pipes through the streets to supply both Leith and Edinburgh from the Leith works.—Extensive premises for making oil-gas were erected in 1825 at Tanfield; but, proving unsuccessful, the buildings went by sale to the Edinburgh Gas-Light Company, and were partly reserved, with four gasometers, for supplying the northern parts of the city from the Canongate works, and partly converted into a large hall, used for the early meetings of the Free Church Assembly, but now used entirely as warehouses.

Railway Works.—The Old Edinburgh and Dalkeith Railway, now amalgamated with the North British, commences at St Leonard's, near the boundary of the Queen's Park, on the south-eastern verge of the city, and passes through a sloping tunnel in the near neighbourhood of the terminus. It was used for passenger traffic in carriages drawn by horses for some time after locomotive

engines ran on other railways, got thence the popular name of the 'Innocent Railway,' and is now used only for the conveyance of coal.—The original terminus of the Caledonian Railway was on the W side of Lothian Road, about 350 yards S from the W end of Princes Street, and was designed to be a spacious ornamental edifice, but became little more than a huge open shed. It ceased to be used for passenger traffic about the beginning of 1870; underwent then extensive changes, converting the whole of it into a goods station; and presents now to the street a long range of low stone front, partly ornamental, including a heavy goods store 65 feet long and 30 wide, and a grain store 290 feet long and about 30 wide, with ample room and every facility for all sorts of goods traffic. The new terminus of the Caledonian Railway is in the angle between Lothian Road and Rutland Street, at the W end of Princes Street, and occupies part of an extensive area, reaching to the old terminus. It was purchased and cleared at enormous cost, and fenced from Lothian Road by a lofty retaining wall. Erected in 1869 at a cost of more than £10,000, it presents a neat one-story elevation, 103 feet long and 22 wide; and is intended to give place to a magnificent permanent structure, with an adjoining great hotel. The railway line, from both the old terminus and the new, passes beneath lofty houses at Tobago Street and Gardner's Crescent, and has there a remarkably interesting short tunnel. Beyond this tunnel there is a sub-station for the convenience of passengers in that portion of the city.—Haymarket Station stands in the angle between Corstorphine or Glasgow Road and Dalry Road, and was the original terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway. It presents a neat two-story Italian front to the thoroughfare leading on to Princes Street; has ample yards and other spaces for the different departments of traffic; and serves now as the station of the North British system for the W end of the city, and as an extensive coal depot.

The ultimate terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the original terminus of the North British Railway, and the terminus of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, were all situated in the North Loch valley, at the E side of Waverley Bridge. That bridge was erected in connection with the termini, and occupied the site of a previous raised roadway, called the Little Mound. It was a substantial and somewhat neat stone structure, comprising several arches, all spanning lines of railway; rose to an elevation much below that of the margins of the valley; and had neat, spacious, descending approaches from respectively the reach of Princes Street, between St Andrew Street and St David Street, and the point of southern thoroughfare to which Cockburn Street was opened in 1861. The three termini occupied much ground; occasioned the demolition of several old streets, the old Orphan Hospital, Lady Glenorchy's Church, Trinity Hospital, and Trinity College Church; and were so well fitted into the valley, and so neatly constructed, as to present an appearance partly ornamental and entirely pleasant. The Edinburgh and Glasgow terminus, and that of the North British, were conjoint, the former on the S, the latter on the N, and extended E and W. The station-house presented to the roadway of Waverley Bridge a one-story elevation with elegant arcade-piazza, and contained, on the level of the roadway, handsome booking-offices, with compartments sustained by Corinthian pillars. The carriage platform was on a level two stories lower, reached by long, spacious, descending flights of steps from the sides of the booking-offices, and covered, in the manner of a crystal palace, with a roof of great height, yet not so high as the level of Princes Street roadway; and offered egress both to pedestrians and to vehicles, by roads comparatively steep, and somewhat similar to many other ascending thoroughfares of the city. The Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee terminus stood between the other two and Princes Street, communicating with them, in goods traffic, by underground rails, and separated from them, for passenger transit, by only the breadth of a roadway.

The present North British terminus concentrates the lines of all the three original termini, and occupies the entire areas of the original North British and the Edinburgh and Glasgow termini, about half that of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee terminus, the whole of that of the old vegetable market, and other ground to the E and S. Involving the entire reconstruction of the Waverley Bridge, and material improvements on the approaches, it consists partly of retained portions of the original structures, but generally of entirely new works. It was formed, in successive parts, throughout the years 1869-1873; is much more convenient and commodious than the three termini which preceded it; and was planned with reference to any further extension which subsequent increase of traffic might require. The new Waverley Bridge was formed on a similar model to that of the new Westminster Bridge in London, and rises to a higher elevation, and less below the level of Princes Street, than the previous bridge. It is also considerably wider than that bridge was; consists mainly of iron, with an appearance somewhat plain and stiff; and rests on three rows of iron pillars, supported by substantial stone piers. The pedestrian approach from Princes Street is wider and much more convenient than the old pedestrian approach to the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee terminus; descends from the NE corner of new Waverley Market; and has also an entrance by flights of steps from North Bridge, at the SE corner of the Post Office. The carriage access, both from Princes Street and the Old Town, is a spacious roadway in line with Waverley Bridge, which curves from that line round the retaining wall of the new vegetable market, and terminates in a large paved space in front of the booking-offices. These offices, together with waiting and other rooms, have the form of an oblong square, and are two stories high, and flat-roofed. They present a plain but neat elevation to the N, extend across the terminus platform, and have a corridor from end to end, affording easy access to any point of the platform. The platform is of vast length, extending from a short distance W of Waverley Bridge to the near vicinity of Leith Wynd, and is considerably broader at the central part, where the offices stand, than was the entire previous platform of the original North British and Edinburgh and Glasgow termini. It resembles the Newcastle-on-Tyne station in being one-sided; has, along its S side, four lines of rails for through traffic; contains, to the E and to the W of the booking-offices, several 'docks' for the local passenger traffic; permits twelve trains, without more than ordinary bustle or confusion, simultaneously to take in or discharge passengers; and is covered, throughout its entire extent, by a glazed iron roof, 40 feet high, of similar construction to that of the Victoria Station in London. The goods station lies to the S and E of the passenger platform, a very large new shed having recently been erected eastwards. The cost of the entire reconstruction of the terminus was estimated to amount to about £90,000.

The westward line from the North British terminus traverses the centre of the East and West Princes Street Gardens, being conducted by a tunnel through the Mound. It passes under neat, light foot-bridges, within West Princes Street Gardens; almost hugs the skirts of the romantic cliffs of the Castle; and then plunges into a tunnel, running about 3000 feet under the streets of the western New Town, and emerging at Haymarket Station. The northward line of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway formerly passed immediately from the terminus into a tunnel at a decorated arch-work beneath the brow of Princes Street; descended that tunnel, on a rapidly inclined plane beneath the whole breadth of the New Town, to the foot of Scotland Street; and was worked along that inclined plane by means of a stationary engine at the terminus, and an endless cable. This tunnel was one of the most remarkable pieces of engineering work in modern times, only a little less wonderful than the tunnel beneath the Thames at London, and was formed at great cost, and not without considerable degrees of risk; yet, subsequently to the amalgamation of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee

Railway with the North British, was entirely relinquished, and is now a mere useless curiosity. The eastward line, or line of the North British proper, traverses the southern spur of Calton Hill in a tunnel right below Burns's Monument; curves thence, above the level of the surrounding hollows, partly on embankments and partly on arched viaducts, till it reaches the railway engine and workshop depot at St Margaret's; and, at a point adjacent to Abbeyhill 450 yards E of the end of the tunnel through the spur of Calton Hill, sends off a branch, completed in 1869, to communicate with the N in lieu of the line down the tunnel to Scotland Street. That branch passes under the London Road, or rather under a new, long, raised roadway formed at great cost in lieu of the original road; curves rapidly from an east-north-easterly to a west-north-westerly direction; goes under Leith Walk, having there a depot and a station; and passes thence north-north-westward, to a considerable distance, into junction with the original line through Scotland Street. A Suburban and Southside Junction Railway is in process of construction (1882) in connection with the North British, and branches off W of Haymarket, passing round by Dalry, Morningside, Powburn, Newington, and thence onward to join with the main line near Joppa Station.

The Tramways.—A system of tramways for the principal thoroughfares of the city and its environs was authorised in the early part of 1871, and now comprises lines from the General Post Office to Leith, Newhaven, and Trinity; from the General Post Office to Haymarket and Coltbridge; from Princes Street, by St Andrew Street, York Place, and Picardy Place into junction with the first line in Leith Walk; from the General Post Office, along Waterloo Place, Regent Road, and London Road to Portobello; from the General Post Office, along North Bridge, South Bridge, Nicolson Street, and Clerk Street, to Newington and Powburn; from the W end of Princes Street, by Lothian Road and Earl Grey Street, to Morningside, and thence eastward into junction with the Newington line at Minto Street. An omnibus runs in connection with the tramway system from Post Office to Stockbridge. A new extension of tramway lines goes by Gilmore Place to Merchiston and other places westward, while another, by way of Lauriston, Forrest Road, George IV. Bridge, and High Street, connects the Merchiston district with the heart of the town. For the last six months of 1881 the average number of horses employed was about 600, with 60 cars and 3 omnibuses. The Portobello section of the tramway system was long only a single line of rails with passing curves for meeting cars, but in the course of 1881 was made double the whole way. Parliamentary sanction has been given to the Company to use mechanical traction power throughout their system, subject, however, to sanction being given by the Board of Trade and a two-thirds majority of the town council.

Miscellaneous Buildings.—Most of the numerous hotels are large and beautiful. The Regent, in Waterloo Place, is a splendid edifice, erected in 1819 at a cost of nearly £30,000; the Waverley, in the same street, occupies the old Post Office; the Edinburgh, in Princes Street, is a very large and finely embellished edifice of 1864; the Royal extends through three edifices, and has a sumptuous interior; the Bedford is part of the gorgeous edifice of the Life Association of Scotland; the Clarendon, in Princes Street, is the greater part of an elegant six-story structure, completed in 1876, and pierced through the basement with the entrance to a beautiful bazaar-hall arcade; whilst several others, in the same line of street, compete with these in extent, embellishment, and other attractions. The Café Royal, in West Register Street, is a beautiful, large, Italian edifice of 1865; the Cockburn, at the foot of Cockburn Street, is a picturesque structure in the Scottish Baronial style; whilst, in the central parts of the city, there are others which have more or less of corresponding character. The New Club, in Princes Street, a little W of Hanover Street, was built, and is maintained for their own ex-

clusive use, by an association of noblemen and gentlemen, limited to 660 in number, and elected by ballot; is a very spacious edifice, after designs by W. Burn, with Tuscan doorway, projecting basement windows, stone balcony on curved trusses, and surmounting balustrade; and underwent considerable enlargement about 1865. The University Club, in Princes Street, between Castle Street and Charlotte Street, was erected in 1866-67, after designs by Peddie & Kinnear, at a cost of nearly £14,000; is in the Palladian style, with elegant Grecian details; and has a handsome interior, with accommodation for 650 members. The United Service Club in Queen Street, and the Northern Club in George Street, are also handsome and spacious buildings. The Liberal Club, at the W end of Princes Street, is an imposing dome-capped edifice; and the new buildings for the Conservative Club at 112 Princes Street, built in 1882, are of an imposing character.

The Masonic Hall, on the S side of George Street, stands behind the street-line of houses, and is entered by a vestibule through the house No. 98. It was erected in 1858-59 after a design by David Bryce, and is a spacious well-arranged edifice. The Masonic Hall, on the new side of Blackfriars Street, was built in 1871, and is a substantial structure in the Scottish Baronial style. The Oddfellows' Hall, on the E side of Forrest Road, was built in 1872-73, after designs by J. C. Hay, at a cost of about £5000; is in the Italian style, with balcony, several sculptured figures, and corner turrets; and contains a principal apartment with accommodation for about 800 persons, another apartment with accommodation for 300 persons, and several smaller rooms. The Calton Convening Rooms, at the E end of the N side of Waterloo Place, have a one-story frontage to the S and to the E, adorned with Doric three-quarter columns, and are interiorly adapted for public meetings and popular exhibitions. The Young Men's Christian Association building, on the W side of South St Andrew Street, was erected in 1875, after designs by George Beattie & Son, at a cost of about £18,000; is a six-story edifice in the Italian style; and contains a hall 60 feet long and 26 wide, a reading-room 26 feet square, a library, a conversation-room, and other apartments. The Catholic Young Men's Institute, in St Mary Street, was built in 1869, after designs by D. Cousin, at a cost of £4930; is in the old Scottish domestic style; and contains a hall, with accommodation for above 900 persons.

The Inland Revenue Office stands on the S side of Waterloo Place, and is the central building to the W of Regent Bridge; it rises to the height of four stories, and is in the Græco-Italian style, harmonious with that of the adjacent buildings. The Royal Academy building, popularly known as the Riding School, stood on the W side of Lothian Road; was a large handsome edifice, with adjoining yards; contained suites of apartments for the Military and Naval Academy, and apartments and other accommodation for teaching equestrian exercises; but was taken down in the course of the clearances for the Caledonian new railway station. The Volunteer Drill Hall occupies part of the site of the old city workhouse, off the W side of Forrest Road. It was erected in 1872; comprises a main hall 135 feet long, 96 wide, 12 high in side walls, and 46 high from the ground to the roof-ridge, with segment-circular roof supported on iron ribs and glazed in three stretches; and includes a meeting-room, a store-room for 2500 rifles, a spacious room for work and cleaning, a gallery 50 feet long and 8 wide for visitors, and other apartments. The Militia Depot stands off the E side of Easter Road, adjacent to the new northern line of the North British Railway. It was erected in 1868; comprises neat ranges of two-story buildings, for the occupancy of the resident staff; and has commodious enclosed grounds for drill exercise.

Many of the business premises, in the principal thoroughfares, are both extensive and ornate. The arcade, in Princes Street, was opened in 1876; stands associated with the new Clarendon Hotel; has an entrance through the basement of the hotel edifice, 13 feet wide, sur-

mounted by the royal arms; and is not a thoroughfare, but rather a fashionable promenade bazaar-hall. It measures upwards of 100 feet in length and about 30 in breadth; is floored with Austrian marble in alternate squares of black and white, and roofed with glass supported on perforated girders of lace-work pattern, and picked out in gold and colours; terminates in three circular-headed stained-glass windows, with handsome rope mouldings and capitals; and contains, on each side, seven elegant shops, each measuring 17 feet by 13. Cowan's warehouse, in West Register Street, was erected in 1865, after designs by Beattie & Son, at a cost of about £7000; it is in the Venetian-Gothic style, with profusion of carved work; presents ornamental fronts to the E, the S, and the W; and has a height of four stories, besides a sunk one and an attic. Taylor & Son's premises, in Princes Street, were erected in 1869, after designs by J. Lessels; are in the Italian style, with French features, and considerable variety of detail; present a façade 80 feet long and 60 high to the wall top, 76 feet to the roof-ridge; and have a basement story disposed in shops, and three stories and attics fitted as a hotel. Jenner & Co.'s premises, in Princes Street and St David Street, comprise several spacious blocks of buildings, highly decorated.

Rows, ranges, and groups of working-men's houses were erected in the years 1872-82, at Norton Park, Dumbiedykes, East Montgomery Street, Dalry, and other places in the city's outskirts or immediate environs; and are now so numerous that, had all been built in near neighbourhood, they would have formed a considerable town. They stand mostly in airy situations, with more or less of rural surroundings, form generally symmetrical ranges or neat blocks, and present a striking contrast in structure, accommodation, and salubrity, to the dense and squalid dwellings of the lower classes in the old and central parts of the city. They were, to a large extent, erected by joint-stock companies; and have, from year to year, yielded good dividends on the subscribed capital. The grounds of Warrender Park, S from the West Meadows and Bruntsfield Links, have been largely built upon also, and here many fine streets and crescents are being formed of houses of a superior class to those referred to above. The majority of the houses in the wynds and closes are almost blocked against pure air and a due measure of light; stand on steep inclines, with inconvenient access to the main thoroughfares; are sectioned, floor above floor, into small separate domiciles; and are in the upper stories accessible by staircases that are steep, dark, and dangerous. As many as 121 families, at the census of 1861, occupied single-roomed domiciles, each without a window; as many as 13,209 families lived each in a domicile of only one apartment; and 1530 of these families comprised each from 6 to 15 individuals. Considerable relief from this state of things has been afforded by the erection of the new houses for working-men; and corresponding improvement on the architectural aspects of the city has accrued partly from the erection of these houses, and partly from the demolitions and reconstructions noticed in a previous section, as done under the City Improvement Act of 1867.

Public Promenades.—Thoroughly public promenades always open, readily accessible, containing 'ample scope and verge enough' for exercise and games, are not so good and abundant in Edinburgh as they ought to be, yet the space for such is much larger and better than in many other populous towns. Not a few of the public thoroughfares, likewise, comprising several in the Old Town, and the majority in the New, whether for walking exercise, for good air, or for exquisite scenery, are eminently good public promenades.

East Princes Street Gardens were first formed in 1830, and then planted with 77,000 shrubs and trees, under the direction of Dr Patrick Neill. When broken in upon by the extension of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, they were re-formed in 1849-50 at the expense of £4400, received from the railway company as compensation. They comprise much diversity of ground, ascending from a deep centre over high graduated banks,

and are so skilfully and tastefully laid out as to contain, within their comparatively narrow limits, a remarkable variety of promenade, parterre, shrubbery, and grove. A terrace about 100 feet broad, on the same level as Princes Street roadway, extends along their N side; is traversed by a gravel walk 20 feet broad, and partly occupied by the Scott, Wilson, Black, and Livingstone monuments; and is bounded, along the S, by a handsome parapet wall 4 feet high, with pedestals at regular intervals for six statues. A walk about 10 feet wide extends along the middle of the face of the N slope; and is reached, from the ends of the terrace, by two fine flights of steps, each 15 feet wide at the top, expanding with circular wing walls to nearly 30 feet toward the bottom. The tract between the terrace and that walk is carpeted with sward; and the lower tracts are variously sloping and level, have intersections of walks and interspersions of shrubbery, and are separated from the railway by an ornamental embankment. The W end, comprising the eastern skirts of the Mound, is traversed by a broad gravel walk, connecting the N and the S sides, and commands thence interesting views toward the North Bridge and Calton Hill. It lost much of its sylvan appearance by the operations for improving the Mound about the year 1855, acquiring, instead, an ornamental iron railing along the margin of the broad-paved footpath then formed along the Mound. The S side rises more steeply and to a higher elevation than the N side; is laid out in a manner more diversified and less embellished; retains much of the appearance given it by the planting of 1830; and has narrow winding footpaths, commanding good views. The gardens contain one or two bowling-green plots, but are not otherwise available for athletic sports.

West Princes Street Gardens, reclaimed from the marshy and fetid remains of the Nor' Loch in that quarter, were formed, under powers of a special statute, in 1816-20. They have a similar appearance to that of the East Princes Street Gardens, but extend to fully twice the length, and ascend their southern acclivity to the verge of the Castle esplanade. They belonged originally, as a common, to the citizens; but were allowed to become private property, attached to the tenements in Princes Street. The town council unsuccessfully attempted about 1852 to recover them, either wholly or partially, for public use; after which they became accessible to the public, at certain hours on certain days of the summer months, when entertainments were given by regimental or other music bands; and could also at any time be entered by respectable strangers with keys easily obtainable from any of the hotels and principal shops in Princes Street. About 1876 they were, on terms of purchase and agreement, obtained by the town council, and thrown completely open to the public, after undergoing alterations and improvements. They exhibit now a kind and amount of embellishment not much different from that of the East Princes Street Gardens; and it is even now (1882) proposed to add a new feature to them in the shape of a covered rock garden and fernery, for the erection of which £1500 have been left by the widow of the gentleman who presented the Ross Fountain.

Calton Hill was formerly a common belonging to the citizens, which, as such, suffered serious curtailment by the formation of the Regent and the London Roads, the construction of the Regent and Royal Terraces, and especially the enclosing of all its gentler slopes to form gardens or pleasure-grounds to the houses of these terraces and to the High School; so that now little more than its mere crown is public property. Nevertheless it has been so greatly improved there with broad, fine walks, and made so easily accessible by stairs, gravelled paths, and a carriage-way, as to form one of the finest promenades in Great Britain. The walks and the carriage-way were partly cut through solid rock; the former making such circuits and traverses round and over the crown as to afford a full and easy command of the very extensive and surpassingly picturesque panoramic views for which the hill is celebrated.—The

Queen's Park far outrivals Calton Hill in spaciousness—having a circuit of nearly 5 miles—as well as in diversity and romance of aspect, due particularly to the features it derives from Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. It competes with it likewise in the grandeur of views commanded by its loftier vantage-grounds; excels it, too, in containing large expanses of level ground, available for athletic sports; while, though strictly the property of the Crown, and under special surveillance, it is scarcely more restricted than if it belonged directly and entirely to the citizens.

The Meadows extend west-north-westward from the northern verge of Newington, and measure nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in length and fully 1 furlong in mean breadth. They were anciently covered with a lake, called the South or Borough Loch, which, being gradually drained in the 17th century, degenerated into a marsh, unsuited to any useful purpose, and injurious to the salubrity of the environs. In 1722 they were let, over their eastern parts, to Mr Thomas Hope, under obligation to drain and enclose them, which was so effectually done—the father of Robert Burns, it is said, assisting in the operation—that they received, over these parts, the name of Hope Park, and became, in the latter part of last century, the favourite promenade of nearly all the *litterati* and the fashionables of the city. They were afterwards, over their other parts, completely drained, nicely levelled, beautifully enclosed, clumped with wood, and zoned all round and cut across the middle by broad level avenues between lines of trees; and then, as a whole, partly disposed in archery-ground for the Queen's Body Guard in Scotland, let partly for drying clothes, and partly for grazing cattle. They acquired in 1850 an ornamental wide entrance from the E end of Lauriston Place, and were opened in 1854 to general public use for promenading and athletic sports. They were subsequently improved by the formation of footpaths across them, the construction of a carriage-drive along their S side, and various modifications of their general surface, and underwent further improvements, in completion of well-considered plans, during the five years ending in 1875. In 1881 a new and ornamental entrance was erected opposite Hope Park Terrace at the expense of the Messrs Nelson, and further embellishments are being added by the planting of trees and the formation of shrubberies at prominent parts. The hall of the Queen's Body Guard or Royal Company of Archers stands in the neighbourhood of Hope Park, and is a neat plain building. Bruntsfield Links and Boroughmuir are continuous with the south-western side of the Meadows. Bruntsfield Links, or Downs, belong to the city, and are open to all the citizens. They are claimed by the golfer, who is tenaciously jealous of his ancient rights over them, and they were formerly used as a parade-ground for troops.

A large field at Raeburn Place, in Stockbridge, was given to the public in 1854 by Mr Hope of Moray Place, under special regulations, as a public promenade and place of athletic sports.

Baths.—Excellent facilities for summer sea-bathing exist at the parts of the Firth nearest the city, especially at Granton, Seafield, and Portobello. The dwelling-houses, indeed, of even the New Town of Edinburgh, excepting in the more recent parts of it, are not near so generally provided with fixture-baths as the dwelling-houses in the new parts of Glasgow; but an excellent suite of safety swimming-baths, and of other baths of all kinds, was erected about 1860 on the low ground at the foot of Pitt Street; while another suite of swimming-baths was erected about the same time at the South Back of Canongate. Good public baths, of various kinds and various extent, for the upper and the middle classes, are in several parts both of the city and its environs. Public baths for the working-classes were long a desideratum, though earnestly desired by many of the working-classes themselves. A proposal to establish them by subscription was at length spiritedly begun in 1844, but somewhat flaggingly carried out. The chief suite of them was fitted up in a tenement

purchased for the purpose in Nicolson Square. They cost upwards of £1000 beyond the amount of the subscriptions paid in or obtainable; passed under the immediate management of persons who became bound for the extra sum; and were so well constructed and so much appreciated that nothing but the debt upon them prevented the immediate extending and cheapening of baths for working-men.

Drainage and Cleaning.—The configuration of great part of the site of the city, with the inclination of streets and alleys, and the descent to natural outlets for water, is favourable to good drainage at all seasons, and provides powerful natural flushings in times of rain; yet this has not served to preserve certain portions from remarkable foulness of condition, and contributed nothing, but the reverse, to the drainage of thoroughfares, or other places on dead levels, or in the bottoms of the valleys. The artificial sewerage system, throughout the greater part of the New Town and in some modern parts of the Old, is unexceptionable in structure, ramification, and outlet; yet it is checked or marred, more or less in most of these quarters, by mal-arrangement in its connection with houses or in its intersection by open foul drainage; and a good system of sewerage, in the other parts of the city and in the outskirts, is in some cases defective or wanting. The Water of Leith, which receives great part of the sewerage, has not water enough, in times of drought, or even in times of moderate rain, to carry off impurities;—and often, for successive weeks, it used to be little else than a great open common sewer;—but, under an act of parliament obtained in 1864, it was subjected to sweeping improvement all round its vicinity to the city and onward to Leith, at a cost of not much short of £100,000, and is now under the surveillance of a board of commissioners, comprising the chief magistrates and certain town councillors of both Edinburgh and Leith. The district of St Leonard's, comprising an area of 413 acres, acquired for itself a new sewerage system in 1871 at a cost of fully £10,000, and is drained by that system to an outfall of its own in the Queen's Park opposite Salisbury Terrace. The city still requires a thorough and complete system of main drainage, sweeping down towards Leith, and having such outfall as might permit the sewerage to be utilised for irrigation on some neighbouring tracts, or sold to inland farmers.

The surface-cleaning of the streets, particularly in the removal of solid refuse from houses, is conducted in a way to yield the corporation an income of about £7000 a year. Edinburgh suffers little from the diffused manurial accumulation which prevails in Glasgow and some other large towns, and which acts there as a constant provocative of pestilential diseases; and yet, through its defective sewerage system, it suffers probably quite as much as if manurial accumulations were permitted to be made. Ashes, rubbish, and all occasional refuse are carried off daily, at stated hours, under a code of special regulations, in well-appointed police wagons. The regulations, however, cannot always be enforced; and, notwithstanding somewhat vigorous efforts to maintain them, are very extensively infringed. They do not prevent the contents of many buckets being emptied on the street, to lie there perhaps for hours, or to be widely scattered by bone-gatherers and by the winds. Excrementitious matters also, in those parts of the city where no connecting pipes exist between the houses and the sewers, are treated and carried off in the same manner as the ashes; and there the nuisance is frightful—all the more so that these parts of the city are just the parts where the population is densest, or where the houses are highest and most crowded. Perhaps, too, the general deposits of the street manure, the prodigious heaps which are formed by the daily discharge of the wagons, are not far enough from the city, not secluded enough from the nearest suburbs, and not disposed of quickly enough to farmers; so that they have been blamed, we do not say with what justice, as an appreciable exciting cause of pestilence.

A very large tract in the eastern environs, extending

all the way from the vicinity of Holyrood by Restalrig to the Firth of Forth, is disposed in foul water irrigation meadows—being kept in a state of constant swamp by the diffusion over them of the contents of great common sewers from the city. This irrigation produces indeed large crops of herbage, but is a serious nuisance, loathsome to look upon, horrible to the olfactory nerves, and probably, even when the noxious gases arising from it are diluted with the pure air of the surrounding high grounds not unaccompanied with material injury to the public health. In winter, when the irrigation is not much practised, and the water is, for the most part, either diluted with rains, or allowed to flow directly to the Firth, very little disagreeable odour arises from these meadows; but in summer, when the irrigation is vigorously prosecuted, a strong odour, sometimes a heavy stench, is diffused; and in dry, sunny, hot weather, in particular—especially if a keen wind blow from the E, wafting up to the city the exhalations from their entire length of the meadows, and their greatest breadth, while the exhalations are held close to the ground by means of thick fogs—the odour becomes comparatively far spread and disgustingly offensive. Dr Littlejohn, in one of his reports on the sanitary condition of the city, says,—‘The easterly are our most prevailing winds, which pass across these meadows before they sweep over the New, and the more elevated portions of the Old, Town; and it has been plausibly conjectured that the insalubrity of these winds depends largely on this contamination. But, at any rate, a city surrounded by swamps cannot be regarded as in a sound sanitary condition; and it is highly probable that a great part of the mortality of the Abbey and some of the poorer districts of the Old Town is, in a great measure, owing to the unhealthy character of these breezes which blow so continuously during many months.’

Government.—Edinburgh was made a royal burgh by David I., and was governed from 1583 till 1856 by a council consisting of 17 merchants, 6 deacons, and 2 trades’ representatives—from whom were chosen a lord provost, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 4 bailies; it then had the character of a close burgh, with some little



Seal of Edinburgh.

admixture of popular representation. Since 1856 it has been governed, in terms of a special act of that year, by 39 popularly elected councillors, from whom are chosen a lord provost, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and 6 bailies. The councillors are elected by the burgh constituency, divided into thirteen wards, three by each ward, and one-third of them retire from office every year, but are eligible for re-election. The constituency amounted, in 1862, to 8833; but, under the extension of the franchise

in 1867, it amounted, in 1871, to 23,735; in 1876, to 26,180; in 1881, to 28,894; and that constituency also sends two members to parliament. The lord provost is elected by the council for a term of three years, and is eligible, at the expiry of his term, for immediate re-election. He bears the title of Right Honourable, and is, *ex officio*, lord-lieutenant of the county of the city, high sheriff of the royalty, and has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction. The other magistrates retire at the expiration of one year, and cannot be re-elected till the end of another year, yet may remain in the council from year to year by filling the different offices in succession. The magistrates, prior to the Act of 1856, had ordinary burgh jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over only the ancient royalty and the extended royalty; but now it extends over all the parliamentary burgh. They also, within the same bounds, have exclusive jurisdiction as to weights and measures, and co-ordinate jurisdiction with the sheriff as to offences against the public-houses Act; they likewise wield the authority formerly possessed by the police commissioners, and form committees to carry out police acts; are also commissioners of supply for the city, and sit in the commission of the peace, comprising about 160 members, for the county of the city, which extends beyond the parliamentary burgh toward the Firth of Forth. The town council now act as city road trust, and also govern Trinity Hospital; unite with the city parochial clergy to govern Heriot's Hospital; appoint 1 of the assessors and 4 of the curators of Edinburgh University; and were also formerly patrons of the High School, now under the jurisdiction of the city school-board. The lord provost, 2 bailies, and 4 councillors likewise are members of the Water of Leith sewerage commission; the lord provost, 2 bailies, the dean of guild, and 12 councillors are members of the board of trustees under the Edinburgh and District Waterworks Acts of 1869 and 1874; and all the magistrates and councillors are trustees under the City Improvement Act of 1867. The chief committees of the town council are the lord provost's, including watching and coal-weighing; Trinity Hospital; markets, including slaughter-houses; plans and works, including fire-engines and police-house department; cleaning and lighting, including workshops; streets and buildings, including drainage, public parks, and bleaching greens; education, public health, law, treasurer's, and police appeals. The town council formerly held the patronage of a number of the University chairs, but were deprived of this by the University Act of 1858; and also the patronage of thirteen of the city churches, which was taken from them by the Annuity Abolition Act of 1860.

Ordinary courts for the city, in all the departments of the burgh jurisdiction, are held daily; a sequestration court for the city is held in the Council Chamber every Friday; and a tenmerk court for the city and county of the city is held in the Council Chamber every Monday. The sequestration court disposes of summary cases, takes affidavits and declarations; and the tenmerk court determines claims of servants' wages to any amount, and claims of other kinds for sums not exceeding 11s. 1½d. A justice of peace small debt court for the city and county of the city is held in the Council Chamber every Monday; a justice of peace small debt court for the county at large is also held every Monday; and a sheriff small debt court for the county is held in the sheriff court-house every Wednesday. The sheriff ordinary courts for the county also are held in the sheriff court-house every Wednesday and Friday.

The Court of Session in Parliament House is the supreme civil court of Scotland, and takes cognisance of the same kind of cases as, in England, are determined severally by the Court of Chancery, the vice-chancellor and Master of the Rolls, Courts of Queen's Bench, and of Common Pleas and Exchequer, Court of Admiralty, with exception of prize cases, Court of Doctors' Commons, and the Court of Bankruptcy; and consists at present of a Lord President, Lord Justice-clerk, and ten other judges. The Lord President and three

judges form the first division, the Lord Justice-clerk and two judges form the second division, of the court, these two divisions being termed the Inner House; the remaining five judges sit all separately from one another, and are severally lords ordinary, and aggregately the Outer House; and the latest appointed attends particularly to the business of the bill chamber or proceedings of the nature of injunction or stay of process, which require summary interposition. Each of the vast majority of cases brought into the Court of Session is tried, in the first instance, by one of the lords ordinary, and may either terminate in his judgment on it, or may be appealed to either division of the Inner House. No appeal lies from one division to the other, or from one division to the whole court; yet either division may call in the opinion of the other judges, and whatever judgment may be given, either by one of the divisions or by the whole court, when required to conjoin opinion, is final as to all authority in Scotland, but may be appealed to the House of Lords. The Lord President, the Lord Justice-clerk, and five other judges form the High Court of Justiciary, having supreme criminal jurisdiction; they sit in Edinburgh, at occasional times, for despatching criminal cases belonging to the three Lothians, together with such cases as, from their importance or other reason, may be brought from any of the assize towns to Edinburgh for trial; and they distribute themselves every year during the vacations of the Court of Session for holding assizes at Jedburgh, Dumfries, Ayr, Glasgow, Inverary, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, and Inverness. The four senior lords ordinary form a court under an act of 1868, for hearing appeals from sheriff-courts; one of the lords ordinary transacts the business of the Court of Exchequer; and one that of the Court of Teinds, embracing all questions as to modification of the stipends of the clergy, and the liabilities of parties subject to the payment of the stipend; and three judges form the Registration Appeal Court.

The High Court of Admiralty consisted, after the Union, of a judge appointed by the lord vice-admiral of Scotland, and functionaries of inferior jurisdiction appointed by the judges; and, in civil causes, was subject to review by the Court of Session. An admiralty jurisdiction was possessed also by the city magistrates over the county of the city, and to the mid waters of the Firth of Forth, limited on the W by a line drawn from Wardie brow to the Mickie stone, and on the E by a line drawn from the extremity of the Pentland Hills to the middle of the Firth E of Inchkeith. The commissary court, or head consistorial court of Scotland, was, as to its business, nearly all merged in the Court of Session in 1830. Two deputies, with office chamber in the New Register House, perform the duties of the Lyon court, or, more strictly, of the sinecure office of Lyon-King-at-Arms. The Convention of Royal Burghs, a court constituted in the reign of James III., meets annually on the first Tuesday of April in Edinburgh, and is presided over by the lord provost of the city. It consists of delegates chosen year by year by the several royal burghs, and possesses all the characters of a corporation, with qualities and privileges which have been conferred by statute. It has no funds, yet possesses a statutory power to assess the burghs annually for the supplies of the current year; discusses and determines questions of trade affecting the interests of the burghs; and, before dissolving itself at the end of its sittings, appoints a committee, who wield its powers till the meeting of next year. Three portions of the city—Canongate, Portsburgh, and Calton—situated beyond the old royalty, but lying contiguous to the old streets, had formerly separate burgh jurisdictions, but were annexed to the city-burgh by the Municipal Extension Act of 1856. A trivial separate jurisdiction over the precincts of Holyrood still exists, and there is an ordinary court on the first Saturday of every month.

Police.—After the Battle of Flodden, the citizens began voluntarily to perform the duty of what was called the watching and warding of the city, and did it

in rotations of four. In 1648, a paid guard of 60 men, with a captain and two lieutenants, was appointed for the duty; but it proved distasteful to the inhabitants, and the voluntary system was resumed. About 1689, there was raised, under authority of an Act of Parliament, another paid body, 126 in number, which received the name of the town-guard, and had its rendezvous in the lower portion of the Old Tolbooth. This body perambulated the streets at night, clothed in old military costume, with long blue coats and cocked hats, each man carrying a huge Lochaber axe. A militia regiment, called the trained bands, was contemporaneous with the town-guard, comprised 16 companies of 100 men each, and had the lord provost as colonel; but was called out only on great occasions, such as for some state pageant or on the anniversary of the King's birthday. A better system was inaugurated in 1805, improved in 1812 and 1822, and matured in 1848, which acquired, and continues to retain, all the characteristics of the best modern police organisation. It served, till 1856, not only for all the parliamentary burgh, but also for a tract to the N of it; was originally administered by commissioners, some ex-officers, some elected by certain public bodies, and others elected by rate-payers. By the Municipal Extension Act of 1856, the administration was transferred to the magistrates and town council, and relieved from the charge of the northern tract, which was assigned to the police district of Leith. The force consists of 415 men of all ranks, with a chief constable at a salary of £600. The court department comprises the city magistrates, the county sheriff and sheriff's substitutes, a public prosecutor and clerk, clerk of court and depute-clerk, three superintendents, lieutenants, inspectors, and a court sergeant; and the civil department comprises the chief constable, medical officer of health, burgh engineer, inspector of lighting and cleaning, inspector of nuisances, master of fire-engines, inspector of markets, inspector of dealers in coals, a treasurer, a collector of assessments, an accountant-auditor, a law agent, and several other minor officials. Stations, subsidiary to the head police office in High Street, are at Fountainbridge, Canongate, St James Street, St Leonard's, and Stockbridge; but they are merely lock-ups, each in charge of a sergeant station-keeper; and the one at Fountainbridge contains only very indifferent cells, inferior to those in small provincial burghs. Another station was added to these in 1874 at Torphichen Street, and was built in the style of old Scottish architecture at a cost of £4000. All are in communication with each other by telegraphic wires. The revenues and expenditures will afterwards be noticed under the head of finances.

Sub-Municipal Bodies.—The Guildry Court comprises the lord dean of guild, the old dean, 10 councillors, a clerk and extractor, a master of works, a procurator-fiscal, and 2 officers; and the guildry council comprises the lord dean of guild, 15 councillors, a secretary, a treasurer, and an officer. The jurisdiction of this court was at one time very extensive, and included mercantile and maritime causes; now, however, its chief duty is to see that all buildings are according to law, neither encroaching on private property nor on the public streets; and also that houses in danger of falling be taken down; no building can be erected in the burgh without its sanction. The Merchant Company was constituted by royal charter in 1681, embracing 'the then hail present merchants, burgesses, and gild brethren of the burgh of Edinburgh, who were importers or sellers of cloths, stuffs, or other merchandise for the apparel or wear of the bodies of men or women, for themselves and successors in their said trade in all time coming.' They received ratification by Act of Parliament in 1693, a second royal charter at a subsequent date, and regulating ratifications by two other Acts of Parliament. The latest of these, in May 1827, admits, in terms of these ratifications, all persons 'being merchants, burgesses, and guild brethren, or entitled to be chosen merchant-councillors, or magistrates of the city of Edinburgh.' It charges £63 as the

rate of entry-money, possesses property and funds yielding about £1100 a year, and expended chiefly in aiding widows and decayed members, and is managed by a master, 12 assistants, treasurer, secretary, and law agent, an accountant-auditor, a chamberlain, a collector, and widows' fund trustees. The Trades' Corporations were formerly bodies wielding much influence and power in the community; amounted to thirteen under a convery, and represented in the town council, with two others standing apart from the convery and the town council representation; and now form decayed bodies, all still choosing their own deacons. The thirteen under the convery are waulkers, constituted by seal of cause in 1500; skimmers, by seals of cause in 1586 and 1630; furriers, by acts of council in 1593 and 1665; goldsmiths, by seal of cause in 1581, and crown charters in 1586 and 1687; hammermen, by seal of cause in 1483; wrights, by act of council in 1475; masons, by act of council in 1475; tailors, by seals of cause in 1500, 1531, and 1584, and by royal charters in 1531 and 1594; baxters or bakers, of date before 1522; fleshers, by seal of cause in 1488; cordiners, by seals of cause in 1440 and 1479, and by crown charter in 1598; websters, by seals of cause in 1475 and 1520; and bonnet-makers, by seals of cause in 1530 and 1684. The two other corporations are candlemakers, constituted by deeds of 1517, 1597, and 1695, and barbers, by deed of 1722. A remnant of incorporated trades, with a convener, also exists in the ancient burgh of Calton; and remnants of eight incorporated trades, with a convener, under a common royal charter of 1863, exist in Canongate. The High Constables, instituted in 1611, are a numerous body available for aid in preserving the public peace in cases of emergency, and are ruled by a head functionary called the moderator, and have thirteen captains, one for each of the thirteen wards of the parliamentary burgh.

Finances.—The city corporation revenue is now derived principally from landed property, feu-duties, and market dues; but was formerly derived also from the shore-dues of Leith, from imposts on wines and malt liquors, from the annuity-tax for ministers' stipends, and from the seat-rents of the city churches. The amount of it in 1788 was about £10,000; in 1841-42, £19,884; in 1853-54, £33,247; in 1870-71, £36,521; in 1881-82, £37,757. The value of the whole heritable and movable property in 1833—exclusive of the Leith dues, the church patronage, the High School, council chambers, and the court-rooms—was £271,657; yet in that year the corporation had long lain under heavy embarrassment, and was declared insolvent. No actual embezzlement or fraudulent malversation, but merely imprudent management, over-sanguine expectations of increasing revenue, profuse expenditure for civic parade and entertainments, and extravagant outlay on public buildings and public works, could be charged as causing the disastrous state of the finances; yet these were cumulatively such as to require prompt and permanent rectification, quite as much as if the causes had been of a graver kind. A debt to government of no less than £228,374 for the works of Leith docks had recently been contracted, other debts to the amount of £407,181 were due at the insolvency, and these stood contrasted with a total debt of only £78,164 in 1723. An act of parliament legalising a settlement was obtained in 1838; and this relieved the corporation from all responsibility with the Leith docks, assigned a certain annual payment from the dock revenues in aid of Edinburgh, and arranged that the public creditors of the city should receive bonds bearing 3 per cent. of perpetual annuity, that the bonds should be transferable, and be redeemable only by payment of the full sum, or by purchasing the bonds at their market value. Since 1838 bonds have been cancelled representing £70,600 of debt and £2118 of annuity; there being still outstanding in Aug. 1881 bonds representing £314,435, 16s. 8d. of city debt, £9433, 1s. 6d. of annuity being payable thereon. Other additions to the corporation liabilities, to the

aggregate amount of £96,557, arose out of respectively the Cattle Market Act of 1844, the Corn Market Act of 1847, the Slaughter-houses Act of 1850, the Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1860, and the Amendment Act of the Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1860. What remained of all these liabilities at 1 Aug. 1871 was only £338,145, 16s. 8d. of principal, or £10,144, 7s. 6d. of annuity or interest, under the act of 1838; £5735, 14s. 7d. of principal, or £229, 8s. 7d. of annuity or interest, under the act of 1850; and £53,675 of principal, or £1878, 12s. 6d. of annuity or interest, under the act of 1870.

The gross amount of municipal revenue for the year ending 1 Aug. 1881 was made up as follows:—Creditors' account, £17,987, 8s. 9d.; proper municipal account, £11,578, 18s. 6d.; Water of Leith sewerage fund, £1101, 14s. 2d.; city clerk's fee fund, £1724, 14s. 10d.; registration of births, deaths, and marriages, £2065, 6s. 5d.; valuation of lands, etc., £2131, 11s.; registration of voters, £1653, 5s. 5d.; markets and customs, £13,419, 17s. 6½d.; slaughter houses, £4162, 14s. 0½d.; Trinity Hospital, £3867, 2s. 9d.; which, with the revenue from 35 minor trusts, gave a total revenue of £71,047, 19s. 1½d., against an expenditure on the same trusts of £62,911, 10s. 0½d. The Veterinary College trust income was £1194, 4s. 4d.; expenditure, £1446, 6s. 6d.

The police revenue for the year ending 15 May 1881 was £95,764, 6s. 8d. in current expenditure, £2172, 3s. 6d. in capital expenditure, £18, 8s. 6d. sinking fund—for general police purposes; £20,558, 9s. 6d. streets and public safety; £5131, 0s. 9d. current expenditure, £2540 capital expenditure—for general improvements; £4243, 17s. 5d. for sewers and drains; £2827, 14s. 3d. for public health; allowances in watching department, £264, 6s. 6d.—total revenue £142,520, 7s. 1½d., against an expenditure of £169,409, 7s. 3d.

The total amount of revenue in the two departments, police and municipal, was £246,141, 12s. 10d., but that suffered deduction of capital sums in the municipal department of £3457, 3s. 1d., in improvements department of £6166, 10s., in police department of £4712, 3s. 6d., and therefore amounted practically only to £231,805, 16s. 3d., which was thus classified in regard to its destination or uses into six several departments—municipal, inclusive of city, markets, and slaughter-house revenues, £40,513, 18s. 0½d.; police, inclusive of watching, lighting, cleaning, fire-engines, public parks, sewers, public health, etc., £137,543, 17s. 1½d.; improvements, under act of 1867, £24,778, 6s.; registration, valuation, inspection, etc., £7372, 7s. 5d.; trust revenues, inclusive of Trinity Hospital, etc., £11,111, 2s. 3d.; and other revenues transferred from one account to another, £10,486, 5s. 4½d.

The income and the expenditure of the city improvement trust are classified into two accounts, the cost account and the revenue account; and, in the year ending 2 Aug. 1875, were as follow:—The income, under the cost account, comprises £16,524, 19s. 11d. for properties sold off or forming roadways, £695, 7s. 2d. of the year's surplus on the revenue account, £15,000 from the sinking fund for discharge of loans, and £193,984, 1s. of loans on mortgages, etc.; the expenditure, under the cost account, comprised £42,753, 14s. 4d. for properties acquired and in connection with the purchases, and £8669, 11s. 8d. for removal of old buildings, disposal of building areas, and formation of roadways, drains, etc.; the income on the revenue account comprised £20,656, 5s. 8d. of assessments, and £723, 7s. 3d. of rents and ground-annuals; and the expenditure, on the revenue account, comprised £1395, 15s. 6d. for management and collection, £7374, 10s. 3d. for interest and feu-duties, and £11,914 of contribution to the sinking fund. The total receipts from 1867 till 2 Aug. 1875 were £197,193, 7s. 5d.; the total expenditure, during the same period, was £383,565, 15s. 4d.; and the amount at credit of the sinking fund, at 2 Aug. 1875, was £7611, 13s. 1d. In 1881 this account stood as follows:—revenue, £31,379, 2s. 3d.; expenditure, £14,314,

3s. 1d.; sinking fund, £3995, 13s. 5d., leaving a gross balance against the scheme of £108,887, 18s. 4d.

The yearly rental of the parliamentary burgh, since the passing of the valuation act in 1855, has increased more or less from year to year. The amount, in 1855-56, was £761,863, 9s. 1d.; 1860-61, £844,542, 4s. 1d.; 1865-66, £1,003,793, 8s. 4d.; 1870-71, £1,214,046, 0s. 10d.; 1875-76, £1,419,043, 15s. 9d.; 1880-81, £1,727,740, 15s. 4d.; showing a total increase since 1855 of £965,877, 6s. 3d.

Social Condition.—Edinburgh is strictly the metropolis of Scotland, the centre of everything national which remains to it since the union of its crown and its parliament with those of England. It is the principal seat of the administration of justice for the whole country, the meeting-place of the supreme courts of the several religious denominations, the fountain-head of scientific and literary activity, the seat of the greatest of the Scottish universities and of numerous first-class schools, and the focus of influences of all kinds over the entire country. The city contains so many people connected with these interests, and draws such large numbers of the refined classes of society, as visitors either for business or for pleasure, that the population, in the average months of any year, exhibits a proportion connected with intellectual matters almost as large as the population of Glasgow or Manchester exhibits in connection with cotton manufacture. The status of the city is truly national, or strictly Scottish. 'Nothing,' remarks Mr Lorimer, 'can be more erroneous than to liken Edinburgh to such places as Bath or Cheltenham, or any of the mere pleasure-towns of England. Edinburgh, after her quiet fashion, is a busy place enough, and, London excepted, unquestionably fulfils the idea of a capital more than any other city in the United Kingdom. She has nothing of that air of a proconsular residence which, while it confers on Dublin a certain external splendour, unfortunately renders her more like to what we imagine Calcutta or Montreal, than to the capital of any European country, however small. There is no foreign ruling class in Edinburgh; what she has is Scotch, and what Scotland has is hers. The true centre of Scottish life, from her, as from the heart of the land, the life-blood of Scotland issues forth, and to her it returns freely again. Every Scotchman finds in her a common centre for his sympathies. The inhabitants of Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Perth, and the like, have no bond of union other than as the inhabitants of a common country; but every man of them feels that he has a tie to Edinburgh. It is to her that he looks for his news, his praise, his influence, his justice, and his learning. And there is always a large body of sojourners within her walls who compose a fluctuating, but, as regards both wealth and position, by no means an important part of her population. These persons, we believe, are attracted hither for the most part by one or other of the following causes—the beauty of the place, the excellence and cheapness of the elementary education which they can here procure for their families, and the prospect which Edinburgh society holds out of their being able to gratify those refined and cultivated tastes which they may have elsewhere formed.'

The city has a calm, steady character, in keeping with the predominance of legal, educational, literary, and artistic pursuits, from which it derives its chief maintenance, and contrasts broadly with the fluctuations, excitements, and mercantile convulsions, which produce so much vicissitude in manufacturing towns. 'Edinburgh,' remarks Alexander Smith, 'is not only in point of beauty the first of British cities, but, considering its population, the tone of its society is more intellectual than that of any other. In no other city will you find so general an appreciation of books, art, music, and objects of antiquarian interest. It is peculiarly free from the taint of the ledger and the counting-house. It is a Weimar without a Goethe—a Boston without its nasal twang.' The number of capitalists, bankers, professional men, and other liberally educated persons in

1831, in Edinburgh and Leith's total population of 161,909, was 7463; while the number in Glasgow's population of 202,426 was only 2723; in Manchester and Salford's population of 182,812 was only 2821; in Birmingham's population of 146,986 was only 2388; and the respective numbers, in times subsequent to that year, have shown an increasingly greater proportion of the liberally educated class in Edinburgh apart from Leith. The comparative wealth of the higher classes, however, is widely different, seldom rising in Edinburgh above mere patrician competency, and it makes no such display among even the highest as among the merchant princes of the great manufacturing towns. 'Edinburgh,' says Alexander Smith, 'is a patrician amongst British cities, "a penniless lass wi' a long pedigree." She has wit, if she lacks wealth; she counts great men against millionaires.' Edinburgh has a reputation for taste in certain departments which ranks above that of most other British cities, and to stand the test of her critics, is accepted as an assurance of a splendid success. 'The success of the actor,' remarks Alexander Smith again, 'is insecure until thereunto Edinburgh has set her seal; the poet trembles before the Edinburgh critics; the singer respects the delicacy of the Edinburgh ear; coarse London may roar with applause, but fastidious Edinburgh sniffs disdain, and sneers reputations away.' The drama, formerly not very much patronised, has come increasingly into favour; the circus draws great assemblies; music, in the form of concerts, oratorios, and operas, has risen into enthusiastic esteem; exhibitions of the fine arts attract crowds of connoisseurs; travelling celebrities, of almost all kinds, are warmly welcomed; the races in neighbouring towns are frequented by numbers; and athletic sports in the open air, from the coarsest to the most refined, are zealously practised and extensively admired. The poorer classes, however, as may be inferred from statements in previous sections, are, to a great extent, excessively poor and depressed, not from any peculiar bad tendency in themselves, nor merely from the bad influence of their unhealthy domiciles, but also, and perhaps chiefly, from the want of scope for industry, and of healthy stimulus to exertion. The disproportion of females over males, too, is much greater than in almost any other town in the empire; and has been accounted for on two grounds—the one, the unusually large proportion of female servants in the city, tending to draw girls hither from the country; the other, the paucity of general industrial occupation, forcing young men to seek employment elsewhere, while compelling their sisters to remain in their native town.

Numerous clubs and societies exist for purposes of amusement or recreation. Among these are the Edinburgh Chess Club, instituted in 1822; St Cecilia Amateur Instrumental Society (1848); Edinburgh Choral Union (1858); Edinburgh Harmonists' Society; Scottish Vocal Music Association; Amateur Quartette Union; the Southern Musical Society; Greyfriars' Choral Society (1865); St George Quartette Club (1874); St Andrew Boat Club (1846); the Edinburgh University Boat Club; Midlothian Province of Royal Caledonian Curling Club (1838); Duddingston Curling Club (1795); the Edinburgh Curling Club (1830); the Coates Curling Club (1854); Merchiston Curling Club; Waverley Curling Club and Skating Club; Lochend Skating Club; Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society (1735); Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers, instituted prior to 1744; Bruntfield Links Golf Club (1761); Bruntfield Allied Golfing Club (1856); Warrander Golf Club (1858); the Edinburgh Thistle Golf Club (1871); Viewforth Golf Club (1872); Salisbury Archers' Club (1836); Forth Swimming Club and Humane Society (1850); Lorne Swimming Club and Humane Society (1870); Royal Caledonian Hunt (1777); Lothian Racing Club (1846); Celtic Society for promoting the general use of the ancient Highland dress in the Highlands of Scotland, and for encouraging education among the Highlanders and the distribution of prizes in schools, instituted in 1820. Of bowling

clubs, there are the Edinburgh, the Edinburgh and Leith Associated, the Whitehouse and Grange, and the Drumdryan; while of cricket and football clubs, there is an innumerable host.

The clubs, institutions, and associations, which claim, in some manner or other, to be patriotic or benevolent, have purposes which range from that of mere self-gratification to the highest flights of philanthropy and religion, and are exceedingly numerous. One set of them are the Edinburgh City Artillery Volunteer Corps, with nine batteries; the Edinburgh City Rifle Volunteer Corps, with twenty companies; the Second Edinburgh Volunteer Corps, with six companies; the British League Cadet Corps; Edinburgh and Midlothian Rifle Association (1861); the Midlothian Rifle Club; and, in some degree, the First Midlothian Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the Midlothian Coast Artillery Volunteers. Another set are the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons in Scotland; the Religious and Military Order of the Temple; the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Freemasons of Scotland; the Royal Order of Scotland, dating from Kilwinning; the Supreme Council for Scotland of the 33d and last degree of the ancient and accepted Scottish rite; Imperial Council of Scotland of order of Red Cross of Constantine; the Rosicrucian Society of Scotland; and the mason lodges in Edinburgh—1, Mary's Chapel; 2, Canongate Kilwinning; 5, Canongate and Leith; 8, Edinburgh Journeymen; 36, St David's; 44, St Luke's; 48, St Andrew's; 97, St James'; 145, St Stephen's; 151, Edinburgh Defensive Band; 160, Roman Eagle; 291, Edinburgh and Leith Celtic; 349, St Clair; 392, Caledonian; 405, Rifle. Another set are St Cuthbert's Lodge of Free Gardeners (1824); St Andrew's Lodge of Free Gardeners (1863); St George's Lodge of Free Gardeners; Athole Lodge of Free Gardeners; Barony of Broughton Lodge of Free Gardeners; and St Giles' Lodge of Husbandmen Gardeners. Of Oddfellows, there are the City, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Dun-Edin, St Bernard's, and the Excelsior Lodges; the Edinburgh School of Arts Friendly Society (1828); the Saturday Half-Holiday Association (1854); the Edinburgh Christmas Club (1867); the Edinburgh Booksellers' Society; the Edinburgh Academical Club; the Edinburgh Institution Club; the High School Club (1849); the High School, Bryce, and Donaldson Associations (1865); the School of Arts Watt Club; the Edinburgh Health Society; the Cockburn Association; the Sanitary Protection Association; the Edinburgh Naturalists' Field Club; the Cobden Club, instituted in 1868; and the Edinburgh Parliamentary Society.

Of county associations in Edinburgh, there are the Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine Association; Angus Club (1841); Argyle, Bute, and Western Isles Association; Ayrshire Club (1854); Border Counties Association (1865); Borderers' Union (1874); Breadalbane Association (1876); Caithness Association (1838); Dumbartonshire and Lennox Association (1872); Dumfriesshire Society; Galloway Association (1843); Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinross Association; Clan-Gregor Society (1822); Inverness, Ross, and Nairn Club (1863); the John o' Groat Association (1863); Lanark Club (1847); Upper Ward of Lanarkshire Association (1840); East Lothian Association (1874); Morayshire Club (1838); Peeblesshire Society (1782); Perthshire Association; Renfrewshire Association (1873); Sutherlandshire Association (1866).

Other associations are, the Society for the Sons of the Clergy (1790); Widows' Fund of the Church and Universities of Scotland; Elders' Union of the Church of Scotland; Lay Association in support of the Schemes of the Church of Scotland; College for Daughters of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and of Professors in the Scottish Universities, opened at Whitehouse in 1863; The Edinburgh School of Cookery, instituted in 1875; Scottish Ladies' Association for promoting Female Industrial Education in Scotland; Scottish Ladies' Association for the advancement of Female Education in India; Ladies' Association for promoting the Christian

Education of Jewish Females; Ladies' Association for the support of Gaelic Schools; Free Church Ministers' Widows' and Orphans' Fund; Society for the benefit of the Sons and Daughters of Ministers and Missionaries of the Free Church; Ladies' Society for Female Education in India and Caffraria; Edinburgh Ladies' Association on behalf of Jewish Females; Ladies' Continental Association; Association for the Religious Improvements of the remote Highlands and Islands; Society of Sons of United Presbyterian Ministers; Friendly Society for providing Annuities for the Widows and Orphans of Ministers in connection with the United Presbyterian Church; Scots Episcopal Fund; Scotch Episcopal Friendly Society; Scottish Episcopal Church Society; Scottish Free and Open Church Association (1877); Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and Edinburgh Diocesan Association for the support of Foreign Missions.

Another class are, the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Sick (1785); Senior Female Society for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Women (1797); Charitable or Junior Female Society for the Relief of Indigent Old Women (1797); Edinburgh Society for Relief of Indigent Old Men (1806); Fund for the Relief of Indigent Gentlewomen, founded in 1847; Edinburgh Society for Promoting the Employment of Women; the Paterson Fund for Assisting Decayed Old Men and Women who have seen better days (1867); Edinburgh Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor (1870); Edinburgh and Leith Society for the Relief of Deserving Foreigners in distress; Fund of Scottish Masonic Benevolence, founded in 1846; the Thomson Mortification, for selling Oatmeal at reduced cost to poor householders; the Craigerook Mortification, for the benefit of Orphans and the Aged; Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, established in 1839; Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society (1836); Edinburgh Ladies' Total Abstinence Society; many variously-named temperance associations, Good Templar lodges, etc.; and the numerous hospital, asylum, and school institutions, which were noticed in the account of the city's public buildings. Another class still, are the Edinburgh City Mission (1832); Edinburgh Parochial Mission, for the Employment of Scripture Readers in the Old Town; Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society; Edinburgh Bible Society; Edinburgh Auxiliary Naval and Military Bible Society; Ladies' Association in aid of that society; Scottish Branch of the British Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society; Royal Navy Scripture Readers' Society; Edinburgh Auxiliary to the London Missionary Society; University Missionary Association (1825); Edinburgh Church of England Missionary Association; Waldensian Missions' Aid Fund; Italian Evangelisation Society; Scottish Evangelistic Association (1862); Edinburgh Subdivision of the Evangelical Alliance; Edinburgh Young Men's Christian Association (1855); Edinburgh Young Women's Christian Association (1874); Edinburgh Working Boys' and Girls' Religious Society (1870); Edinburgh and Leith Seamen's Friend Society (1820); Edinburgh Gratis Sabbath School Society (1797); Edinburgh Sabbath School Teachers' Union (1841); Edinburgh Sabbath School Teachers' Association, in connection with the Church of Scotland; and Sabbath Morning Fellowship Union (1840).

Trade.—Edinburgh abounds in productive industry, in all departments of ordinary artificership, and in noble efforts of both skill and labour; yet has not, and never had, any considerable staple of produce for the supply of the general market. Her manufactures, perhaps, are more diversified, exhibit a larger aggregate of genius, than those of many other great towns; but some are of the common kinds for the supply of local wants, and therefore need not be mentioned, while the rest are all on so limited a scale as to require only the briefest notice. The linen manufacture was at one time considerable, but sank many years ago into decline, and is now extinct. The making of rich shawls and plaids, in imitation of India shawls, was commenced in 1805, and

promised for a time to become a staple; but never made much way against competition in other quarters, and eventually fell into decline. Silk manufacture was commenced, in 1841, in a large handsome edifice at Fountainbridge, but did not succeed, and was soon relinquished. The manufacture of overshoes and other articles in india-rubber was commenced in 1855, in the building which had been used for the silk manufacture; employed for a time about 350 hands; and now employs about 600 within the premises, and about as many more in an indirect way. A similar manufacture, bearing the name of vulcanite, was commenced in 1862, in a new building near that of the india-rubber work; underwent such increase of production and enlargement of premises as to be about fourfold greater in 1868 than at the commencement; turns out about 7,500,000 combs a year, and corresponding quantities of other articles; and employs about 500 persons.

Of the other industries carried on, there may be mentioned that of carpet-making, floorcloth-making, fringe and tassel making, and furniture print; coach-building, coach-lace making, coach-spring making, and saddlery and harness; glass-making, glass-cutting, glass-staining, and glass chandeliers; brass-founding, plumber work fittings, finishing, and gas-meters; type-founding is carried on in two establishments, and employs in one of them upwards of 500 persons; iron-working, the making of agricultural implements and of machines, the making of tools, carpenters' tools, saws, articles of cutlery, steel punches, beams and steelyards, wire-work, and wire-netting.

Working in electro-plate, silver, gold, and precious stones employs upwards of 1000 persons, having for a number of years been on the increase. This branch of industry gives promise of still further increase, and has long been noted for the excellence of skill and taste displayed in it. A number of paper-mills in the vicinity, particularly in the valley of the North Esk, may be regarded as belonging to Edinburgh, and are represented in it by a number of wholesale stationery warehouses. The brewing of malt liquors is carried on very extensively, and it has long been famous for the superior quality of its ales. The distilling of whisky is also carried on largely, as well as the rectifying of spirits; and one of the distilleries, the Caledonian, erected in 1855, covers 5 acres of ground, and is 5 stories high in all its principal buildings. Other branches are cabinet work, venetian blinds, iron bedsteads, clocks and watches, trunks and portmanteaus, basket-making, brush-making, comb-making, whips and thongs, fishing-tackle, glove-making, button-making, artificial flowers, bandages and artificial limbs, and lasts; colour-making, candle-making, and soap-making; coloured paper, leather, ropes and sails, dies and stamps; printers' presses; stuffing birds and quadrupeds; stucco work, marble-cutting; hats, pocket-books, and dressing-cases; philosophical instruments, musical instruments, and building organs; manufacturing chemicals, vinegar, pipes; refining sugar, refining metal; printers' ink, globes, chemical instruments, gold and silver lace, hair, bits and spurs, bows, waterproofs, and air-proofs, millstones, whiting, gelatine, and varnish. Extensive suites of flour-mills stand in various parts of the suburbs; and the nurserymen likewise purvey extensively for a large part of Scotland, and have their nurseries in the environs of the city, or almost interlaced with some of its outskirts, most of them being very large. The workers in the fine arts, particularly painters and sculptors, may well be regarded as a great body of producers.

The city has a very extensive general retail trade, for the supply of the wants of its own stated population, the many transient visitors and travellers passing through it, and a large breadth of surrounding populous country. In consequence of being the winter residence of many of the country gentry, it also draws considerable portions of the rents of distant estates, and of the dividends of all kinds of stocks to its banks. It likewise is the seat of a large market for rural produce; of weekly markets in Grassmarket for grain; of weekly markets in

the cattle-market for sheep, black cattle, etc.; and of a great annual fair during three days of November, for sheep, black cattle, and horses. By its intimate connection with Leith and Granton, it carries on a very large commerce; much of that of Leith and all that of Granton being actually the commerce of Edinburgh, and technically regarded as separate, mainly for the reason that these places are not within the city's municipal boundaries. Edinburgh is likewise the seat of numerous public bodies, boards, and committees, who control or manage the traffic of great part of the kingdom; and has its own Merchant Company, established in 1681; its Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, instituted in 1786; and its own Stock Exchange, formed in 1845. The North British and the Caledonian Railway systems directly connect the city with most parts of Great Britain; the Union Canal affords a cheap communication with the mineral fields of Linlithgowshire and Stirlingshire; the Leith and Granton steamers open up ready intercourse with numerous continental ports, with all the principal ports of the E coast of Great Britain from London to Lerwick, and with the coast towns and other accessible places of the Firth of Forth.

Printing and Publishing.—Literature, and the arts connected with its production, may be said to hold the most prominent place among the productive industries of Edinburgh, employing many thousands in the mechanical branches, as well as a goodly host of literary men, who find the facilities accorded them by the free use of the great libraries of very material advantage—these facilities being, perhaps, greater in Edinburgh than in any city of the kingdom, excepting London. About thirty years after Caxton set up his press in Westminster Abbey, the first printing press in Scotland was put up in the Cowgate, at the foot of Blackfriars Wynd. Scotland's first printer was Walter Chepman, with whom was associated Andro Myllar, and the date of the introduction is about 1507. It may at first seem strange that the art should have been so long in coming to Scotland, when we know that such Scotchmen as Duns Scotus, Barbour, Fordun, Hector Boece, and others, lived and wrote prior to that date; but such an art like printing could not easily take root in a country so disturbed and torn by faction as Scotland had long been.

In an address at the Librarians' Congress in 1880, Mr Clark, of the Advocates Library, says:—"The facts regarding the first introduction of printing into Scotland were settled beyond dispute by a discovery of the late Mr William Robertson, of the General Register House, who, about the end of last century, found among the records a patent dated 15th September 1507, granted by King James IV. to Walter Chepman and Andro Myllar, burgesses of Edinburgh, in which it is set forth that they, 'at his Majesty's request, for his pleasure, and the honour and profit of his realm and lieges, had taken upon them to bring hame ane print, with all stuff belonging thereto, and expert men to use the same, for imprinting within the realm of the books of the laws, Acts of Parliament, chronicles, mass-books, and portuns after the use of the realm, with additions and legends of Scottish saints, now gathered to be eked thereto, and all other books that shall be necessary; and to sell the same for competent prices, by his Majesty's advice and discretion, their labours and expenses being considered.'" To what extent Chepman and Myllar made use of this privilege granted to them we cannot determine, but as Chepman lived till 1530, we may reasonably conclude that a great number of works issued from their press; but of these only two are now known—the first, a volume of metrical tales and ballads such as were popular in those times; and the second, the *Breviarium Aberdonense*. It was not till 1788 that any earlier production of Chepman and Myllar's press than the Aberdeen Breviary was known to exist, but in that year there was presented by a Mr Alston, of Glasgow, to the Advocates Library, the volume of ballads already referred to, and of which that prince of re-printers, the late Mr David Laing, of the Signet Library, in the pre-

face to his facsimile reprint of this volume, published in 1827, says—"This neglected and long-forgotten volume proved to be a collection of those tracts which had been published in or about the year 1508; and which, mutilated and defective as it was, possessed an almost inestimable value, and contained various compositions nowhere else preserved, as being a book completely unique, and as exhibiting unquestionably the earliest productions of the Scottish press." It is known that Chepman was a burgess of Edinburgh, and that, as well as being a printer, he was in a good position as a merchant in the city. He settled a chaplainry at the altar of St John the Evangelist in an aisle which had been built by him in St Giles' Church, and endowed the chaplainry with an annual rent of twenty-three merks. This aisle, built by Scotland's first printer, has recently been restored by one who may also justly be styled Scotland's first printer, as far as regards the publication and dissemination of wholesome cheap literature—Dr William Chambers, who has also erected a tablet to the memory of Chepman. The tablet has the following inscription, in which both the names of these 'first printers' are fittingly combined: 'To the memory of Walter Chepman, designated the Scottish Caxton, who, under the auspices of James IV. and his Queen Margaret, introduced the art of printing into Scotland 1507; founded this aisle in honour of the King and Queen and their family, 1513, and died in 1532; this tablet is gratefully inscribed by William Chambers, LL.D., 1879.'

Thomas Davidson, the next Scottish printer, appears in 1536. His first work seems to have been a *Strena* or Latin poem, written on the occasion of James V.'s accession to power in 1528. The only copy known of this work is in the British Museum. John Scott, or Skot, was, in chronological order, Scotland's next printer, and he is supposed to have acquired the art in St Paul's Churchyard and other places in London between 1521-1537, and he probably came to Edinburgh in 1538. In 1539 the king granted to Scott chambers on the N side of Cowgate, at the foot of Borthwick's Close. It is thought that some of Scott's productions gave rise to an Act of Parliament in 1551-52 against printing books without licence, there being among the books enumerated *Tragedies, as well in Latin as in Inglis tongue*; probably this was Lindesay's tragedy of *The Cardinal*. Scott apparently did not pay any attention to this enactment, for he appears to have been summoned before the Privy Council 'for his demerits and faultes,' a summons which he took care not to obey. The next printer is Robert Leypreveck, a contemporary of Scott, and who took an opposite side from him in the Reformation contests. In March 1564-65 Leypreveck received a licence to print the Acts of Parliament, and also the Psalms of David in 'Scottis metir' for seven years. This licence was renewed in 1567-68 for twenty years, and again in April 1568, giving the exclusive right to print *Ane buik callit ye Inglis Bybil imprinted of before at Geneva*. But we do not find that either these Psalms or Bible were issued by Leypreveck, and in 1574 the Privy Council found it necessary to levy a contribution of £5 from each parish in the kingdom to enable Thomas Bassendyne to print an edition of the Bible. He became bound under penalties to deliver copies 'weel and sufficiently bund in paste or timmer' for the sum of £4, 13s. 4d., the remainder of the enforced contribution being detained to defray the cost of collection. Having 'guid characters and prenting irons,' the council thought the work, great as it was, would go quickly on. The hope was not realised, for Bassendyne found it necessary to petition for longer time in 1576; and in the following year he was ordered by the council to deliver up his printing-office and Bible to Alexander Arbutnot, who finished the work and had it in circulation in 1579. The sale of this work was rather enforced, for the council soon after enacted that all persons worth £500 should possess a Bible in the vulgar tongue, under a penalty of £10. After so far overcoming its rudimentary stage, the art still made but comparatively slow progress in Edinburgh till about the

middle of last century. Arnot, writing in 1779, says regarding it,—'Till within these forty years, the printing of newspapers and of school-books, of the fanatic effusions of Presbyterian clergymen, and the law papers of the Court of Session, joined to the Patent Bible printing, gave a scanty employment to four printing offices. Such, however, has been the increase of this trade, by the reprinting of English books not protected by the statute concerning literary property, by the additional number of authors, and many lesser causes, that there are now no fewer than twenty-seven printing offices in Edinburgh.' Even with that number of printers at work, literature could hardly in the strict sense be much more a source of employment at that time in Edinburgh than in Glasgow, Perth, or some other Scottish towns. It soon, however, acquired a new energy, and increased with such a rapidity, as eventually to earn for the city the name of Modern Athens, in compliment as much from being a seat of learning and a source of literature, as from the corresponding features of the city's situation and surroundings. Among its earlier publishers was Allan Ramsay, who published and sold his own songs and his pastoral play of the *Gentle Shepherd*, and was among the first to establish a circulating library. Of those who followed were Creech, Bell, Donaldson (father of the founder of Donaldson's Hospital), Elliot, and Constable, the first publisher of the *Waverley Novels* and the *Edinburgh Review*; still later, we come to the well-known names of Blackwood and Black, who have fully sustained the reputation of their predecessors for enterprise and liberality.

Towards the end of last century and the beginning of this, while Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, Coleridge, and a host of others were making their splendid contributions to English literature, there arose a society of *littérateurs* in Edinburgh which soon became world-famous,—Jeffrey, Cockburn, Wilson (Christopher North), Dugald Stewart, James Hogg (the Ettrick Shepherd), Leonard Horner (the founder of the School of Arts), Abercrombie, Jameson, Lockhart, and many others. These, though they might scarce compare with their southern contemporaries, yet formed a literary body which had for its central point one of the greatest authors of the age—Sir Walter Scott. The earliest magazine of any note published in Edinburgh, above the status of a newspaper, was the *Scots Magazine*, begun in 1739, which was followed by the *Weekly Magazine* in 1768. The latter magazine was, in consequence of a legal dispute, ultimately divided into two sections—the one a literary miscellany, the other simply a newspaper; and both continued to exist for a number of years. The increased literary vitality, however, led to the starting, in the early part of this century, of the *Edinburgh Review*, a celebrated critical and political journal, the earliest of the large quarterlies, and the first great expositor of Whig principles. The opening number was published on the 10th of October 1802. The idea of the *Review* originated with Sydney Smith; but Francis (afterwards Lord) Jeffrey became editor; and with them were associated Horner, Brougham, John (afterwards Lord) Murray, and Dr Thomas Brown. Among the names of later contributors are those of James Mill, Hallam, Sir William Hamilton, Hazlitt, Macaulay, and Carlyle. The projectors of the *Review* found a publisher in Constable—"to whom," says Lord Cockburn in his *Memorials*, 'the literature of Scotland has been more indebted than to any other bookseller.' The largest circulation attained by the *Edinburgh Review* was 13,000 copies in 1813; and Jeffrey, as editor, received at first £50, and afterwards £200, for each number. The literary criticisms of the *Review* were often prejudiced, but always able; while, as for its editor Jeffrey, Carlyle says, in 1876, 'it is certain there has no critic appeared among us since who was worth naming beside him.' The fame of his organ, however, stands highest as a political organ. The publishing house of this *Review* has now been removed to London. A rival to this followed in 1817, when Mr William Blackwood issued the first number of the cele-

brated magazine which bears his name. Gathering round him some of the ablest literary men of the day, including Wilson, Hogg, and Lockhart, Blackwood instantly achieved success. Till his death, Sept. 16, 1834, Blackwood was the leading spirit of the magazine, of which there was never a sole and irresponsible editor. As a political organ of the Tory party it was long a power, and at first a terror. But its *forte* was literature; and if the 'sound of revelry by night' was in the old days too loudly echoed in its pages, it has now completely died away. Yet it has not lost, but only changed its spirit. Under the successors of 'Ebony,' *Blackwood* maintains its position in the face of numerous and formidable rivals, and is still admirable for the various talent it commands.

Other similar literary ventures followed, such as *Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, with various success, but generally of short duration, till Dr William Chambers started *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* in 1832, a periodical—purely literary and entirely unsectarian as regards either politics or religion—which was at once successful, and still retains, in undiminished degree, its excellence and popularity. After its fourteenth number Robert Chambers became joint editor, and the firm of William and Robert Chambers was established. By the sterling merits both of the publishers and their works, the firm soon became, and has ever since continued to be, one of the foremost in the northern part of the kingdom. The people of Scotland have long regarded it with a feeling of national pride not bestowed on any other firm however eminent. The jubilee of *Chambers's Journal* was celebrated in February 1882. This firm did not confine their attention solely to their *Journal*, but have been the publishers of many educational works and other books of a popular kind. Various other periodicals and magazines are published in Edinburgh, but these are mostly of a sectional or ecclesiastical character, having limited circulations.

Perhaps the greatest work ever published by the press of Edinburgh is the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, first published in 1771 (the ninth edition of which being now in course of publication); but important as that work was in its first issue, it was but an imperfect indication of the literary activity soon to follow, and which has had so important an effect upon the city's prosperity. The far-reaching speculations of Constable with his popular *Miscellany* and other works, the many productions of the Ballantyne Press, with its everflowing stream of novels from the pen of the author of *Waverley*, gave ample proof to the world that Edinburgh was rapidly becoming a centre of literature. Since then this has rapidly increased, and now it may be said to produce a more than proportional quantity of informational standard works than any other city, with perhaps the exception only of London. It ought not to be forgotten, as an important aid to the cheap production of literature, that the process of stereotyping was the invention of an Edinburgh silversmith, named John Ged, specimens of whose work may be seen in the Advocates Library, where a case in one of the halls contains stereo-plates of an edition of Sallust, which were made by him. The publishing firms now are many, the printing establishments numerous and complete. That of Messrs Nelson, where publishing and printing are combined, gives employment to nearly 700 people, and that of Messrs Chambers to about 600, while several others have nearly as many. Engraving, lithographing, and bookbinding are carried on also in many large establishments—some in connection with printing offices, and others independently, and altogether many thousands of people are thus engaged in the production of books. The literary prestige which the northern capital attained in the days of *Waverley* and the *Edinburgh Review* has thus been well maintained, even although in these latter days the great capital attracts and absorbs the principal literary talent of the nation.

Newspapers.—The newspaper press of Edinburgh originated during the civil wars of the 17th century—the

first being the *Scots Intelligencer* (1643), which was followed in Oct. 1653 by a reprint of a London paper called *Mercurius Politicus*. This was first issued at Leith by Christopher Higgins, a printer who came with Cromwell's troops in 1652 to garrison the citadel of that town, and who afterwards transferred his office to Edinburgh, where he continued to print his paper till 1660. The *Politicus* was almost wholly devoted to the affairs of Cromwell and of his army of invasion. Shortly after the discontinuance of Higgins' reprint, the *Mercurius Caledonius* was issued, the first number bearing the date, 'From Monday Decemb. 31 to Tuesday, Jan. 8th, 1661,' and this paper was the first which was wholly edited and published in Edinburgh. It shortly changed its name to *Mercurius Publicus*, and was succeeded by *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*. For some time the inhabitants were wholly destitute of anything in the shape of a 'news-letter,' till a printer named James Watson started the *Edinburgh Gazette* in 1669, and followed this by the *Edinburgh Courant* in 1705, which lasted long enough to issue 55 numbers. The *Scots Courant*, also published by Watson, followed in 1706, and it again was succeeded by the *Edinburgh Flying Post* and the *Scots Postman*. These papers were all short-lived. In 1718 a privilege was given to a printer named James M'Ewan to publish the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* three times a week, on condition that a copy should be given to the magistrates before publication. This paper, as *The Courant*, is still in existence as the organ of the Conservative and Established Church parties. The *Caledonian Mercury* was published first as a three times a-week paper in 1720 by James Rolland, but always claimed a longer history by tracing back its lineage to the *Mercurius Caledonius* of 1660. The political history of this paper was full of change. The entrance of Prince Charles Stewart into Edinburgh altered its sentiments from the soundest Hanoverianism to the most rabid Jacobitism, while the retreat from Derby was the signal for a demonstrative rejoicing at the overthrow of 'Rebellion.' When Liberal doctrines began to pervade Scotland, the *Mercury* espoused them with moderateness; and during this period, as well as for many years previously, it was conducted with much ability. It latterly became a Radical organ of the fiercest sort, and about 1865 was finally merged in the *Weekly Scotsman*. The *Edinburgh Advertiser*, established in 1764, was also a Tory organ, and was so profitable a venture, combined as it was with a book-work office, that its proprietor, James Donaldson, at his death in 1830 was enabled to leave £200,000 for the erection and endowment of the princely hospital which bears his name. Another, named the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*, which continued down to 1848, was also a successful paper. The *Scotsman*, founded in 1817 in the Whig interest, has always been one of the ablest and most consistent of that party's organs, and fought the battles of Reform and Free Trade with indefatigable vigour. Under the editorship of Charles M'Laren, J. R. M'Culloch, and particularly Alexander Russel, it distanced all competitors, and has now attained a circulation greater than that of any paper in Britain out of London. The *Scotsman* was the first to initiate various enterprises, in which it has been followed with commendable alacrity by several other Scotch papers, such as the establishment of special telegraphic wires to London, and the running of special trains to different parts of the country for the transmission of early editions. It also introduced the 'Walter Press' into the printing department before any other non-metropolitan journal. It has two special London wires and three Walter presses. Under its present management it has shown a resolute determination to throw off the reproach of provincialism (which Mr Russel's editorship, brilliant though it was, tended to confirm), has boldly challenged the infallibility of the London press, and on several notable occasions anticipated the latter in the publication of important news. It has also conspicuously widened the range of its intellectual sympathies—literature, education, and social progress receiving a much

larger and more liberal attention than formerly. The *Edinburgh Daily Review*, founded in 1861, took the place of the old *Witness* as the leading Free Church paper, and has specially signalled itself by an almost uninterrupted series of attacks on the Church of Scotland. It is certainly the most vehement and persistent organ of Disestablishment N of the Tweed. The other daily papers of Edinburgh are the *Evening News* (Liberal) and the *Evening Express* (Conservative). Numerous others have been issued from time to time, but are all now extinct. There is also a number of weekly papers, generally class organs, such as the *Guardian* (Episcopal Church), *North British Agriculturist*, etc., etc. A great impetus was given in Edinburgh as elsewhere to newspaper enterprise by the successive repeal of the various taxes on knowledge—the advertisement duty on 4 Aug. 1853, the stamp duty on 15 June 1855, and the paper duty on 1 Oct. 1861, and this brought down several of the above papers from their former high prices to the almost universal penny.

Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Large portions of the parliamentary burgh include St Cuthbert's and Canongate parishes, which have been already noticed as to their ecclesiastical affairs; there are also within the same area portions of South Leith, North Leith, Duddingston, and Liberton parishes. Tolbooth parish comprehends the N side of the ancient royalty from the Castle esplanade to Bank Street; High Church parish, the N side from Bank Street to North Bridge; Trinity College parish, the N side from North Bridge to Cranston Street; Old Church parish, from head of Canongate to St John Street, and from thence by South Back of Canongate to Cowgate at foot of South Gray's Close; Tron Church parish, the middle of South Gray's Close to Blair Street, and from High Street to Cowgate; New North parish, the middle of Blair Street to George IV. Bridge, and from High Street and Lawnmarket to Cowgate; St John's parish, the middle of George IV. Bridge to Castle Wynd, and from Lawnmarket to Grassmarket; New Greyfriars' parish, the S side from Vennel foot to Candlemaker Row and Bristo Port; Old Greyfriars' parish, the S side from Bristo Port to College Wynd, and along Cowgate to Candlemaker Row; Lady Yester's parish, the S side of Cowgate from College Wynd to the eastern line of the City Wall at Surgeons' Square; St George's parish comprehends the parts of the extended royalty, southward from the line of Queen Street, between the city boundary on the W and Hanover Street on the E; St Andrew's parish, the parts between Queen Street and York Place on the N, Hanover Street on the W, and Picardy Place on the E; Greenside parish, the parts between Leith Walk to foot of Elm Row on the N, Catherine Street on the W, and the city boundary on the E; St Mary's parish, all the north-eastern parts westward to Dundas Street and Pitt Street; St Stephen's parish, all the north-western parts westward from Dundas Street and Pitt Street. Part of St George's forms the *quoad sacra* parish of St Luke; some portions of most of the parishes, or rather small portions of their population, form the *quoad sacra* parish of the Gaelic Church, which has no definite limits; and small parts of the parishes of Greenside and Lady Yester are included in the *quoad sacra* parishes of Abbey, Newington, and St Leonard's.

The High, the Tron, and St Andrew's parishes were recently collegiate, but are now single charges. The patronage of all the charges was held by the town council till the abolition of the annuity tax in 1860, and by a body of ecclesiastical commissioners from 1860 till the abolition of patronage in 1875. The ecclesiastical commissioners were elected by certain public bodies, in terms of the Annuity-tax Abolition Act, to administer the temporal affairs of the city churches, and had power, at the next vacancies after 1860, to allow five charges—the second High, the second Tron, the second St Andrew's, the Old Church, and the Tolbooth—to lapse. Prior to 1872 they had opportunity to allow all of them to lapse, retaining none except the Tolbooth charge. The three second charges were allowed to become

extinct; but that of the Old Church was taken under the care of the Edinburgh presbytery, both as regards provision and patronage. The stipends of all the city ministers, prior to 1860, were derived mainly from the annuity tax on houses and shops within the royalty, and rose from £200 each in 1802 to £625 in 1850; but, in consequence of the Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1860, they were fixed at £600 to each of the existing incumbents, which might afterwards be decreased to £550. Eventually these stipends were payable to only thirteen ministers, and were raised partly from seat-rents, and partly from new taxes mixed up with the police rates; came, by means of these taxes till 1870, through a bond of annuity for £4200 by the town council to the ecclesiastical commissioners; and now, in terms of the Amendment Annuity-tax Abolition Act of 1870, are derived from a redemption fund of £56,500 paid for extinction of the annuity bond. The statistics of the Established churches in Edinburgh show the number of communicants or members to be as follows: Buccleuch, 497; Canongate, 1116; Dean, 430; Gaelic, 146; Greenside, 1480; New Greyfriars', 537; Old Greyfriars', 635; High Church, 443; Lady Glenorchy's, 743; Lady Yester's, 1855; Morningside, 559; Newington, 1342; Mayfield, 143; Old Kirk, 73; Robertson Memorial, 799; St Andrew's, 771; Elder Street, 219; St Bernard's, 1442; St Cuthbert's, 2796; Merchiston, 313; Dumbiedykes, 123; St David's, 1104; St George's, 858; St John's, 427; St Mary's, 1503; St Stephen's, 2058; Tolbooth, 781; Trinity College, 836; Tron, 927; West Coates, 616; and West St Giles', 527.

The Free churches within the parliamentary bounds and suburbs show the following number of members and income in 1881: Barclay, 1152, £4163; Buccleuch, 242, £713; Chalmers' Church, 1132, £879; Cowgate, 799, £668; Cowgatehead, 161, £99; Dalry, 368, £1239; Dean, 283, £480; Fountainbridge, 402, £276; Grange, 698, £3615; Greyfriars', 379, £757; High, 676, £2334; Holyrood, 359, £428; Knox's, 279, £248; Lady Glenorchy's, 616, £1993; M'Crue, 265, £272; Martyrs', 250, £628; Mayfield, 252, £2193; Moray, 494, £610; Morningside, 260, £1019; Newington, 703, £1102; New North, 504, £3539; Pilrig, 586, £1350; Pleasance, 1177, £535; Roseburn, 244, £543; Roxburgh, 345, £2443; St Andrew's, 441, £886; St Bernard's, 557, £802; St Columba's, 483, £778; St Cuthbert's, 435, £2136; St David's, 804, £996; St George's, 1084, £11,301; St John's, 341, £817; St Luke's, 567, £1721; St Mary's, 457, £1300; St Paul's, 465, £949; St Stephen's, 422, £1832; Stockbridge, 747, £1336; Tolbooth, 380, £1957; Tron, 303, £533; and Viewforth, 1072, £1587.

The United Presbyterian churches within the same area in 1881 show the following results: Argyll Place, 230, £1073; Arthur Street, 340, £523; Blackfriars Street, 216, £131; Bristo Street, 990, £2359; Broughton Place, 1412, £3011; Canongate, 275, £190; Colston Street, 207, £254; College Street, 1245, £1560; Davidson Memorial, Eyre Place, 246, £1408; Dean Street, 627, £682; Gilmore Place, 1123, £1352; Haymarket, 410, £2009; Hope Park, 719, £1059; Infirmary Street, 584, £1024; St James Place, 997, £1531; Lauriston Place, 1120, £2340; London Road, 570, £866; Lothian Road, 900, £1246; Morningside, 557, £1591; Newington, 677, £1958; Nicolson Street, 800, £1152; Richmond Street, 627, £594; Palmerston Place, 691, £3123; Portsburgh, 191, £521; Rose Street, 543, £1456; and Roshall, 86, £1090.

The other places of worship in 1882 are the Original Secession churches in Lauriston Street, in South Clerk Street, and Forrest Road; the United Original Secession church in Victoria Terrace. Of Episcopal churches there are, St Mary's Cathedral in Palmerston Place; St Paul's, York Place; St Paul's, Jeffrey Street; St John's, Princes Street; St George's, York Place; St Andrew's, South Back of Canongate; St Peter's, Luton Place; St Columba's, Johnston Terrace; St James's, Broughton Place; Trinity, Dean Bridge; All Saints', Brougham Street; St John's School Chapel, Earl Grey

Street; High School Yards Mission Chapel, off Infirmary Street; St Thomas's, Rutland Street; Christ Church Chapel, Morningside; and Christ Church, St Vincent Street. Of Independent or Congregational churches there are: Augustine chapel, George IV. Bridge; Albany Street chapel; Hope Park chapel; Richmond chapel, Preston Street; and Caledonian Road chapel. Of Roman Catholic places of worship there are: St Mary's Cathedral at Broughton Street; St Patrick's, Cowgate; Church of the Sacred Heart, Lauriston Street; and St Margaret's Convent chapel near Bruntsfield Links. Of minor religious bodies there are Evangelical Union churches in Brighton Street, in Fountainbridge, and the Buccleuch, in Crosscauseway; Baptist chapels at Dublin Street, Bristo Street, and Duncan Street, Newington; the German church at Bellevue, the Wesleyan Methodist chapel in Nicolson Square, the Primitive Methodist Ebenezer chapel in Victoria Terrace, the Catholic Apostolic church in East London Street, the Glassite chapel in Barony Street, the Friends' or Quakers' meeting-house in Pleasance, the Unitarian chapel in Castle Terrace, the Jews' Synagogue in Park Place, etc., etc.

A presbytery of the Church of Scotland takes name from Edinburgh, is in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and meets at Edinburgh on the last Wednesday of every month except May. It has jurisdiction over all the old parishes, *quoad sacra* parishes, and chapels of ease within the parliamentary bounds of Edinburgh and Leith, the old parishes of Colinton, Corstorphine, Cramond, Currie, Duddingston, Kirknewton, Liberton, and Ratho; the *quoad sacra* parishes of Gilmerton, Newhaven, and Portobello, and the chapelries of Granton, Restalrig, Portobello Town-Hall, Mayfield, Merchiston, and Elder Street.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Edinburgh, comprehending the 41 churches within the burgh and suburbs, 5 in Leith, and 7 at respectively Juniper Green, Corstorphine, Cramond, Liberton, Newhaven, Portobello, and Ratho.—The U.P. presbytery of Edinburgh comprehends the 26 churches within the burgh and suburbs, 5 in Leith, 3 in Dalkeith, 2 in Dunbar, 2 in Haddington, 2 in Musselburgh, 2 in Portobello, 2 in Peebles, and 1 each at Aberlady, Balerno, Bathgate, Broxburn, Burra, East Calder, East Linton, Fala, Ford, Gorebridge, Howgate, Lasswade, Lerwick, Midcalder, Mossbank, Newlands, North Berwick, Ollaberry, Penicuik, Queensferry, Slateford, Tranent, West Calder, West Linton, and Whitburn.—The Reformed Presbyterian presbytery of Edinburgh has churches in Airdrie, Loanhead, Thurso, Douglas Water, Wick, and Wishaw.—The United Original Seceders' presbytery of Edinburgh has churches in Edinburgh, Carluke, Kirkealdy, and Midholm.—The Scottish Episcopal diocese of Edinburgh, besides its 13 churches within the bounds, has 22 at respectively Alloa, Alva, Armadale, Balerno, Borrowstounness, Broxburn, Dalkeith, Dalmahoy, Dunbar, Dunmore, Dunse, Falkirk, Haddington, Leith, Musselburgh, North Berwick, Penicuik, Portobello, Roslin, Stirling, Trinity, and Greenlaw.—The Roman Catholic diocese of St Andrews and Edinburgh has its seat in Edinburgh, and reckons within that diocese the places of worship in Edinburgh, and 27 others respectively at Leith, Portobello, Bathgate, Broxburn, Dalkeith, Denny, Dunbar, Dunfermline, Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Galashiels, Haddington, Hawick, Innerleithen, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilsyth, Kirkealdy, Lennoxton, Linnlithgow, Loanhead, Oakley, Peebles, Ratho, Selkirk, Stirling, and West Calder.

Edinburgh is always the meeting-place of the General Assemblies both of the Established and the Free Churches, the synod of the United Presbyterian Church, the Church of Scotland synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, as well as the same synod of the Free Church, and it alternates with other of the chief towns of Scotland as the meeting-place of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod and the Congregational Union.

Population.—The population of the parliamentary burgh in 1841 was 140,241; in 1851, 160,302; in 1861, 168,121; in 1871, in the 5 registration districts into

which the city is now divided, the census returns were—St George's, 50,985; St Andrew's, 39,781; Canongate, 33,183; St Giles', 31,960; Newington, 41,079—total, 196,988. In 1881 the returns were—St George's, males, 29,412; females, 36,016—total, 65,428; St Andrew's, males, 19,821; females, 24,766—total, 44,587; Canongate, males, 13,231; females, 15,459—total, 28,690; St Giles', males, 15,687; females, 16,954—total, 32,641; Newington, males, 23,483; females, 30,612—total, 54,095: showing a gross total of males, 101,634; females, 123,801=225,435, being an increase in the ten years from 1871 to 1881 of 28,447. Adding to this a number of persons in the landward districts properly to be considered as town population, the census returns of 1881 show the population of Edinburgh to be altogether 228,190; separate families, 52,668; houses—inhabited, 41,230; vacant, 2616; building, 426; rooms with one or more windows, 172,863.

Mortality.—In 1863 the death-rate was 26 per 1000, but since 1867 there having been about 3000 unwholesome houses removed, and over half-a-million spent in city improvements, letting in fresh air and light where they were unknown before, the death-rate has gradually decreased, and the number of deaths in March 1882 was 372, being at the proportion of 17·18 per 1000 of the population; in March 1881 the rate was 21·69 per 1000. In March 1882 the births registered were 352 males and 330 females=682, of which 53 were illegitimate.

History.—There can be little doubt that the Castle rock early became a most desirable place in the eyes of the ancient inhabitants of the district on which to build their dwellings, since, from its precipitous character and limited accessibility, a defence could here be easily made against the assaults of their enemies. That it was so used in early times appears from the name given to the Castle in the oldest record which mentions it, viz., *Castell-Mynd-Agned*—signifying the 'fortress of the hill of Agnes;' and there are some who affirm that, before it received this appellation, it had been fortified by the Ottadini ere their subjugation by the Romans, and after the introduction of Christianity dedicated to St Agnes. At a later date, according to a monkish fable, it is said to have been the refuge of the daughters of the Pictish kings, they being kept and educated here as a place of safety in barbarous and turbulent times; and, about 617, when the Anglo-Saxons absorbed the Lothians, it derived from Eadwine, a powerful king of Northumbria, the name of Eadwinesburgh. The Castle and town—the latter, according to Simeon of Durham, being about 854 only a considerable village, on the eastern slope of the hill—next became a possession of the Celtic kings in the reign of Indulf (945-961), and was then called *Dun-Edin*, signifying, in their language, 'the face of a hill,' and descriptive of its natural aspect. The name given to the Castle and the town, however, by King Eadwine proved to be the one by which it was ever afterwards fated to be known, though it was not till about the middle of the fifteenth century that it came to be recognised as the capital city, being long considered to be too near the English border to be a place of safety. In 1093, on the death of Malcolm Ceannmor, Edinburgh became the place of refuge of his widow and children, and was besieged by Malcolm's brother, Donald Bane, the usurper of the throne. The town, though still consisting of mean thatched houses, had grown to be one of the most important by the time of David I., being then constituted a royal burgh, and had in the reign of William the Lyon made material progress. King William made the Castle a frequent place of residence; but having attempted to seize a portion of Northumbria, the Scottish king was defeated by Henry II. of England, who took possession of the Castle in 1174. On its restoration in 1186, Alexander II., son and successor of William the Lyon, held his first parliament in Edinburgh, and in 1215 the pope's legate here held a provincial synod. Alexander III. made it the residence of his youthful queen, the daughter of Henry III., and the depository of the regalia and the

archives; and here also Alexander suffered a kind of blockade by the rebellious Earl of Dunbar.

Edinburgh shared greatly in the turmoils arising from the wars of the succession, owing to the rivalry of Bruce and Baliol for the crown. The Castle was surrendered to Edward I. in 1291; and, having afterwards thrown off his authority, it was again taken possession of by him in 1294, when the authorities of Holyrood swore fealty to the English king, the city holding out, however, till 1296. After holding it for about twenty years, the Castle was recaptured in 1313 by Randolph, Earl of Moray. According to a policy he adopted, Robert Bruce, after the battle of Bannockburn in 1314, ordered the demolition of this fortress, as he had done several others, lest they should again become places of protection and strength for the English. Holyrood Abbey was in 1322 plundered by an army of Edward II.; in 1326 it was the meeting-place of a parliament of Robert Bruce, and in 1328 of that parliament which ratified the treaty with Edward III. which secured the independence of Scotland. In 1334, after Edward Baliol had usurped the throne of David Bruce, the Castle and town were again surrendered to Edward III., who had invaded Scotland to support Baliol. While the King of England lay encamped near Perth in 1336, after a campaign which inflicted great distress on Scotland and reflected little credit on England, the Earl of Moray encountered a body of mercenary troops under Guy, Count of Namur, on their way to join Edward at Perth at the Boroughmuir near Edinburgh. Moray defeated the mercenaries, drove them in confusion into the town, overtaking and slaying a number of them in St Mary's Wynd and Candlemaker Row, and pursued the rest to the dismantled heights of the Castle rock. Being unable to defend themselves here, they surrendered next day to Moray, by whom they were set free on condition of never again bearing arms against David Bruce. The Castle was rebuilt and strongly garrisoned in 1337 by Edward III. on his return from the N, but in 1341 it was captured by Sir William Douglas through means of a singularly expert stratagem. One of Douglas's party, feigning to be an English merchant, went to the governor of the Castle and represented that he had a cargo of wine, beer, and spiced biscuits in his vessel, just arrived in the Forth, which he wished the governor to purchase. Producing a sample of the wine and another of the beer, both of which pleased the governor, he agreed upon a price and an hour for the delivery of the goods, which was to be early in the morning, that they might not be intercepted by the Scots. At the hour appointed the merchant arrived, accompanied by twelve resolute and well-armed followers, habited as sailors, and the Castle gates were immediately opened for their reception. On entering the Castle, they easily contrived to overturn the waggon on which the supposed goods were piled, and instantly put to death the warder and the sentries. The appointed signal being given, Douglas, with a chosen band of armed followers, quitted their place of concealment in the neighbourhood, and rushed into the Castle. Being joined by their confederates, the pretended sailors, they put the garrison, after a brief resistance, to the sword, and the fortress was thus regained by the Scots.

Edinburgh now ceased for a time to be harassed by the English, and began to grow more into consideration. During the reign of David II. it was the seat of numerous parliaments, the source of several issues of coin, and confessedly the chief town, though not yet the actual capital of Scotland. It was on the accession of the Stuart dynasty that Edinburgh first became the chief burgh of the kingdom, and its fortunes became identified all throughout with those of that ill-fated house. In the reign of Robert II., the first king of that line, and who made it the royal residence, the city was visited by a body of French knights and gentlemen, who came to give aid to the King against the English. Froissart describes the city at this time as consisting of about 4000 houses, so poor that they could not afford these French visitors anything like proper accommodation.

Richard II., in 1385, in retaliation for alleged wrongs, made an incursion into Scotland, set fire to St Giles' Church, Holyrood Abbey, and the greater part of the town, spending five days in their destruction, but was foiled in his attempt to capture the Castle. Henry IV., in 1400, repeatedly assaulted the Castle, but he was firmly repelled by the Duke of Rothesay, then heir-apparent to the Scottish crown. In 1402, Edinburgh again became the meeting-place of a parliament, convened at this time to inquire into the assassination of the Duke of Rothesay; but while James I. of Scotland was a prisoner in England, the city partook of the desolation which swept generally over the country, arising very much from the continual strife of the dominant parties for the ascendancy, when the Castle was taken and retaken. After his release from captivity on the payment of the ransom, to which the city contributed 50,000 English merks, King James frequently resided here, and received, in 1429, at Holyrood, the submission of the rebellious Lord of the Isles. At Holyrood his queen gave birth to a son, who afterwards became James II.; and the city in 1431, was scourged with a pestilence, which added not a little to the general desolation resulting from the continual strifes of the turbulent nobility.

Edinburgh in 1436 was the scene of the last parliament of James I., and after his murder on Feb. 20, 1437, it became formally the metropolis of Scotland. James II. became king when only seven years of age, and was the first king crowned at Holyrood, this ceremony having previously taken place at the palace of Scone, near Perth. During his minority the Castle was a frequent scene of contests and intrigues for the custody of his person; and this stronghold in 1444 was held by ex-chancellor Crichton, in opposition to the regent, Sir Thomas Livingstone. A serious quarrel having occurred between the regent and Crichton, the king for a time was kept as a kind of prisoner in the Castle, from which he was released by the artifices of his mother, who favoured the regent's party. In 1445-46 the Castle was besieged by the King in person, and Crichton at last capitulated on terms of restoration to royal favour. About this time there occurred within its walls a singular instance of the revolting barbarity of the times. The Earl of Douglas, in the exercise of the great power which he possessed, encouraged the most galling oppression over the country, and was sufficiently strong in his numerous retainers to bid defiance to the authority of the state. Cunning and unscrupulous in their policy, the regent Livingstone and Crichton managed to decoy Douglas into the Castle, where he was received with the most hypocritical demonstrations of friendship and marks of favour. At the close of a banquet, of which Douglas had partaken in company with the King, a bloody bull's head was set before him—a signal then well known to be the precursor of an immediate and violent death to him before whom it was presented. Understanding the fatal symbol too well, Douglas sprang to his feet, but both he and his brother, who was present with him, were instantly seized by armed men, and, despite the tears and entreaties of the young king for their preservation, dragged to the outer court of the Castle, and there murdered. James II. and his queen, Mary of Gueldres, whom he married in 1449, were both great benefactors to the city, which, by the grants and immunities they bestowed, was more indebted for its prosperity to them than to any previous monarch.

James III., during the course of his troubled reign, also conferred on the city, which he made his chief place of residence, various other privileges; and during his time Edinburgh became a place of refuge to Henry VI. of England, after his defeat at Towton in 1461. James III. married the Princess Margaret of Denmark in 1469, an event which was celebrated by the city with much rejoicing; but, shortly after, Edinburgh suffered again the desolating effects of pestilence, which was so deadly and destructive that a parliament, summoned to meet in 1475, was deterred from assembling. Troubles of another kind soon followed, for in 1478 the Duke of

Albany, a putative brother of the King, commenced a series of intrigues which caused much disaster to the city and kingdom. Albany was imprisoned in the Castle, but effected his escape to France, whence he passed in 1482 into England, and bargained there with Edward IV. for assistance in seizing the crown of Scotland, pledging himself to hold it as Edward's vassal. In consequence of this, an English army under the Duke of Gloucester marched on Edinburgh, meeting there with little or no resistance. The King took refuge in the Castle, and the English were only induced to depart after the reconciliation of the King and Albany, on payment of certain sums of money claimed by the English, and the permanent cession of the town of Berwick. The citizens contributed the money, and proceeded to the Castle to escort the King and Albany to Holyrood, where they received from James munificent expressions of gratitude. Albany not long after again conspired against the King, who at once retired to the Castle and roused the citizens, from whom he received such support as entirely crushed Albany's treason. Early in 1488 James again became hard pressed by a powerful combination of insurgent nobles, when he deposited his treasure and other valuable effects in the Castle, and retired to the North. The royal army was defeated by the rebels at Sauchie on 18 June 1488, and though the King escaped from the field, he was afterwards discovered by one of the rebels and murdered.

Edinburgh, in the latter part of 1488, amid the turbulence of rebellious faction, was the meeting-place of the first parliament of James IV., and for some time the city and Castle were under the domination of the Earl of Bothwell. James IV., as he grew in years, made the city a frequent scene of tournaments and other like entertainments, and in 1503 he was married at Holyrood to the Princess Margaret of England, daughter of Henry VII., from which union descended that line of Stuart sovereigns which, in the following century, united both kingdoms under one crown. In 1513, while a dreadful plague was desolating the city, James IV. made preparations for an imprudent expedition into England. After inspecting his artillery in the Castle and the outfit of his navy at Newhaven, he mustered all his available forces on the Boroughmuir, from whence he marched to encounter death on the field of Flodden. The city lent him vigorous aid, sending many of its burgesses in his train to the field; and, on receiving news of his total defeat and death, adopted resolute measures for a stern resistance—fortifying the town, and ordering all the inhabitants to assemble in military array to oppose the expected approach of the enemy. The privy council withdrew for some time to Stirling, but, a peace with England having been effected, James V. was there crowned. The Duke of Albany in 1515 was appointed regent by a parliament in Edinburgh, receiving from the citizens great demonstrations in his favour; and he took up his residence at Holyrood in all the grandeur of royalty, causing the young King and his mother to retire to the Castle. Albany afterwards adopted measures which first drove the dowager-queen to take flight with the young King to Stirling, and next compelled her to surrender that fortress and return to Edinburgh, when the regent converted the Castle into a state prison for the King. The contentions of parties at this time filled the city with excitement, deprived it of the most ordinary protection of common law, and made it the scene of frequent strifes among the turbulent nobles. One of the most noted of these tumults arose between the Earl of Arran and Cardinal Beaton on the one side, and the Earl of Angus on the other. Angus having roused the jealousy of the opposite party by the influence he had gained over the young King through his marriage with the queen-dowager, he and his friends were set upon near the Netherbow on 20 April 1515, and upwards of 250 persons were slain in the skirmish, which was long afterwards known under the name of 'Cleanse the causeway.' Not many years after a similar skirmish occurred,

through a dispute which had arisen between the Earl of Rothes and Lord Lindsay. With characteristic ferocity they attacked each other with their retainers on the High Street, to the great danger of the inhabitants, and such was the fury of the strife that peace was not restored till both noblemen were made prisoners by the city authorities. Pestilence also, and a menacing armed force from the Borders, combined in 1519 and 1520 to add to the city's calamities. Parliaments were held in 1522 and 1523, mainly to devise measures for suppressing the prevailing lawlessness, but without much effect. In May 1524 Albany departed for ever from Holyrood to France, leaving state affairs in utter confusion; and the dowager-queen in the following July proclaimed that James V., then in his thirteenth year, had assumed the reins of government. While parliament was sitting in the November following, the Earl of Angus raised a disturbance, which drew disastrous fire from the Castle upon a part of the city. Early in 1525 James V. removed from the Castle to Holyrood, and met his parliament in the Tolbooth; and Angus, in the same year, acquired such ascendancy as enabled him to impoverish the city for the pampering of his favourites. From this time till his forfeiture in 1528 he had the entire kingdom under his control, occasioning incessant disturbances not only in Edinburgh, but throughout the whole country.

The College of Justice, the germ of the present Court of Session, being instituted in 1532, speedily contributed to raise the dignity of the city, and draw to it many wealthy residents. The principles of the Reformation had also begun to be privately diffused, and in 1534 the fact was publicly notified in the execution at Greenside of the martyrs Norman Gourlay and David Straiton. The two successive consorts of James V., Magdalene and Mary of Guise, in 1537 and 1538 respectively, made public entrances into Edinburgh amid great rejoicings, and James, having died at Falkland in Dec. 1542, was buried in Holyrood by the side of Magdalene, his first queen. Shortly after the death of James, Henry VIII. of England proposed an alliance between his son Edward and the infant Queen Mary, daughter of James V., on terms unequal and dishonourable to the Scots, in order to obtain the dominion of their country; but this proposal, though at first favourably entertained as containing provisions agreeable to the reformed doctrines, was resisted powerfully and successfully by Cardinal Beaton and the Catholic party. To revenge this insult, King Henry sent an army under the Earl of Hertford, which, after landing at Leith, set fire to Edinburgh, Holyrood Abbey, the castles of Roslin and Craigmillar, and made an unsuccessful attempt upon Edinburgh Castle. John Lesley, Bishop of Ross, who wrote a History of Scotland in the Scottish language, of which a modernised edition was printed by the Bannatyne Club in 1830, gives the following account of this event:—'On the next day, being the sixth May' [the day after the English army marched from Leith], 'the great army came forward with the hail ordinances, and assailed the town, which they found void of all resistance, saving the ports of the town were closed, which they broke up with great artillery, and entered thereat, carrying carted ordinances before them till they came in sight of the Castle, where they placed them, purposing to siege the Castle. But the laird of Stanehouse, captain thereof, caused shoot at them in so great abundance, and with so good measure, that they slew a great number of Englishmen, amongst whom there was some principal captains and gentlemen; and one of the greatest pieces of the English ordinances was broken; wherethrough they were constrained to raise the siege shortly and retire them. The same day the English men set fire in divers places of the town, but were not suffered to maintain it, through continual shooting of ordinance forth of the Castle, where-with they were so sore troubled, that they were constrained to return to their camp at Leith. But the next day they returned again, and did what they could to consume all the town with fires. So likewise they continued some days after, so that the most part of the

town was burnt in cruel manner; during the which time their horsemen did great hurt in the country, spoiling and burning sundry places thereabout, and in special all the Castle and place of Craigmillar, where the most part of the whole riches of Edinburgh was put by the merchants of the town in keeping, which not without fraud of the keepers, as was reported, was betrayed to the English men for a part of the booty and spoil thereof.'

After the battle of Pinkie in 1547 the city was again troubled and pillaged by an English force, and in 1548 was garrisoned by a French corps of 6000 men, sent by Henry II. of France to facilitate the intrigues of the queen-dowager, Mary of Guise, in procuring the marriage of the infant Queen Mary to the Dauphin of France. In 1551, the city gave a great reception to the queen-dowager, on her return from the court of Henry II., after witnessing there the marriage of Queen Mary to the Dauphin Francis. John Knox arrived in Edinburgh in 1555, and by his impressive discourses to large and excited audiences, soon attracted many zealous adherents, and speedily gained for the principles of the Reformation general and popular acceptance. He retired for a time to Geneva, but returning in 1559, found his partisans in an attitude of open resistance to the suppressive measures of the queen regent. Multitudes of the Reformer's party organised themselves into an army at Perth, under the name of the Army of the Congregation, and, marching triumphantly to Edinburgh, took possession of the mint and other offices of government, and presented a front of open hostility to the royal forces. Leith, which was then put in a fortified condition, became the headquarters of the Romish or government party, who were aided by the opportune arrival of an auxiliary force from France. Edinburgh was the headquarters of the Reform party, and entirely in their possession, whilst the plain which stretches between the Calton Hill and Leith became the scene of frequent skirmishes and resolute onslaughts. The irregular troops of the Reformers could ill cope with the well-disciplined auxiliaries from France; but eventually, aided by a force sent by Elizabeth of England, they succeeded about the middle of 1560 in expelling the queen regent's forces from the kingdom. They then dismantled Leith, and removed every hindrance to the ascendancy and civil establishment of the principles for which they contended. A parliament immediately assembled in the city, and enacted laws for the abolition of Popery and the establishment of the Presbyterian form of worship.

Queen Mary, after the death of her husband Francis, sailed from France, and made a public entrance into Edinburgh in Aug. 1561. The *Étrick Shepherd* indulges a poetic licence in the *Queen's Wake*, when describing Queen Mary's progress from Leith to Holyrood, after her return from France :—

'Slowly she ambled on her way,
Amid her lords and ladies gay.
Priest, abbot, layman, all were there,
And presbyter with look severe.

'There rode the lords of France and Spain,
Of England, Flanders, and Lorraine;
While serried thousands round them stood
From shore of Leith to Holyrood.'

Mary set up her government at Holyrood, where she gave formal countenance publicly, but not privately, to the settlement of the Reformation, and the city, with Knox for its minister, and the general assembly for its most influential court, now gave tone to the whole country, sought to make an end of the very remnants of Popery, and kept a keen and observant watch on the religious predilections and social manners of the court. General displeasure soon showed itself at Mary's fondness for the Romish ritual, and her disregard of the Reformer's rigid notions of morality. Riotous crowds again and again assembled beneath her palace windows; Rizzio, her favourite, was slain at her feet; and on the death of her second husband, Lord Darnley, and her subsequent marriage to Bothwell, the popular indignation burst into

fury, the people pursuing her and Bothwell from the city, and taking possession of the seat and powers of government. Mary was brought back a captive from Carberry Hill, and conducted through the streets amid the jeers and insult of the citizens to the house of Sir Simon Preston, the provost, and sent off a prisoner next day to Loch Leven Castle. All these portentous events were crowded into the space of one year, 1567. Four successive regents, thence till 1573, failed either to bring peace to the metropolis, or a cessation of hostilities between the two great conflicting parties of King's men and Queen's men, as the respective partisans of Mary and her son, James VI., styled themselves. The city, at the time of Mary's escape from Loch Leven in 1568, was both desolated with pestilence and bristling with arms; and, after the assassination of Regent Moray at Linlithgow in 1570, suddenly passed under the military ascendancy of the Queen's party. Kirkcaldy of Grange, provost of the city, and governor of the Castle, and one of the ablest soldiers of the period, ordered all opponents of the Queen to leave the city within six hours, planted a battery on the roof of St Giles' Church, strengthened the City Walls, and provoked a long and disastrous strife. Two parliaments sat in the city in May 1571—the one on the Queen's part in the Tolbooth, the other for King James in Canongate, and while they fulminated forfeitures at each other, their respective partisans maintained a continuous conflict with frequent skirmishes in the streets and lanes of the harassed city. The Castle was held for the Queen with great superiority of advantage; Calton Hill, overlooking and protecting Holyrood, maintained a front of bravery for the young King, till an army sent by Queen Elizabeth in 1573 from Berwick eventually brought victory to the followers of the King, and forced the Castle to surrender.

On the coming of age of King James, the city was the scene of a succession of excitements—a magnificent public entrance was made by James into Holyrood, when he was escorted by a cavalcade of about two thousand horsemen; the Abbey received his parliaments, which sat there in great style; and there the King made a struggle for his personal liberties and royal prerogatives against factions of the nobility. Costly entertainments were also given to ambassadors and other notables in Holyrood at the city's expense, till at length he provoked antipathy and insurrection by his greed and continuous encroachments on public rights. At times James would be on good terms with the citizens, receiving from them gifts of money and public services; while again, as at the beginning of 1579, he was so infuriated at them that he left the city, removed all the offices of national administration, threatening to utterly destroy the city, and cherished such an intense resentment that nothing short of the intercession of Queen Elizabeth could induce him to abate his anger. After various negotiations, James was pleased to revoke his declarations of hostility, and made another pompous ceremonial entrance into Edinburgh, amid great demonstrations of loyalty; but in 1599 he came once more into collision with the city, this time, however, without any great disturbance of the public tranquillity. He delivered a formal valedictory address in St Giles' Church in 1603, on the eve of his departure to assume the English crown, and, after a lapse of fifteen years, visited the city again, when he was greeted with great demonstrations of joy and much servile adulation, and presented with a large sum of money.

Charles I. in 1633 was crowned King of Scotland with great splendour at Holyrood, and held in the city, two days after, his first Scottish parliament; but shortly after, by his proceedings against Presbyterianism and attempted introduction of a liturgy and bishopric, on 23 July 1637, excited strong disaffection to his government throughout the country, and kindled a resentment which lasted more or less till the end of his dynasty. In all this Edinburgh, as the seat of executive government, had an extensive and distressing share. The citizens were organised and trained, under direction of the town council, to resist the King's measures

of ecclesiastical change. A stiff conflict of beleaguering and defence arose between the city and Castle, which terminated in favour of the city; and, though the King afterwards appeared in person and was well received and entertained by the magistrates, the city still adhered to the cause of the Covenant, and embodied a regiment of 1200 men for its support. On the establishment of the Commonwealth in England, however, the city offered a large sum of money to maintain a regiment in the service of the crown; but afterwards, on the plea of impoverishment by plague and civil war, claimed exemption from paying it.

Charles II. in 1650 was proclaimed at the Cross, and, could he have attained tolerable footing in England, would evidently have been well supported in Edinburgh. Cromwell, in September of the same year, following up his signal victory over the Scottish army at Dunbar, took possession of Edinburgh, laid siege to the Castle, and forced it to capitulate; and towards the end of next year allowed the magistrates, who had all left the city, to return and resume its management. The city enjoyed a repose of several years under Cromwell, but was so impoverished that its corporation could not meet a claim upon it for £55,000, and scarcely any citizen was able to pay his debts. The news of the Restoration in 1660 was enthusiastically welcomed, and drew from the town council a congratulatory address and gift of money to the King; but parliaments which met in Jan. 1661 and May 1662, and which hurled enactments against Presbyterianism and in favour of Prelacy, renewed all the former confusion, and gave rise to strong measures against the Covenanters. Edinburgh was put in a posture of defence; its gates were barricaded, and all ingress and egress prohibited without a passport. The very members of the law courts assumed arms; the gentlemen of the surrounding country were called in to afford their aid; and, from 1663 till the end of Charles II.'s reign, the city was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of great numbers of Covenanters, many of them the best and brightest men of the age. But the tyranny which was exercised, the inquisitorial proceedings carried on, the martyrdoms which were endured, and the practising of military manoeuvres by a standing army in their midst, did not for an hour coerce the inhabitants into submission, and scarcely succeeded in repressing them from attempting bold though hopeless deeds of insurrection.

The Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, resided in Edinburgh from 1679 to 1682, and diffused among the people a ruinous taste for show and extravagance, luring the magistrates into many acts of mean servility. During his short reign from 1685 till 1688, this morose and bigoted King adopted such strongly offensive local measures in favour of Roman Catholics, as provoked general disgust, and caused several riotous outbreaks. In particular, after convoking a parliament in Edinburgh in 1686, and finding it not sufficiently pliable for his purposes, he, by his own authority, did what the parliament refused to do—took the Catholics under his royal protection, assigned for the exercise of their religion the chapel of Holyrood Abbey, and promoted as many Catholics as possible to the privy council and other offices of government. In all his actions he was utterly reckless, and prosecuted his attempts to force the Catholic religion upon the people with the most abhorrent cruelty and consummate madness, which ended at last in the entire subversion of the Stuart dynasty, after an existence of more than three centuries. Towards the end of 1688 his officers of state sank into inaction under fear of the anticipated movements of the Prince of Orange, the court of session almost ceased to sit, the students of the University burned the Pope in effigy, and clamoured for a free parliament, and the Earl of Perth, the acting head of the government of Scotland, at length took flight to the Highlands, leaving the city entirely at its own disposal.

No sooner did it become known that the Prince of Orange had landed in England, and that the regular

troops were withdrawn from Scotland, than Edinburgh was peopled with Presbyterians from every part of the country, and the city became a scene of tumultuous confusion. A mob, comprising citizens, students, and strangers, rose at the beat of drum, gave riotous expression of inveterate hatred against everything popish and prelatic, and proceeded to demolish the royal chapel of Holyrood. There they were fired upon and repulsed by a guard of some hundred men, who still adhered to the interests of James. The mob, however, soon rallied, and overcame the guard, slaying some and capturing the rest; they then pillaged the Abbey Church, pulled down the Jesuits' college, plundered and sacked other religious houses and private dwellings of Roman Catholics throughout the city, and burned at the cross the paraphernalia of the Roman Catholic chapels; in short, everything connected with the scorned religion or the ecclesiastical policy of the dethroned monarch was extirpated with a fierceness approaching to frenzy. The magistrates, notwithstanding their former obsequiousness to James, were equally zealous in their alacrity to accept the Revolution, and promptly sent a congratulatory address to the Prince of Orange, assuring him of their allegiance. A Convention of Estates, soon after held at Edinburgh, declared the forfeiture of James VII., and offered the crown of Scotland to William and Mary. It next abolished prelacy and re-established Presbyterianism; and this convention was protected during its sittings by 6000 Covenanters from the West. The Castle continued for some time to be held for the Jacobites by the Duke of Gordon, and received some slight support from a small armed force under Viscount Dundee, prowling about the outskirts; but though the Jacobite party thus menaced the city and occasioned some panic, it made no active demonstration, and after the last hopes of the party were extinguished at Killiecrankie, the Castle surrendered in June 1689.

The citizens of Edinburgh now cherished bright prospects of prosperity, and began to turn their attention to commerce, through which they saw great advantages were gained by other states; and a company was formed to establish a colony on the Isthmus of Darien, which they thought might become an emporium for American and Indian produce. They subscribed among themselves for this purpose about £400,000, to which was added more than as much again by merchants in Holland and in London. The jealousy of other trading companies, and the remonstrances of the Spaniards, who feared interference with their colonies, induced King William to withdraw his countenance from the scheme, after he had sanctioned it by Act of Parliament; but, nevertheless, a gallant expedition, consisting of about 1200 persons, sailed from Leith in July 1698, in presence of great crowds assembled to witness the departure. This expedition founded a town called New Edinburgh, about midway between Portobello and Cartagena, under the ninth degree of latitude. During the winter months everything seemed likely to answer the expectations of the colonists; but summer brought disease, and on their provisions running low, they found, to their dismay, that they could get no supplies, the Spanish colonists of the neighbouring countries being forbidden to deal with them. In May and Sept. 1699, ere intelligence of these circumstances could reach home, two other expeditions had sailed, consisting of 1800 men, who were involved on their arrival in the same disasters. After disease had swept off hundreds, the last remaining colonists were attacked by the Spaniards, to whom, after enduring incredible sufferings from famine and disease, the survivors were compelled to surrender in 1701, and scarcely a waif of either men or means ever found the way back to Scotland. The failure was believed to arise, in a great degree, from court influence and intrigue; and, being concurrent with some other disastrous events in Scotland, it operated to produce in Edinburgh strong feelings of sullenness and irritation, accompanied by tumults and riotous outbreaks.

The accession of Queen Anne in 1702 was received

without much show of feeling, but the meeting of parliament at Edinburgh in 1706-7 to discuss the proposal for national union between Scotland and England caused much excitement. Even while the proposal was merely hinted at, the citizens, smarting under the Darien disaster, with the recent massacre of Glencoe still fresh in their memories, and dreading the removal of government offices to London, regarded it with keen suspicion. When the proposal became known in its details, the long-cherished antipathies and jealousies of all classes against England kindled into a fierce spirit of opposition, and the citizens pressed in vast crowds to the Parliament House, and insulted there every member who was believed to favour the union. They afterwards attacked the house of their late provost, who was a strenuous advocate for it, then scoured the streets, became absolute masters of the city, and seemed as if actuated by a desire to crush the authorities altogether. The crown-commissioner ordered a party of soldiers to take possession of the Netherbow, posted a battalion of foot guards in Parliament Square and other central localities, and thus quelled for a time the surging riot. So deep and general, however, was the popular rage, and so great the alarm of the authorities, that nothing less than the whole available force was deemed sufficient for protection. The horse guards attended the commissioner, a battalion was stationed at Holyrood, and three regiments of infantry were constantly on duty in the city, and these proved barely strong enough to protect the parliament during its deliberations on the union. The members encountered great difficulties, submitted to remarkable privations, and adopted various devices, in order merely to attach their signatures to the deed—first they retired in small numbers to a summer-house behind Moray House in Canongate, and when discovered and scared thence, went under cover of night to an obscure cellar in High Street, and then, before they could be seen by persons early afoot in the morning, took a precipitate leave of the city and started for London. Scenes of similar violence to those in the city also occurred in many parts of the country—the national pride having been fairly aroused at the thought that Scotland, after having given to England a race of kings, should become a province of the latter country, and the people generally protested that the votes in parliament had been influenced by military compulsion. Edinburgh now suffered loss of a great part of her prosperity, and lay, for many years, in an impoverished and heart-stricken condition.

The Rebellion of 1715 commenced with an attempt to capture Edinburgh Castle by surprise, but this was checked at the outset by measures which foiled it. Fifteen hundred insurgents marched from Fife upon the city, but found it so well prepared by the fortifications which the magistrates had erected, and by the presence of a force under the Duke of Argyll, to give them a warm reception, that they declined to attack it, and soon after dispersed. The arrival, shortly after, of 6000 Dutch troops prevented the city from suffering any further menace. A remarkable tumult occurred in Edinburgh in 1736, which is known by the name of the Porteous Mob. Two smugglers, named Wilson and Robertson, had been condemned to death for robbing the collector of excise at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire. Both these criminals made an attempt at escape one night by forcing a bar from the window of their cell in the Tolbooth prison, but Wilson, being a stout and powerful man, stuck fast in trying to get through, so that the jailors were alarmed and the escape frustrated. Wilson regretted much that he had attempted the passage first, and considering that by doing so he had prevented his fellow-culprit Robertson's escape, made a desperate resolve that he would yet give him an opportunity of evading the last penalty of the law. According to custom they were taken, under the charge of four soldiers, to hear sermon at the Tolbooth Church on the Sunday previous to their execution. When the congregation was dismissing, Wilson suddenly seized one of the guards with each hand, and a third with his

teeth, calling to Robertson to make his escape, which he very quickly did, after knocking down the fourth guard. Wilson's bold exploit made him an object of popular sympathy, and the magistrates, being afraid of a riot and an attempt at rescue on the day of execution, supplied the town-guard, then commanded by Captain Porteous, with ball cartridge. After the execution of Wilson in the Grassmarket, the crowd began to hoot, and throw stones, as well as other missiles, at the executioner and the guard, when Captain Porteous rashly ordered his men to fire, and six people were killed and eleven wounded. For this conduct Captain Porteous was tried for murder and condemned to be hanged. George II. was then in Hanover, and Queen Caroline, who was acting as regent, gave a respite for six weeks to the convict, preparatory, it was believed, to a full pardon; but such was the exasperation of the people, that they determined he should suffer, despite the royal clemency. A party of citizens accordingly assembled on 7 Sept. 1736, the night previous to the day fixed for Porteous' execution, and sounding a drum, soon gathered an immense number to their aid, when they took possession of and shut the gates of the city, to prevent the entrance of the soldiers, and then seized and disarmed the town-guard. The mob tried to force the Tolbooth door with sledge-hammers and iron bars, but finding these ineffectual, they had recourse to fire, and soon gained an entrance. The rioters seized the unfortunate prisoner, and carried him on their shoulders down the West Bow to the Grassmarket, calling at a shop on the way to provide themselves with a rope. Wishing to despatch Porteous as near the place where the people were killed as possible, they selected for the purpose a dyer's pole which stood on the S side of the street, exactly opposite the Gallows Stone. Here the unfortunate Captain's body was found dangling in the morning by the authorities—the rioters having quietly dispersed, leaving no trace, immediately after the deed was done. Great indignation was excited by all this at court—the lord provost being taken into custody, and not admitted to bail till after three weeks' confinement. The city was threatened with severe punishment, and a bill passed the House of Lords to confine the provost for a year, to abolish the city guard, and raze the city gates; but in the Commons this bill was modified into an order upon the city to pay the widow of Porteous a pension of £200 a year.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion of 1745, the city was put in a posture of defence, and on 19 Aug. Sir John Cope, with the troops stationed at Edinburgh, left that city for the North to meet the rebels. Prince Charles avoiding an engagement with Cope, if Cope did not rather avoid one with him, descended with his adherents upon the Lowlands by Perth, and crossed the river Forth a few miles above Stirling. Rapidly proceeding, the Prince soon reached Corstorphine, a village about 3 miles from Edinburgh, where, to avoid the guns of the Castle, he made a southerly detour to Slateford. Charles, after an anxious night in camp, gave orders early in the morning to try and take the city by surprise. A party of 24 men were placed at the Netherbow gate, and 60 at the city gate at St Mary's Wynd. This latter gate being opened to let out a coach containing a deputation which had been sent out to Prince Charles and brought back to Edinburgh, and was now on its way to the Canongate, gave access to the Highlanders, who rushed in, overpowered the guard, and soon obtained possession of the town. Thus, on the morning of 17 Sept., the citizens found the government of their capital transferred from King George to the Highlanders under Prince Charles Edward, acting as regent for his father, and at noon that day the heralds with their usual formalities proclaimed James VII. as king, and read the Prince's commission of regency, dated at Rome, 23 Dec. 1743. Charles, having learned that the city was in possession of his troops, left his quarters and proceeded to Edinburgh, taking a route which would not expose him to the fire of the Castle guns, the fortress being still held by the royal troops under General Guest. Passing

round by Arthur's Seat, he rode forward to Holyrood, and for the first time saw the palace of his ancestors. Here he commenced a round of festivities, compelling the magistrates to furnish supplies and the citizens to give up their arms, though he respected their private property. After his return from the victory of Prestonpans, he blockaded the Castle, provoking from it a cannonade which did considerable damage, but after two days he removed the blockade, and thus prevented further mischief to the inhabitants. After the Prince's final defeat at Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland visited the city, and caused 14 of the standards taken from the rebels to be burned at the cross—the standard of the Prince was carried thither by the common hangman, and the remaining 13 by 13 chimney-sweeps.

Famine tumults occurred in the city in 1763, 1764, and 1765, and were quelled only by aid from the military. In 1778 an occurrence took place, which, though eventually terminated without bloodshed, at first bore a threatening aspect, and caused great anxiety. This was a mutiny of the Earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, then quartered in the Castle. It having been determined to send the regiment to India at a time when considerable arrears of pay were due, the soldiers took counsel among themselves in regard to their present condition and future prospects. One morning, as the regiment was at drill upon Leith Links, an unusual place for this purpose, suspicion was aroused that they were about to be entrapped on board ship, and sent off without payment of their arrears. Instantly, as in all probability had been previously arranged, the whole body shouldered their arms and marched off at quick step to Arthur's Seat, and fixed their quarters near its summit. Their officers, in the first instance, tried to soothe them with fair promises, but to these the men turned a deaf ear, having already experienced their worthlessness. Threats were then resorted to, but these were equally unavailing, as the Highlanders knew they were so situated as to place infantry at defiance, and that, from the nature of the ground, cavalry would be equally ineffective. When it was then represented to them that the Castle guns would fire upon and dislodge them from their position, the answer was simply that the Highlanders would remove behind the hill, and so place that barrier between them and the new danger. In these circumstances an accommodation through the intervention of some one in whom the Highlanders would place confidence was the only resource, and this was at last effected through Lords Macdonald and Dunmore, on whose honour the men had great reliance. Their differences were arranged satisfactorily, and the regiment returned to its allegiance, and shortly after embarked for foreign service.

A no-Popery riot, on the occasion of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against Catholics in 1799, led to the demolition and plundering of several chapels, and the destruction of considerable property belonging to Roman Catholics; but under military force order was restored without loss of life. The city, during the menaces of Buonaparte against Britain, made great demonstrations of loyalty, and raised a volunteer force of between 3000 and 4000 men.

In 1822 George IV. made a visit to Edinburgh, and remained there from the 15th till the 29th of August, occasioning great excitement in the city, and drawing to it many visitors from all parts of the country. Two great fires broke out in the Old Town in 1824, on the

nights of 24 June and 15 November respectively, working great destruction. One of these lasted three days, destroying the greater part of the High Street between St Giles' and the Tron Church, and it was feared at one time that it might involve the whole city. The demonstrations in Edinburgh which accompanied the general demand for parliamentary reform in 1830, were remarkably strong, as were also those associated with the election of the first members for the city under the new bill in 1832. Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited the city in 1842, at first only as lying on their way to Dalkeith, but they were induced to make public processions through the streets, and were everywhere received with the greatest enthusiasm, even greater than that extended to George IV. The accounts of the sudden overthrow of Louis Philippe's government at Paris in Feb. 1848, excited intense interest in Scotland. On the 6th and 7th March alarming riots took place in Glasgow, and on the latter evening a serious riot also occurred in Edinburgh. Upwards of 3000 persons assembled at the Tron Church, when the Lord Provost enrolled a number of citizens as special constables, and sent to Piershill and the Castle for military aid. The sheriff read the Riot Act, and advised the crowds to disperse. These energetic proceedings succeeded in putting a stop to the disturbances, but not before considerable mischief had been done.

The royal family again visited Edinburgh in 1849 and 1850, and on the latter occasion remained two nights at Holyrood. The Prince Consort at this time publicly laid the foundation of the National Gallery, amid crowds of spectators computed to amount to about 150,000. These royal visits were repeated again and again, and the Prince of Wales resided at Holyrood during several months of 1859, partaking of the benefits Edinburgh as a seat of learning. In 1860 Her Majesty reviewed upwards of 20,000 volunteers in the Queen's Park; and in 1861 the Prince Consort officiated at the laying of the foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and the Industrial Museum—this being among the last public appearances which the Prince made, as he died a few months afterwards. A great public illumination was made in 1863 on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which, alike for the artistic beauty of many of its features and its general effect, has rarely, if ever, been equalled by any city. The Prince and Princess of Wales made a public appearance, accompanied with great masonic display, on the occasion of the Prince laying the foundation-stone of the new Royal Infirmary in 1870. In 1874, on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, another illumination took place, though on a smaller scale than that of 1863. Repeated visits have been made by Her Majesty to the city since the occasions already mentioned, and in Aug. 1881, the Queen again reviewed the northern volunteers to the number of about 40,000 in the Park at Holyrood.

Edinburgh was the meeting-place of the British Association in 1834, 1850, and 1871; of the Social Science Congress in 1863 and 1880; of the Highland and Agricultural Society in 1842, 1848, 1859, 1869, and 1877; and of the Librarians' Congress in 1880. In April 1882 an International Fisheries Exhibition was held in the Waverley Market, at which were shown a comprehensive variety of appliances relative to fishing and the curing of fish, the stocking of lakes and rivers, salmon ladders, fish-hatching, models of improved fishing-boats, and other relative inventions.

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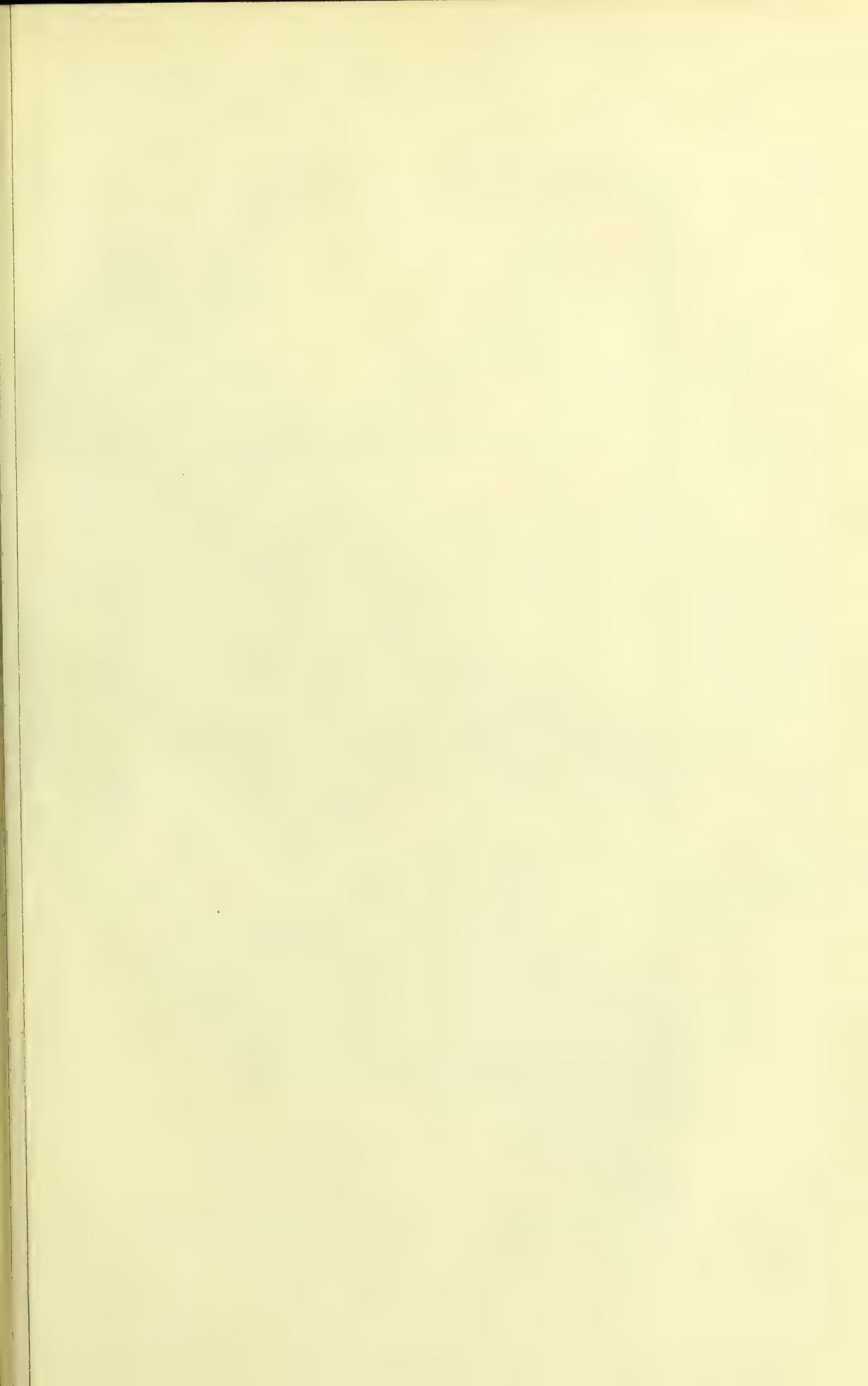
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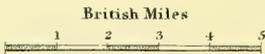
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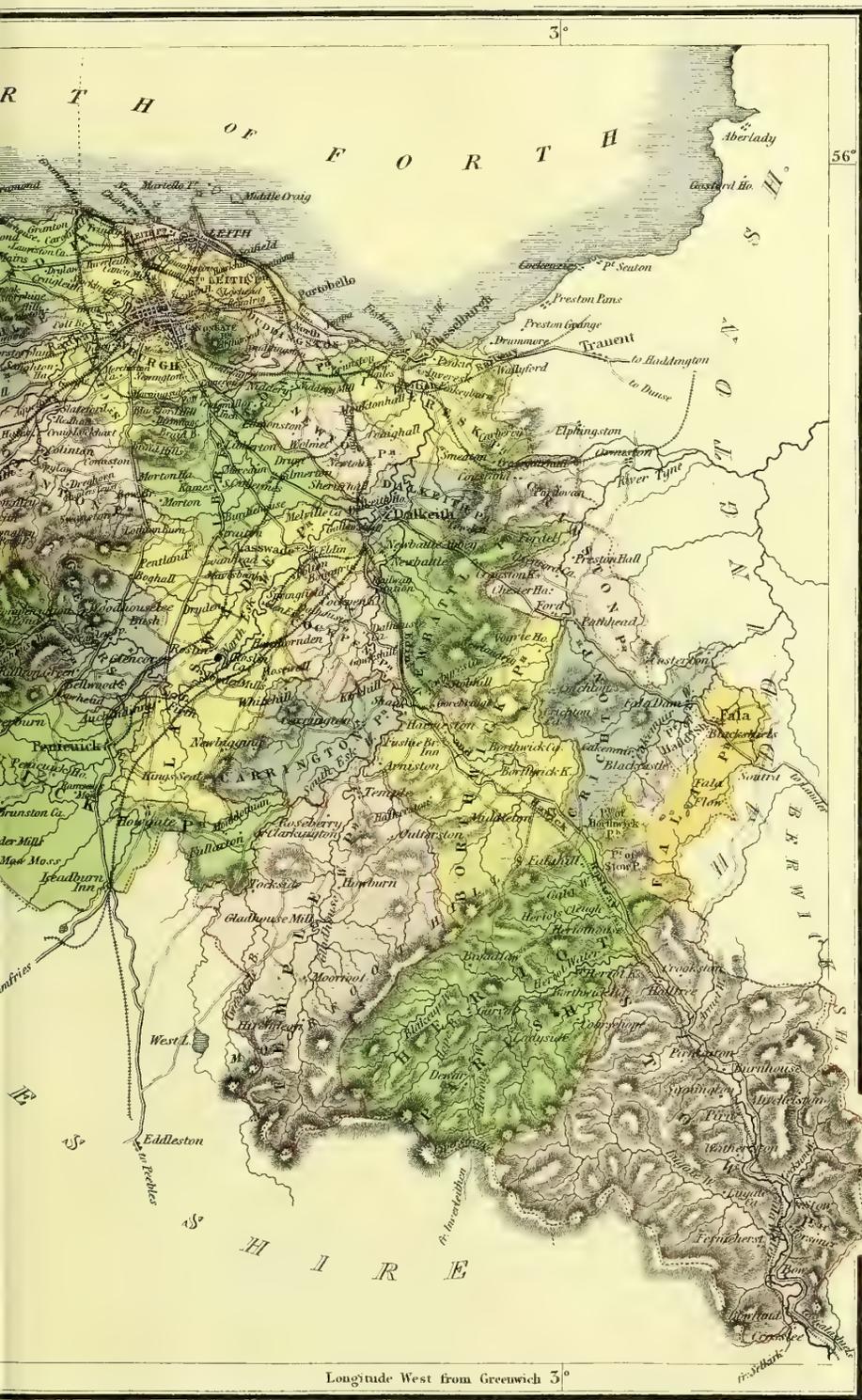


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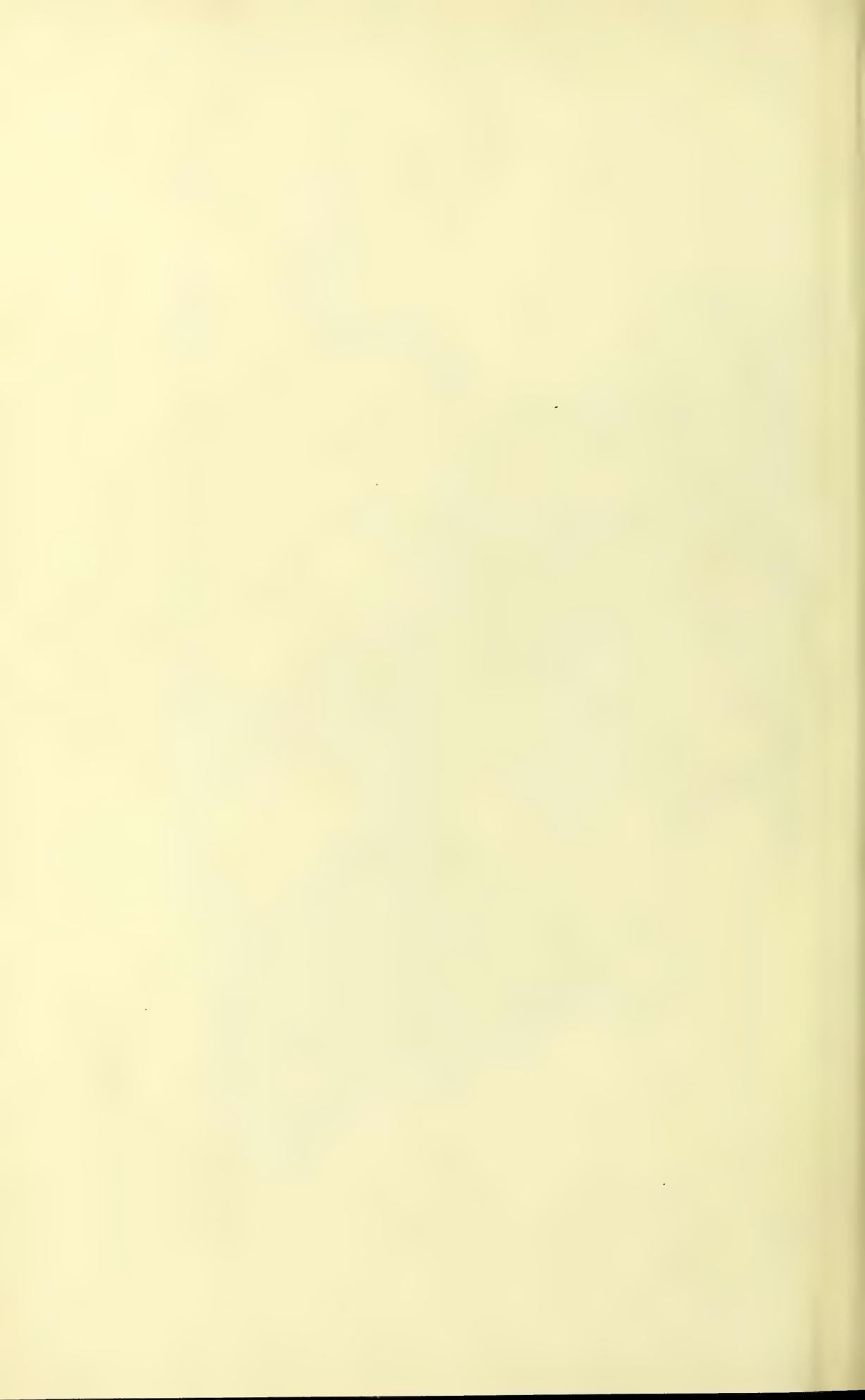


EDINBURGH SHIRE.





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Edinburghshire or **Midlothian**, a maritime county in the eastern part of the southern division of Scotland, is bounded N by the Firth of Forth; E by Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburgh shires; S by Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanark shires; and W and NW by Linlithgowshire. Its greatest length, from E to W, is 36 miles; its greatest breadth, from NW to SE, is 24 miles; and its area is estimated at 234,926 acres, or 367 square miles. Its outline is somewhat irregular, but forms approximately the figure of a half-moon, with the convex side resting on the Forth and the horns stretching respectively to the SE and SW. Its coast-line is neither rugged nor bold, but stretches for about 12 miles along the southern shore of the Firth, for the most part in sandy or shingly beach. There are several havens for fishing-boats, and large and important harbours at Leith and Granton.

The surface of this county is exceedingly diversified with hill and dale, but on the whole gradually ascends from the sea towards the interior till it reaches its culminating point (2136 feet) in Blackhope Scar among the Moorfoot Hills in the SE. The effect of this far from regular upward incline is to produce scenery of a very tolerably varied kind; and though there is no part of Edinburghshire that can be described as grand, yet most parts are picturesque, and all are pleasant. There are several of those wooded dens or 'cleuchs' that are almost peculiar to southern Scotland and northern England. On the south-eastern boundary of Edinburghshire stretch the western slopes of the Lammermuirs; further W, and occupying the S of the county and extending into Peeblesshire, lie the Moorfoot Hills, in a large triangular mass. In this group, almost wholly pastoral, the summits are generally rounded, often isolated, and nowhere linked into a continuous chain. About 3 miles from their western limit rise the Pentland Hills, the chief range in the county. These, springing steeply and suddenly about 4 miles SSW of Edinburgh, stretch 12 miles SSW into Peeblesshire, with a breadth averaging 3 miles, but gradually increasing towards the S. The chief summits, in order from the N, are Castletaw Hill (1595 feet), Bell's Hill (1330), Black Hill (1628), Carnethy (1890), Scald Law (1898), West Kip (1806), East Cairn Hill (1839), and West Cairn Hill (1844). The various volcanic eminences in the immediate neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which add so much to the charm of the city, are specifically noticed in our article on EDINBURGH. Corstorphine Hill, 3 miles W of the Castle rock, rises to 520 feet above sea-level, and stretches curvingly for about 2 miles. The Craiglockhart, Blackford, and Braid (698 feet) Hills form points in a rough semicircular line round the S of the city, none of them much more than 2 miles from it. The Carberry Hill ridge, on the NE border, extends for nearly 6 miles from N to S, and attains its highest point at 680 feet above sea-level.

The streams of Edinburghshire are all too small to deserve the name of river; but the deficiency in individual size is made up for by the number of small streams, which drain the county very thoroughly, and for the most part fall into the Forth. The most easterly is the Esk, formed by the junction of the North and South Esk about 6 miles from Musselburgh, where it debouches. The Water of Leith drains the NW side of the Pentlands, and enters the Forth at Leith. The Almond enters Edinburghshire from Linlithgowshire, and, after forming the boundary between these two counties for some miles, falls into the Firth at Cramond. The Tyne, rising near the middle of the E border, passes off into Haddingtonshire after a course of 5 miles northwards; while the Gala, with its source in the eastern Moorfoots, flows SSE into Roxburghshire. Some of these streams, notably the North Esk and the Water of Leith, afford water-power for driving the numerous paper-mills, whose produce is the chief manufacture of the county. The natural lakes of Edinburghshire, with the exception of Duddingston Loch at the base of Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh, need not be separately named; there are large artificial reservoirs at Threip-

muir, Loganlee, Harelaw, Torduff, Clubbiedean, Gladsmuir, Rosebery, and Cobbinshaw. There are mineral springs at St Bernard's in Edinburgh, and at Bonnington, Cramond, Corstorphine, Midcalder, Penicuik, and St Catherine's.

The geology of Edinburghshire is most interesting, but our space only admits of its salient features being sketched. The county naturally divides itself into three districts. The first, embracing the Moorfoot and Lammermuir Hills in the SE, is a portion of the 'great Lower Silurian tableland of the South of Scotland,' and its rocks consist of greywacke, grit, and shale folded into a constant succession of NE and SW waves. The second is that of the Pentland and Braid Hills, where the basement rocks are of Upper Silurian age, consisting of greywackes, shales, and limestones, some of them being highly fossiliferous. These are conformably overlaid by the lowest members of the Lower Old Red Sandstone, while there rests on the upturned and denuded edges of both an unconformable series of porphyrites, tufts, sandstones, and conglomerates, also of Lower Old Red age, pointing to upheaval, long continued denudation, and subsequent volcanic activity during that period. The third district takes in the remainder of the county, and, with the exception of a few later intrusions of trap, is floored with carboniferous rocks. The Pentland and Braid Hills wedge this into two basins. In the western one the Calciferous sandstones alone occur. These yield the rich oil shales of Midcalder, the limestone of Raw Camps, and the building stones of Granton, Craigleith, Hailes, and Redhall, and it is on members of this series that the capital stands. In the eastern basin, however, all the several members of this important system as developed in Scotland are represented, viz.,—in ascending order the *Calciferous Sandstone Series*, including the Braidhouse Limestone, noted for its excellence, and the Straiton oil shales; the *Carboniferous Limestone Series*, locally known as the 'Edge coals,' containing numerous coal and ironstone seams, as well as several workable limestone, oil shales, and building stones, forming together the most important portion of the Midlothian coalfield; the barren *Millstone Grit* and the true *Coal Measures* of Dalkeith, Millerhill, and Dalhousie. This last series contains several workable seams of coal and ironstone, and the field gets the local name of the 'Flat Coals,' from the low angles at which the beds lie, in contradistinction to those of the Carboniferous Limestone Series. The volcanic rocks of Carboniferous age, the phenomena of glaciation, and the ancient raised beaches are treated of in the geological section of the article on Edinburgh city. Coal seems to have been worked in Lasswade parish so early as the beginning of the 17th century; and since then the increased facilities of working and of transport have fostered the industry to a high degree. Parrot coal of good quality occurs in the rising-ground S of Newbattle, and has been much used for the manufacture of coal-gas. In 1878 there were 19 collieries at work, employing over 2000 hands; and in that year 725,122 tons were raised in the county. There are, besides, ironstone mines at Roslin, Gilmerton, and Lasswade. In 1878 also 313,157 tons of oil shale and 44,659 tons of fire-clay were raised. Building stone is abundant, and paving stones are also found. Lead ore has been discovered at the head of the North Esk, and a copper mine at Currie was projected in 1683.

Edinburghshire includes some of the finest agricultural land in the country, and the methods of farming, the implements used, and the science of the farmers are inferior to none. The fertile districts in the N and W sections of the shire are generally arable, and in a high state of cultivation; the S and SE sections, more particularly the latter, are, to a large extent, pastoral. Only about one-eighth of the entire area is unprofitable. In June 1881, 134,999 acres were under crops, bare fallow, or grass. The soils of the low arable lands are much diversified. Clay, sand, loam, and gravel are, in some cases, all to be seen on the same farm—even in the same field. It is difficult to determine which predominates.

Careful farming has done much to improve the poor and mossy soil on the high-lying tracts; but the range of fertility between the best and the worst arable lands is very great. Agricultural improvements on fairly intelligent principles, or with fairly visible results, began so late as about 1725; but since then, combined efforts by societies, and single efforts by proprietors, have united to advance the agricultural interests of the county. The use of sewage as manure was adopted near Edinburgh tolerably early; and the Craigtinny meadows, separately noticed, are a signal instance of its fertilising power. Areas at Lochend, at Dalry, and at the Grange, all in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, are hardly less productive; and the total aggregate value of the land thus treated with the Edinburgh sewage is fully £6000 per annum. The country round Edinburgh is largely occupied by market gardens, whose produce is chiefly potatoes, cabbages, turnips, and strawberries; in 1877 there were 865 acres under this form of cultivation—an area greater than in any other Scottish county. To orchards there were 94 acres, and to coppices and plantations 10,320 acres, given up in Edinburghshire. Perthshire and Lanarkshire alone excel the metropolitan county in extent of orchard-ground. The principal crops of the county, with their average, are as follow:—

Crops.	1856.	1866.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1880.
Wheat, . .	11,628	6,241	5,240	4,456	4,966	4,866
Barley, . .	10,123	4,205	12,212	11,982	11,811	11,095
Oats, . . .	23,181	22,866	20,809	21,311	22,221	22,323
Sown Grass,		26,907	33,139	31,869	31,116	29,390
Potatoes, .	6,668	6,358	6,476	6,930	7,063	7,590
Turnips, . .	14,517	13,629	13,022	13,343	12,987	11,889
Totals, . .	66,017	80,206	90,898	89,891	90,164	87,053

In June 1881, 134,999 acres were divided as follow:—corn crops, 38,273 acres; green crops, 21,534 acres; sown grasses, 31,470 acres; permanent pasture, 43,532 acres.

The tendency in Midlothian, in view of the low price of grain and the high price of cattle, is to turn attention more and more from raising crops to raising cattle. But as yet there is but little cattle-breeding in Edinburghshire. In 1881 the county contained 18,250 cattle; 154,966 sheep; 4160 horses used for agricultural purposes; and 5390 pigs. In the vicinity of Edinburgh very large dairies, with from 30 to 70 cows, are maintained.

The Midlothian farms vary much in size. In 1876 there were 477 farms of 50 acres and under; 116 of between 50 and 100 acres; 294 of between 100 and 300; 75 of between 300 and 500; and 50 of over 500 acres—making 1012 in all. The rent per acre varies fully as much, but increases in direct ratio to the proximity of the farm to Edinburgh. The average rent of arable land in Midlothian may be set down at from £2 to £3 per acre; of hill pasture at from 10s. to 15s. per acre. The farms are generally held on 19 years' lease.

Edinburghshire enjoys a climate that is on the whole equable, and not severe. In the N, it is mild and dry; among the hills, colder and moister. Generally speaking, the fruits of the ground ripen early, especially garden-stuff and strawberries. The mean annual temperature has been set down at 47° 1', which is the exact figure for the capital. Observations at 13 stations give 32·66 inches as the average annual rainfall in the county. The range is between 23·75 inches at Corstorphine (the driest station in Scotland) and 45·52 at Colzium.

Notwithstanding many and great natural advantages, the metropolitan county has no very important manufactures. When those carried on in Edinburgh and Leith and the immediate environments are subtracted, there are but few left to represent the industrial activity of the county proper. The pre-eminent manufacture is that of paper, supported in great measure by the important publishing and printing businesses of the capital. The turnout of paper in 1878 was 24,000 tons of all kinds. Gunpowder is manufactured at Roslin; bricks

and tiles at Portobello, Millerhill, Newbattle, Rosewell, and Bonnyrigg; candles at Dalkeith and Loanhead; leather at Dalkeith; and there are iron-works at Dalkeith, Westfield, Loanhead, Penicuik, and Millerhill. Shale-mining with paraffin-oil working (chiefly near Midcalder), and coal-mining, employ many hands; fishing is the main occupation of the inhabitants of Newhaven, Fisherrow, Musselburgh, and other coast villages; while Leith and Granton have a very large shipping industry. The assessed rental for 1880-81 of paper-mills in the county was £12,700 (increase since 1870-71, £3295); of other mills, £3917 (decrease, £335); of 'manufactories,' £18,696 (increase, £6148). These figures exclude the two city parishes.

The roads in Edinburghshire are numerous and good. No fewer than nine chief roads diverge from the city through the county, and these are connected with each other by a network of cross-roads. The roads are maintained by assessment levied on the city and county. The Union Canal extends from Edinburgh through the western part of the county, and joins the Forth and Clyde Canal at Falkirk. Though no longer used for passenger traffic, it still affords means of transit for coal and other minerals. The North British and Caledonian Railway Companies' lines not only connect Edinburgh with all parts of the kingdom, but also provide very good local communication within the county. A ferry from Granton to Burntisland conveys much of the traffic to the N of Scotland; but this route will probably be largely superseded when the bridge over the Forth at Queensferry has been completed. The assessment on railways within the county for 1880-81 was £71,996 (increase since 1870-71, £6282); on private railways, £600 (increase, £600).

Edinburgh is the only royal burgh in the county; Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh are municipal and parliamentary burghs; Bonnyrigg, Dalkeith, and Penicuik are police burghs; Canongate and Portsburgh were formerly burghs of regality, but have been incorporated with Edinburgh. Among the chief villages in Edinburgh are (besides the above)—Balerno, Colinton, Corstorphine, Craigmond, Duddingston, Eskbank, Fala, Gilmerton, Gorebridge, Granton, Kirknewton, Lasswade, Loanhead, Midcalder, Newbattle, Newhaven, Ratho, Roslin, Slateford, and Stow. According to the *Miscellaneous Statistics of the United Kingdom* (1879), there were 16,945 landowners in the county, with a total holding of 231,742 acres, and a total gross estimated rental of £2,129,038. Of these 3 held between 10,000 and 20,000 acres, 47 between 1000 and 10,000 acres, and 15,909 less than 1 acre. The assessed rental in 1880-81 of lands in the county (including the two city parishes) was £288,549 (increase since 1870-71, £15,039); of houses, shops, etc., £193,911 (increase, £79,908). There are many fine mansion-houses and gentlemen's seats in the county, of which the chief are Dalkeith Palace, Duddingston House, Newbattle Abbey, Dalhousie Castle, Pinkie House, Dreghorn Castle, Hatton House, Bonally Tower, and Craigerook.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 10 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, and 2 sheriff-substitutes. Besides these *ex-officio* justices of the peace, there are 210 gentlemen in the commission of the peace, of whom 137 have qualified. The police force, exclusive of that for the burghs of Edinburgh and Leith, amounted, in 1880, to 62 men under a chief-constable. Besides the head-office in Edinburgh, there are 33 police-stations in the county. The number of persons tried at the instance of the police in 1880 was 2429; convicted, 2326; committed for trial, 46; not dealt with, 421. The prison of Edinburgh serves as the county jail. In 1881-82 the assessments were as follow: general county assessments, 1½d.; police, 1½d.; registration of voters, ½d.; pauper lunatics, 1½d. per £1. The valued rent in the county for 1674 was £15,921; the new valuation for 1881-82 gives it at £592,923 (exclusive of railways and water-works, which, with the exception of portions within burghs, were valued at £116,392). The city of Edinburgh returns 2 members

to parliament; the Leith Burghs (Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh), 1; and the rest of the county, 1. The parliamentary constituency of the county proper in 1881-82 was 4018. Pop. (1801) 122,597, (1811) 148,607, (1821) 191,514, (1831) 219,345, (1841) 225,454, (1851) 259,435, (1861) 273,997, (1871) 328,379, (1881) 388,977, of whom 183,669 were males and 205,308 females. Houses (1881) 72,677 inhabited, 5493 uninhabited, 1006 building.

The county contains 32 *quoad civilia* parishes, and parts of four others. Ecclesiastically it is divided into 59 *quoad sacra* parishes, and parts of 4 others; and it includes also 5 chapelries. These are divided among the presbyteries of Edinburgh, Haddington, Linlithgow, and Earlston; and all, with the exception of a part of a parish in Earlston presbytery, are included in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. In 1876 the Church of Scotland had 67 churches in the county; the Free Church of Scotland, 60; the United Presbyterians, 47; Episcopalians, 21; Congregationalists, 8; Roman Catholics, 7; Baptists, 6; Evangelical Union, 5; Methodists, 3; Reformed Presbyterians, 1; United Original Seceders, 1; and other denominations, 10. In the year ending Sept. 1880 the county had 198 schools (121 public), which, with accommodation for 43,761 pupils, had 43,990 on the rolls, and an average attendance of 34,403. The certificated teachers numbered 378, assistant-teachers 37, and pupil-teachers 416.

The registration county gives off part of Kirkliston parish to Linlithgow, but takes in parts from Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Haddington shires, and had 388,649 inhabitants in 1881. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. The number of registered poor in the year ending 14 May 1881 was 8129; and of casual poor, 4788. The receipts for the poor in the same year were £96,607, and the expenditure £88,861. In 1881 pauper lunatics numbered 808, their cost being £20,158. The percentage of illegitimate births was 8.1 in 1871, 7.2 in 1877, 7.6 in 1879, and 7.3 in 1881.

The history of Edinburghshire cannot well be separated from the history of the larger district of the **LOTHIANS**. The territory now known as Midlothian was included in the district usually ascribed to the Caledonian Otaleni or Otadeni and Gadeni. In Roman times the tribe of Damnonii seems to have dwelt here; and the district was brought within the northern limit of the Roman province in Britain by Agricola in 81 A.D. Thence onwards the Lothians were the scene of many struggles and wars for their possession; and about the beginning of the 7th century, when historians recognise the four kingdoms of Dalriada, Strathclyde, Bernicia, and the kingdom of the Picts, under tolerably definite limits, Edinburghshire was the centre of what the latest historian of early Scotland calls the 'debateable lands'—a district in which the boundaries of the four kingdoms approached each other, and which was sometimes annexed to one of these kingdoms, sometimes to another. Lothiana or the Lothians was thus peopled by a mixed race of Scots, Angles, and Picts; but seems most often to have been joined to Bernicia, with which it was absorbed into the great northern earldom of Northumbria. But the kings of Scotia or Alban, who, about the 9th century, had established their rule from the Spey to the Forth, succeeded, after many efforts, in bringing this rich district also under their sceptre. The final scene was at the battle of Carham in 1018, in the reign of Malcolm II. From that date an integral part of political Scotland, practically without intermission, the county was the scene of many battles and skirmishes between the English and the Scotch. In 1303 a small native force defeated near Roslin a much larger army of Southrons; in 1334, the Boroughmuir, now a southern suburb of Edinburgh, witnessed another victory of the Scots under Sir Alex. Ramsay over the English under Count Guy. In 1385 the county was devastated by Richard II. of England; a century and a half later it suffered the resentment of Henry VIII.; and the fields of Pinkie (1547), Carberry Hill (1567), and Rullion Green (1666), are all included within its limits.

Central Lothian very probably was placed under the administration of a sheriff, or under some similar administration, as early as the epoch of the introduction of the Soto-Saxon laws. A sheriffdom over it can be traced in record from the reign of Malcolm IV. down to the restoration of David II.; but appears to have extended during that period over all the Lothians. The sheriffdom underwent successive limitations, at a number of periods, till it coincided with the present extent of the county; it also, for many ages, was abridged in its authority by various jurisdictions within its bounds; and it likewise, for a considerable time, was hampered in its administration by distribution into wards, each superintended by a serjeant. The last sheriff under the old *regime* was the Earl of Lauderdale, who succeeded his father as sheriff in 1744; and the first under the present improved system was Charles Maitland, who received his appointment in 1748.—A constable was attached, from an early period, to Edinburgh Castle; and appears to have, as early as 1278, exercised civil jurisdiction. The provost of Edinburgh, from the year 1472, had the power of sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within Edinburgh royalty and its dependency of Leith. The abbot of Holyrood acquired from Robert III. a right of regality over all the lands of the abbey, including the barony of Broughton; and, at the Reformation, he was succeeded in his jurisdiction by the trustees of Heriot's Hospital. The monks of Dunfermline obtained from David I. a baronial jurisdiction over Inveresk manor, including the town of Musselburgh; and, at the Reformation, were succeeded in their jurisdiction by Sir John Maitland, who sold it in 1709 to the Duchess of Buccleuch. The barony of Ratho, at Robert II.'s accession to the crown, belonged to the royal Stewarts; was then, with their other estates, erected into a royal jurisdiction; went, in that capacity, to Prince James, the son of Robert III.; and, at the bisection of Lanarkshire into the counties of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, was disjoined from Edinburghshire and annexed to Renfrewshire. A right of regality over the lands of Dalkeith was obtained by the Douglasses, and passed to the family of Buccleuch. The estates in Edinburghshire belonging to the see of St Andrews were erected into a regality, and placed under the control of a bailie appointed by the archbishop. The lands of Duddingston, of Prestonhall, of Carrington, and of Carberry also were regalities; and the first was administered by a bailie, the second by the Duke of Gordon, the third by Lord Dalmeny, the fourth by Sir Robert Dickson. These several jurisdictions comprised a large proportion of the county's territory, and a still longer one of the county's population; and they must, in the aggregate, have greatly embarrassed the paramount or comprehensive civil administration; but all were abolished in 1747. A justiciary of Lothian also was appointed in the time of Malcolm IV., exercised a power superior to that of the sheriff, and had successors wielding that superior power, or entitled to wield it, till the time when the baronial jurisdictions became extinct. The power of the Archbishop of St Andrews also, being both baronial over his own estates and ecclesiastical over the entire county, was often, in the Romish times, practically paramount to that of the sheriff; and even after the Reformation, when the archiepiscopal prerogatives were wholly or mainly abolished, it continued for a time to throw impediments in the way of the sheriff's movements.

There are Caledonian stone circles in Kirknewton parish and at Heriot-town-hill; and there are cairns and tumuli at many places in the county. Pictish forts may probably have preceded the Castles of Edinburgh and Roslin; and it is very possible that the caves at Hawthornden House were either formed or enlarged by the Picts also. Traces of Roman occupation are still to be discerned; and Roman coins, weapons, etc., have been found in various parts. There are several old castles, some forming most picturesque ruins. In many cases comparatively modern erections have superseded the older buildings. Among the more interesting old castles are those at Roslin, Cateune, Borthwick, Crichton,

and Craigmillar. Extensive monastic establishments have left their ruins at Holyrood, Newbattle, and Temple—the last, as its name suggests, having been an important house of the Knights Templars. There are vestiges of an ancient hospital on Soutra Hill.

There is no good history of Edinburghshire, but reference may be made to *The County of Edinburgh; its Geology, Agriculture, and Meteorology*, by Mr Ralph Richardson (1878), and *The Geology of Edinburgh and its Neighbourhood*, by Prof. Geikie (1879). Both are merely pamphlets; the latter refers to other and larger authorities. Comp. also Mr Farrall 'On the Agriculture of Edinburghshire,' in *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.* (1877).

Edinchip House. See BALQUHIDDER.

Edingight, a mansion in Grange parish, Banffshire, at the W skirt of Knock Hill (1409 feet), 7 miles NE of Keith, and 4 N by E of Grange station. It is the seat of Sir John Innes of BALVENIE, twelfth Bart. since 1628 (b. 1840; suc. 1878), whose estate is valued at £1810, 5s. 6d. per annum.

Edinglassie, an estate, with an old mansion, in Strathdon parish, Aberdeenshire. It is included in the Castle-Neve property.

Edington, a hamlet and an ancient fortalice in Chirnside parish, Berwickshire, 2½ miles E of Chirnside village. Only the S side of the fortalice continues standing.

Edinkillie, a hamlet and a parish in the W of Elginshire. The hamlet is on the small river DIVIE, close to the point where the Highland railway, which intersects the parish for a distance of 10 miles, crosses the stream on a lofty seven-arched viaduct. It is about a mile from Duniphaill station, which lies by rail 8½ miles S by W of Forres, 20¾ SW of Elgin, 33 ESE of Inverness, and 157¼ N by W of Edinburgh. There is a post office under Forres.

The parish is bounded N by Dyke and Moy, NE by Rafford, E by Dallas, SE by Knockando, S by Cromdale, and W by Ardclach in Nairnshire. Its greatest length, from N to S, from a point on the Findhorn near Mains of Dalvey to Lochindorb, is 13½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies considerably, attaining 7 miles at the widest part; and its area is 32,904½ acres, of which 437½ are water. The S and SE parts are mostly moorland and hill pasture, the N and NW woodland and arable. Between 3000 and 4000 acres are in tillage, between 4000 and 5000 are under wood, and the remainder is rough hill pasture or heath. The soil of the arable districts consists of a brown or black loam overlying clay, sand, or gravel, and in some places the loam becomes very light and sandy. In the upper part the moss lies generally on clay or white sand. The surface is very irregular. At the extreme N end of the parish the height of the ground above sea-level is a little over 100 feet, and from that point it rises in rugged undulations till in the S and E it reaches an average height of from 900 to 1000 feet, and rises in some places still higher, the principal elevations being Romach Hill (1012 feet), Hill of Tomechole (1129), Sliabh Bainneach (1453), and Knock of Braemoray, the highest point (1493). The last summit commands a very extensive view. The upper part of the parish to the S is drained by the streams Divie and Dorbock and the smaller streams that flow into them. The DIVIE rises in Cromdale to the S of Edinkillie, and flows northward to about the middle of the parish, where, half a mile below the church, it is joined by the DORBOCK, which forms the outlet for the waters of Lochindorb. From the point of junction the united streams, still retaining the name of the Divie, continue in a northern course for 2½ miles by Duniphaill and Relugas, and enter the Findhorn a short distance N of Relugas. The land immediately to the S of the point where the streams unite is a small detached portion of Nairnshire, and belongs to the parish of Ardclach. The scenery along the greater part of the courses of both streams is very picturesque. The river FINDHORN flows through the parish for 7 miles of its course. Entering near the middle of the western side, it first forms for a mile the western boundary of Edinkillie, then passes across in a northerly direction, and

forms thereafter the eastern boundary for 3 miles at the N end of the parish. The course of the river is marked by fine rock and wood scenery, the vales of Logie, Sluie, and St John being particularly pretty. The greater portion of the district W of the Findhorn is covered with part of the great forest of DARNAWAY. The mansions—Duniphaill, Relugas, and Logie—are separately noticed, as also are the chief antiquities of the parish—Duniphaill Castle and Relugas Doune. The principal landowner is the Earl of Moray. Three other proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 or upwards, and 1 holds between £500 and £100. The parish is in the presbytery of Forres and synod of Moray; the minister's income is £222. The parish church was erected in 1741, and repaired in 1813; it contains 500 sittings. There is a Free church. The schools of Duniphaill, Half Davoch, Conicavel, Logie, and Relugas, with respective accommodation for 100, 50, 56, 116, and 51 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 44, 22, 22, 107, and 43, and grants of £44, 7s., £33, 4s., £23, 6s., £106, 19s. 6d., and £31, 1s. 6d. Valuation (1881) £5979, 17s. Pop. (1801) 1223, (1831) 1300, (1861) 1303, (1871) 1286, (1881) 1175.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 84, 85, 1876-77.

Edinshall. See COCKBURNLAW and the *Antiquary* for March 1882.

Edleston. See EDDLESTON.

Edmonston Castle. See BIGGAR.

Edmondstone House, a mansion, with finely wooded grounds, in Newton parish, Edinburghshire, 3½ miles SE of Edinburgh. The estate belonged, from 1248 and earlier, to the family of Edmondstone, who are commonly said to have come to Scotland in 1067 with St Margaret, the queen of Malcolm Ceanmor, but who probably were a branch of the powerful race of Seton. (See DUN-TREATH.) From them it passed, about the beginning of the 17th century, to the Raits; and from them, by marriage, in 1671, to John Wauchope (1633-1709), a cadet of the Niddry Wauchopes, who, in 1672, on becoming a lord of session, assumed the title of Lord Edmondstone. Its present holder, Sir John Don-Wauchope of NEWTON, eighth Bart. since 1667 (b. 1816; suc. 1862), owns 1350 acres in the shire, valued at £6310 per annum, including £267 for minerals. A hamlet of Edmondstone, with a public school, stands a little to the E.

Ednam (12th century *Eðnaham*, 'village on the Eden'), a village and a parish of N Roxburghshire. The village stands, 190 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of Eden Water, 2½ miles NNE of its station and post-town, Kelso. A pretty little place, of hoar antiquity, burned by the English in 1553, it now is the seat of a largish brewery, and retains, as outhouse of a farmsteading, the former manse (and later village school) in which James Thomson was born, 11 Sept. 1700. His father, nine or ten weeks afterwards, was transferred to the ministry of Southdean; but a miniature of the poet, presented to the bygone Ednam Club by the eleventh Earl of Buchan, is preserved in the present manse; and in 1820 an obelisk, 52 feet high, was erected to his memory on a rising-ground 1 mile to the S of the village. James Cook, the father of the circumnavigator, has also been claimed for a native.

The parish is bounded N and NE by Eccles in Berwickshire, SE by Sprouston, S and SW by Kelso, W by Nenthorn in Berwickshire, and NW by Stichill. Its utmost length, from E by N to W by S, is 3¾ miles; its utmost breadth, from N to S, is 3½ miles; and its area is 3919¾ acres, of which 70¼ are water. The TWEED sweeps 3 miles north-eastward along all the Sprouston border; and EDEN Water winds 4½ miles eastward to it, along the boundary with Nenthorn and through the interior. In the furthest E the surface sinks along the Tweed to 95 feet above sea-level, thence rising with gentle undulation to 236 feet near Ferneyhill, 282 near Cliftonhill, 278 near Kaimflat, and 265 near Harpertown. Sandstone is the prevailing rock, and the soils are of four kinds, in pretty equal proportions—loam, incumbent on gravel; clay and light gravel, both on a porous bottom; and a light humus on a moorish

subsoil. In an early charter of Coldingham priory, Thor informs his lord, Earl David, that King Edgar had given him Ednaham waste, that he had peopled it, and built from the foundation, and endowed with a plough-gate of land, a church in honour of St Cuthbert; and he prays his son to confirm his donation of the church to St Cuthbert and the monks of Durham. 'Here,' says Dr Skene, 'we have in fact the formation of a manor with its parish church, and in a subsequent document it is termed the mother church of Hedenham' (*Celt. Scotl.*, ii. 367, 1877). Hendersyde Park, which is separately noticed, is the only mansion; but five proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards. Ednam is in the presbytery of Kelso and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £208. The present church, built in 1800, contains 260 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 133 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 116, and a grant of £112, 17s. Valuation (1882) £9268, 15s. 2d. Pop. (1801) 598, (1831) 634, (1861) 599, (1871) 613, (1881) 613.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865.

Edrachillis. See EDRACHILLIS.

Edradour, a burn and a hamlet in Moulin parish, Perthshire. The burn runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward to the Tummel, forming at one point a picturesque fall of 120 feet, called the Black Spout; and the hamlet, Milton of Edradour, lies on the burn, 2 miles E of Pitlochry.

Edradynate, an estate, with a mansion, in a detached portion of Logierait parish, Perthshire, near the left bank of the Tay, 3 miles NE of Aberfeldy. Its owner, James Stewart-Robertson, Esq. (b. 1823; suc. 1862), holds 1765 acres in the shire, valued at £688 per annum.

Edrington Castle, a ruined fortalice in Mordington parish, Berwickshire. Crowning a steep rock on the left bank of Whitadder Water, 5 miles W by N of Berwick, it seems to have been a solid substantial strength, well fitted to check incursions and depredations from the English side of the Tweed, on the W being totally inaccessible. It figures frequently in Border wars and treaties; and, having for some time been held by the English, was restored in 1534 by Henry VIII. to James V. Down to the close of last century it continued to be four stories high, but is now reduced to a small fragment. Modern Edrington Castle is in the immediate vicinity of the ruins; and Edrington House stands on the E bank of a small tributary of the Whitadder, 4 miles WNW of Berwick.

Edrom, a village and a parish in the E of central Berwickshire. The village stands near the right bank of Whitadder Water, 5 furlongs NNW of Edrom station, on the Reston and Dunse branch of the North British, this being $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles ENE of Dunse; at it is a post and railway telegraph office.

The parish, containing also the village of ALLANTON, is bounded N by Bunkle, NE by Chirnside, E by Hutton, SE by Whitsome, S by Swinton and Fogo, and W by Langton and Dunse. With a very irregular outline, it has an utmost length from ENE to WSW of $7\frac{7}{8}$ miles, a varying breadth of 1 mile and $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles, and an area of $9634\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which $89\frac{3}{8}$ are water. WHITADDER Water roughly traces all the northern and north-eastern border; and BLACKADDER Water, coming in from the SW, traces for a short distance the boundary with Fogo, and then runs 5 miles east-north-eastward, through the interior, to the Whitadder at Allanton. A mineral spring, called Dunse Spa, is on the W border, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SSE of Dunse; and was long celebrated for its reputed medicinal qualities, but fell into disrepute and total neglect. The surface lies all within the Merse, is mostly low and flat, and rises nowhere higher than 236 feet above sea-level. The rocks are chiefly clay, marl, and sandstone. The clay occupies about two-thirds of the entire area; the marl is in thin beds, never more than 2 or 3 feet thick; and the sandstone is generally of a whitish hue, and has been quarried. The soils, to a small extent, are reclaimed moor; in general, are highly fertile; and, excepting over about one-eighth of the entire area, occupied by roads, buildings, and plantations, are all in tillage. Pools and lochlets formerly

generated marsh, but have all been completely drained. Ancient fortalices were at Broomhouse, Nisbet, and Blackadder, and keeps or bastles were at Kelloe and two or three other places. Edrom House stands in the western vicinity of Edrom village, and has beautiful grounds. Other mansions, separately noticed, are Broomhouse, Kelloe, Kimmerghame House, Nisbet House, Blackadder House, Allanbank, and Chirnside-Bridge House; and 6 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 3 of between £100 and £500, and 2 of from £20 to £50. Edrom is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £424. The parish church, built in 1732, contains 600 sittings; and a Free church at Allanton contains 450. Edrom public, Sinclair's Hill public, and Allanton school, with respective accommodation for 172, 101, and 95 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 83, 50, and 37, and grants of £81, 13s. 6d., £44, 14s., and £18, 4s. Valuation (1865) £18,879, 12s. 1d.; (1882) £21,469, 11s. Pop. (1801) 1355, (1831) 1435, (1861) 1592, (1871) 1513, (1881) 1514.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 34, 26, 1864.

Edzell (13th century *Edale*), a village of Forfarshire and a parish partly also of Kincardineshire. The village, formerly called Slateford, stands, 185 feet above sea-level, towards the S of the parish, near the right bank of the river North Esk, and 6 miles N by W of Brechin, under which it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments. Dating from the 16th century, but greatly improved since 1839, it now is a pleasant little place, with its neat stone houses, flower-plots, and pretty environs; and has a branch of the Union Bank, a National Security savings' bank, an insurance agency, 2 inns, a gas-light company, 2 libraries and reading-rooms, a curling club, and a Highland games association. Fairs are held here on the third Thursday of February, the first Monday of May, 26 May, the Friday of July after Old Deer, the Wednesday after 26 August, the Thursday of October before Kirriemuir, and 22 November.

The parish is bounded NE by Strachan, E by Fettercairn, S and W by Stracathro, W by Lethnot, and NW by Lochlee. It has an utmost length of $11\frac{3}{8}$ miles from NNW to SSE, viz., from Mount Battock to Inchbare Bridge; its greatest breadth, from E to W, is $5\frac{7}{8}$ miles; and its area is 20,229 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 308 $\frac{3}{8}$ are water, and 1104 belong to the Kincardineshire or Neudos section, which till at least 1567 formed a distinct parish. The North Esk flows $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-eastward along the Lochlee boundary, then 6 miles south-south-eastward through the northern interior, and lastly 5 miles, still south-south-eastward, along the Kincardineshire border; at the SE corner of the parish it is joined by WEST WATER, which winds $4\frac{7}{8}$ miles east-south-eastward along all the Stracathro boundary. The delta between these streams, to the S of the village, with extreme length and breadth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, is low and flat, sinking to 120, whilst nowhere attaining 200, feet above sea-level. Northwards the surface rises rapidly to 748 feet at Colt Hill, 663 at the Blair, 1321 at the Hill of Corathro, 2220 at the *Hill of Wirren, 872 at Mappack Hill, 1986 at Bulg, 1686 at *Craigangowan, 968 at Whups Craig, and 2250 at the *southern slope of Mount BATTOCK (2555 feet), where asterisks mark those heights that rest upon the confines of the parish. The rocks are primary chiefly, and an iron mine was for a short time worked at Dalbog about the beginning of the 17th century. Much of the arable land consists of moderate black loam or stiffish clay, but hardly more than an eighth of the entire area is in tillage, the rest being all either pastoral or waste, with the exception of some 200 acres under wood. Edzell Castle lies in a hollow, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile W by N of the village, and 3 furlongs from the left bank of West Water; its ruins, for size and magnificence, are matched in Angus and Mearns only by those of Dunnottar. Its oldest portion, the great square donjon or Stirling Tower, to the S, has walls 4 to 5 feet thick, and is 60 feet high; and, till the havoc wrought by the great storm of 12 Oct. 1838, its battlements were easily

accessible. The extensive pile to the N, though much more ruinous than the keep, dates only from the 16th century, having been built by David, ninth Earl of Crawford, and his son. 'The garden wall is ornamented by a number of elaborate carvings in stone. On the E wall are the celestial deities, on the S the sciences, and on the W the theological and cardinal virtues, forming one of the most interesting memorials of the kind in Scotland.' The Edzell estate belonged in 1296 to the Glenesks, after them to a branch of the Stirlings which failed about the middle of the 14th century in two co-heiresses, one of whom, Catherine, by Alexander, third son of Sir David Lindsay of Crawford, was mother of the first Earl of Crawford. The lordship of Glenesk was sold in 1715 to the Earl of Panmure; and, sharing the fortunes of the BRECHIN property, it now belongs to the Earl of Dalhousie. In 1562 Edzell Castle received a visit from Queen Mary, in 1651 from Cromwell's soldiery, and in 1746 from the Argyll Highlanders, to whom its ruinous state is in great measure due. Auchmull Castle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village, was also built by the Lindsays early in the 16th century, and was demolished in 1773. At Colmeallie, 3 miles NNW of Auchmull, are two concentric 'Druidical circles,' the outermost measuring 45 by 36 feet, and its highest stone standing being $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground; another, whose last boulder was removed in 1840, was at Dalbog, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of the village; and at Dalbog stood also a pre-Reformation chapel. Of the old parish church of St Lawrence, on the bank of West Water, 3 furlongs SSW of Edzell Castle, only the Lindsays' slated burial vault remains, built by the ninth Earl of Crawford. George Low (1746-95), the Orkney naturalist, was a native. The Earl of Dalhousie owns nearly all the Forfarshire, and Gladstone of Fasque nearly all the Kincardineshire, portion. Edzell is in the presbytery of Brechin and synod of Angus and Mearns; the living is worth £205. The present church, built at the village in 1818, contains 650 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Edzell and Waterside, with respective accommodation for 200 and 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 112 and 15, and grants of £90, 5s. and £19, 18s. 8d. Valuation (1857) £4842, (1882) £6875, 3s. 4d., of which £630, 14s. 6d. was for the Kincardineshire section. Pop. (1801) 1012, (1831) 974, (1841) 1064, (1871) 976, (1881) 823.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 66, 1868-71. See the Earl of Crawford's *Lives of the Lindsays* (3 vols. 1849), and Andrew Jervise's *Land of the Lindsays* (1853).

Effock Water, a mountain rivulet in Lochlee parish, Forfarshire, running $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward to the North Esk at a point $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SE of Lochlee church, and giving to its basin the name of Glen Effock. It has, during this brief course, a total descent of 1550 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 66, 1871.

Egg. See EIGG.

Eggersness. See EAGERNESS.

Egilshay. See EAGLESHAY.

Eglin Lane. See EAGTON LANE.

Eglinton. See KILWINNING.

Eglinton Castle, the chief seat of the Earl of Eglinton, in Kilwinning parish, Ayrshire, on the left bank of Lugton Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of Irvine. A castellated edifice of 1798, it comprises a large round keep and round corner turrets, connected by a curtain—to use the language of fortification. The whole is pierced with rows of modern sash-windows, which in some degree destroy the outward effect, but add to the internal comfort. The interior corresponds with the magnitude and grandeur of the exterior. A spacious entrance-hall leads to a saloon 36 feet in diameter, the whole height of the edifice, and lighted from above; and off this open the principal rooms. All are furnished and adorned in the most sumptuous manner; and one of them in the front is 52 feet long, 32 wide, and 24 high. Everything about the castle contributes to an imposing display of splendid elegance and refined taste. Nor are the lawns around it less admired for their fine woods, varied surfaces, and beautiful scenery. The park is

1200 acres in extent, and has one-third of its area in plantation.

The first of the Anglo-Norman family of Montgomerie that settled in Scotland was Robert (1103-78), who probably was a nephew of the third Earl of Shrewsbury, and who, soon after June 1157, obtained from his father-in-law, Walter the Steward, a grant of the lands of EAGLESHAM, in Renfrewshire. This was, for more than two centuries, the chief possession of the Scottish branch of the Montgomeries. Sir John de Montgomerie, ninth of Eaglesham, married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Hugh de Eglinton, and through her acquired the baronies of Eglinton and Ardrossan, the former of which had been held by her ancestors from the 11th century. At the battle of Otterburn (1388) he had the command of part of the Scottish army under the brave Earl of Douglas, and, by his personal valour and military conduct, contributed not a little to that celebrated victory. The renowned Harry Percy, best known as Hotspur, who commanded the English, Sir John took prisoner with his own hands; and with the ransom he received for him, he built the castle of Polnoon in Eaglesham. His grandson, Sir Alexander Montgomerie, was raised by James II., before 1444, to the title of Lord Montgomerie; and his great-grandson, Hugh, third Lord Montgomerie (1460-1545), was created Earl of Eglinton in 1508, having previously entered upon a feud with the Earl of Glencairn, which long continued between their descendants, and occasionally broke forth in deeds of violence, such as the burning of Eglinton in 1528. Hugh, fourth earl, a youth of singular promise, had enjoyed his inheritance only ten months when he fell a victim to this hereditary feud. Riding from his own castle towards Stirling on 20 April 1586, he was, near the bridge of Annick, waylaid and shot by David Cunningham of Robertland and other Cunninghams, emissaries of the Earl of Glencairn. So late as twenty years after this event, on 1 July 1606, the old feud broke out in a violent tumult at Perth, under the very eyes of parliament and the privy council. In the 18th century, all the valuable improvements in gardening, planting, and agriculture, which, during half a century, were made in the parish of Kilwinning, and throughout a great part of Ayrshire, proceeded, in great measure, from the spirited exertions, combined with the fine taste, of Alexander, tenth earl, who was murdered near Ardrossan in 1769. Nor was Hugh, twelfth earl (1740-1819), less distinguished for his magnificent and costly schemes to enrich the district of Cunningham, and advance the public weal of Scotland, by improving the harbour of Ardrossan, and cutting a canal to it from the city of Glasgow. Under his successor was held, in August 1839, a gorgeous pageant, the Eglinton Tournament, one of the actors in which was Prince Louis Napoleon, afterwards Emperor of the French, whilst the Queen of Beauty was Lady Seymour, a grand-daughter of Sheridan. The present and fourteenth Earl, Archibald William Montgomerie (b. 1841; suc. 1861), holds 23,631 acres in Ayrshire, valued at £46,551 per annum, including £9520½ for minerals and £4525½ for harbour works. See ARDROSSAN, SKELMORLIE, SETON, and William Fraser's *Memorials of the Montgomeries* (2 vols., Edinb., 1859).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 22, 1865.

Eglis. See EAGLES.

Eglishay. See EAGLESHAY.

Eglismoiichty, an ancient chapelry, now included in Monifieth parish, Forfarshire. The chapel stood on a crag above Dighty Water, nearly opposite Balmossie mill; and, having continued long in a state of ruin, was demolished for building material about 1760.

Eigg or Egg, an island in Small Isles parish, Inverness-shire. It lies 3 miles NE of Muck, 4 SE of Rum, 5 SW of Sleat Point, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ W of Arisaig. It measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from NNE to SSW, 4 miles in extreme breadth, and 5590 acres in area. It is intersected in the middle, from sea to sea, by a glen; and it takes thence its name of Eigg, originally *Ec*, signifying a 'nick' or 'hollow.' It is partly low, flat, and

arable; partly hilly, rocky, and waste. A promontory, upwards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, exhibits columnar cliffs almost equal in beauty to those of Staffa, and rises into a hill, called the Scur of Eigg, 1339 feet in altitude, of peculiar romantic contour, skirted with precipices, and crowned with a lofty columnar peak. The rocks, both in that promontory and in other parts, possess high interest for geologists, and are graphically and minutely described by Hugh Miller in his *Cruise of the Betsy*. Numerous caves, some of them wide and spacious, others low and narrow, are around the coast. An islet, called Eilan-Chastel or Castle Island, lies to the S, separated from Eigg by a sound which serves as a tolerable harbour for vessels not exceeding 70 tons in burden. About 900 acres are cultivated for cereal crops, and are fairly productive. Scandinavian forts, or remains of them, are in various parts; a barrow, alleged to mark the grave of St Donnan, is on Kildonnain farm; and a narrow-mouthed cavern in the S, expanding inward, and measuring nearly 213 feet in length, has yielded many skulls and scattered bones of human beings. In 617 St Donnan, one of the 'Family of Iona,' went, with his *muinntir*, or monastic family, 52 in number, to the Western Isles, and took up his abode in Eigg, 'where the sheep of the queen of the country were kept. This was told to the queen. Let them all be killed, said she. That would not be a religious act, said her people. But they were murderously assailed. At this time the cleric was at mass. Let us have respite till mass is ended, said Donnan. Thou shalt have it, said they. And when it was over, they were slain every one of them' (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, ii. 152, 1877). Yet grimmer is the cavern's history. Towards the close of the 16th century, a band of the Macleods, chancing to land on the island, were hospitably welcomed by the inhabitants, till, having offered rudeness to the maidens, they were bound hand and foot, and sent adrift in a boat. Rescued by a party of their own clansmen, they were brought to Dunvegan, the stronghold of their chief, to whom they told their story, and who straightway manned his galleys and hastened to Eigg. On desecrating his approach, the Macdonalds, with their wives and children, to the number of 200, took refuge in a cave. Here for two days they remained undiscovered, but, having sent out a scout to see if the foe was departed, their retreat was detected. A waterfall partly concealed the mouth of the cave. This Macleod caused to be turned from its course, and, heaping up wood around the entrance, set fire to the pile, and suffocated all who were within (Skene's *Highlanders*, ii. 277, 1837). Eigg has a post office under Oban, Small Isles parish church and manse, a Roman Catholic church (1844), and a public school. Pop. (1831) 452, (1851) 546, (1861) 309, (1871) 282, (1881) 291.

Eil, a sea-loch, partly in Argyllshire, partly on the mutual border of Argyll and Inverness shires, and consisting of two distinct portions—Upper and Lower Loch Eil. Upper Loch Eil, commencing 4 miles E by S of the head of Loch Shiel, extends thence $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles east-by-southward, with a varying breadth of 4 and $7\frac{3}{4}$ furlongs. Then come the Narrows, 2 miles long, and 1 furlong wide at the narrowest; and then from Corpach, at the entrance to the Caledonian Canal, in the neighbourhood of Fort William, Lower Loch Eil strikes $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward, with varying width of 5 furlongs and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, to CORRAN Narrows, where it merges with Loch Linnhe, of which it is often treated as a part. It receives, near Fort William, the Lochy and the Nevis, and is overflowing here by the mighty mass of Ben Nevis (4406 feet).—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 62, 53, 1875-77.

Eilan. See ELLAN.

Eildon Hills, The, are situated in the parishes of Melrose and Bowden, Roxburghshire, the town of Melrose lying in the Tweed valley on the N, and the village of Bowden, which overlooks Teviotdale being on the S. They rise from one base of N and S extension into three coneshaped summits, their length being $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and their breadth $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The middle summit is the highest (1385 feet), that to the NE attaining 1327, and that to

the S 1216, feet. These summits stand apart, the northern 5 furlongs, and the southern 4, from the middle one. The appearance they present from all sides is very striking, especially from the wide rich country to the N, E, and S swept by the Tweed and the Teviot, and bounded in the latter direction by the blue Border Cheviots. Their weird aspect from this quarter, where these three summits stand out in bold relief, is enough to justify the popular tradition which represents them as originally one mass cleft into three by the demon familiar of Michael Scott. The view from these summits is of vast scope and great variety of interest. On the E the eye ranges over the curves of the silver Tweed as far as the rising-ground overlooking Berwick at its mouth, on the SE and S as far as the Cheviots and the long ridge of Carter Fell, on the SW to the hills of Liddesdale and Eskdale, on the W to the heights of Ettrick and Yarrow, while, as it sweeps by N, it takes in beyond Galashiels the pastoral uplands of the Gala and the darkening range of the lonely Lammermuirs. The panorama thus swept is rich in scenes of romantic and historic as well as physical interest. On the hills themselves are the remains of a strong Roman encampment as well as a tumulus which is supposed to be of Druidical origin, and the whole country to E and S swarms with legends of old Border valour, Border ballad, and Border foray. 'I can stand on the Eildon Hill,' said Sir Walter Scott, 'and point out forty-three places famous in war and verse.' There at our feet and to the E lie the rich lands of the Abbeys of Melrose, Dryburgh, Kelso, and Jedburgh, and on the horizon the classic battlefields of Chevy Chase and Flodden, while, over all breathes the magic genius of Sir Walter, whose honoured ashes rest down there among those of the Dryburgh monks. On these hills the imagination may still trace the figure of Thomas the Rhymer; and a spot is pointed out on the slope of the north-eastern hill, marked by a stone where stood the Eildon tree, under which he conceived and delivered to superstitious ears the fortune he darkly foresaw in store for his native country. One of his prophecies that refers to this spot, forecasting what might seem miraculous at the time, though it has been often since fulfilled—

'At Eildon Tree, if you shall be,
A brig over Tweed you there may see;'

shows him to have been a man of patriotic fervour as well as natural shrewdness. The Roman encampment here already referred to, appears to have been of considerable extent. It occupied chiefly the north-eastern hill, where it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, and where the remains of it, inclusive of two fosses, an earthen dyke, four gates, and the general's quarter, can still, it is said, be traced. To place, however, *Tremontium* on the Eildon Hills is to do great violence to Ptolemy's text, according to Dr Skene, by whom *Tremontium* is identified with BRUNSWARK. The supposed Druidical relic in the W is a mound, called the Bourjo, of evidently artificial construction, and here the Baal priests of the ancient Caledonians, it has been thought, were wont to offer sacrifices to the sun-god. It is an oak bower, surrounded by a deep trench, and is approached by a plain way made to it from E to W, called the Hazalgate. The hills are composed of porphyritic trap or whinstone, with a large proportion of felspar, which reflects a silvery gleam in the sunshine that has wrought itself into poetic description; while the soil is hard and mostly covered with grass. On the southern hill the opening of a quarry some years ago laid bare a perpendicular cliff of regular basaltic columns, about 20 feet elevation of which stands exposed, looking over Bowdenmoor to the W. On the sides of these hills, like the 'Parallel Roads of Glenroy,' sixteen terraces are traceable, which rise one above another like the steps of a stair. The Eildons lately became, by purchase, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch; and on their eastern slope, which is finely wooded, stands Eildon Hall, the residence of the Earl of Dalkeith, the eldest son of the Duke. Except on the Bowdenmoor side, and where, as on its E, there are

woods and enclosed grounds, cultivation extends a good way up from their base, though not so far as it once did, it would seem, under the monks, on the side of Melrose particularly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 25, 1865. See chap. xxxiv. of James Hunnewell's *Lands of Scott* (Edinb. 1871).

Eilean. See ELLAN.

Eilean-Aigas. See AIGAS.

Eileanmore. See ELLANMORE.

Eiilan. See ELLAN.

Eire. See FINDHORN.

Eisdale. See EASDALE.

Eishart, a sea-loch in the S of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, separating the Strathaird peninsula from the upper part of the peninsula of Sleat. It opens at right angles to the mouth of Loch Slapin, and, striking $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles east-north-eastward, diminishing gradually from a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a near point, and terminates at an isthmus $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad from the head of Loch Indal. 'There is not,' says Alexander Smith, 'a prettier sheet of water in the whole world. Everything about is wild, beautiful, and lovely. You drink a strange unfamiliar air; you seem to be sailing out of the 19th century away back into the 9th.'

Elchaig, a stream of Kintail parish, SW Ross-shire, formed by two head-streams—the Allt na Doire Gairbhe, flowing $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-westward from Loch Muirichinn (1480 feet); and the Allt a Ghlomaich, which, winding $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles north-north-westward from Loch a Bhealaich (1242 feet), makes, by the way, the beautiful Falls of GLOMACH. From their confluence, at an altitude of 290 feet, the Elchaig itself flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to the head of salt-water Loch Ling. It is a fine salmon and trout stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 72, 1880.

Elchies. See KNOCKANDO.

Elcho, a ruined castle in Rhynd parish, Perthshire, on the right bank of the Tay, 4 miles by river, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by road, ESE of Perth. Re-roofed about 1830, to preserve it from further dilapidation, it is of considerable extent, and remains entire in the walls, which are strong and massive, in very durable material. Its battlemented top, gained by several winding stairs, in good preservation, commands magnificent prospects up and down the river. Elcho belongs to the Earl of Wemyss, and gives to him, and through him to his eldest son, the title of Baron Elcho, dating from 1628.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Elderslie, a village in Abbey parish, Renfrewshire, with a station on the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by S of Paisley, under which it has a post office. Consisting principally of two rows of houses along the road from Paisley to Johnstone, and inhabited chiefly by weavers and other operatives, it is notable as the reputed birthplace of Sir William Wallace, who hence is often styled the Knight of Elderslie. The estate on which it stands was granted in the latter half of the 13th century to Sir Malcolm Wallace, who is supposed to have been the Scottish hero's father, and with whose descendants it continued till, in 1729, it came to Helen, only child of John Wallace of Elderslie, and wife of Archibald Campbell of Succoth. By her it was sold, in 1769, to the family of Speirs. A plain old house in the village claims to be that in which Sir William Wallace was born; but, though partly of ancient structure, bears unmistakable marks of having been built long after his death; yet, very probably occupies the spot on which the house of Sir Malcolm Wallace stood. A venerable yew tree in its garden, known popularly as 'Wallace's Yew,' must likewise have got its name, not from any real connection with the patriot, but simply from the situation in which it stands. A still more famous oak tree—'Wallace's Oak'—standing a little distance to the E, was gravely asserted to have afforded shelter, from the pursuit of an English force, to Wallace and 300 of his followers; and continued in tolerable vigour till 1825, when its trunk girthed 21 feet at the base, $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet at 5 feet from the ground, and 67 feet in altitude, whilst the branches covered 495 square

yards. Time and relic-mongers, however, had reduced it to little more than a blackened torso, when by the gale of Feb. 1856 it was levelled with the dust (pp. 205, 206 of *Trans. Highl. and Ag. Soc.*, 1881). At the village are a *quoad sacra* church (1840; 800 sittings) and the Wallace public school.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Elderslie, an estate, with a mansion, in Renfrew parish, Renfrewshire, named after Elderslie in Abbey parish. The mansion, on the left bank of the Clyde, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Renfrew town, was built in 1777-82, and enlarged and improved at subsequent periods. Engirt by a fine park, it presents a handsome frontage to the Clyde, and contains a number of interesting relics associated with the name of Sir William Wallace, and brought from Elderslie village. It owner, Alexander Archibald Speirs, Esq. (b. and suc. 1869), holds 11,259 acres in the shire, valued at £14,954 per annum.

Eldrig or **Elrig**, a village in Mochrum parish, SE Wig-townshire, 3 miles NW of Port William. Eldrig Loch, 1 mile to the N, lies 260 feet above sea-level, has an utmost length and width of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 1 furlong, and contains some fine trout.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 4, 1857.

Eldrig. See ELLRIG.

Elgar or **Ella.** See SHAPINSHAY.

Elgin, a parish containing a city and royal burgh of the same name in the N of the county of Elgin. It is bounded on the N by Spynie; on the NE and E by St Andrews-Lhanbryd; on the S by Rothes, Birnie, and Dallas; on the W by Rafford, and on the NW by Alves. Its shape is very irregular, but the greatest length from SW to NE is 11 miles, and its greatest breadth from N to S $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The area is 19,258 acres, of which nearly 12,000 are under cultivation, upwards of 2000 are under wood, and most of the remainder is pasture-land, very little of the surface being waste. The soil varies considerably, being in many places (especially on the alluvial flats lying along the banks of the river Lossie) a good black loam, rich and fertile; in other places, particularly towards the S of the parish, it is a light sandy loam passing in many parts into almost pure sand; elsewhere, again, it is clay. The subsoil is clay, sand, or gravel. In the W of the parish the underlying rock is a hard, whitish-grey sandstone, which is almost throughout of excellent quality for building purposes. In 1826 a considerable quantity of it from the ridge to the N of Pluscarden was sent to London, to be used in the construction of the new London Bridge. In the E the underlying rock is an impure silicious limestone, which was at one time, at several places, quarried and burned for lime, but this, which was of a dull brown colour, was so impure and inferior, whether for building or agricultural purposes, that the workings have been abandoned. The western part of the parish is occupied by the long valley of Pluscarden, which is bounded on the N by the steep slope of the Eildon or Heldun Hill (767 feet), separating the parish from Alves, and on the S by the gentler slope leading to the Hill of the Wangie (1020), which separates Elgin from Dallas. The surface of the rest of the parish is undulating, and rises gradually from N to S from the height of about 36 feet above sea-level at the extreme E end of the parish to a height of about 900 feet on the extreme S, on the slopes of the Brown Muir Hill. The main line of drainage is by the river Lossie, and the tributary streams that flow into it. The Lossie enters the parish near the middle of the S side, and forms the boundary between Elgin and Birnie for about 3 miles. It thereafter passes across to the northern side where it turns abruptly to the E and winds along, forming the boundary between Elgin and Spynie, and between Elgin and St Andrews-Lhanbryd. It has everywhere a very winding course, and is confined by artificial banks, against which (notwithstanding its quiet appearance and placid flow on ordinary occasions) it rushes furiously in times of flood. About 2 miles from the city of Elgin it is joined by the Black Burn or Black Water, a stream of fair size, which flows along and carries off the drainage of the whole valley of Pluscarden. About a quarter of a mile lower it receives the water from a small canal formed for the drainage of the

district of Mostowie in the NW corner of the parish. Other small streams in or passing partly through the parish are the Tyock and Muirton or Linkwood Burn. The parish contains the city of Elgin, the village of New Elgin, and the hamlets of Clackmarras and Muir of Miltonduff. There is a distillery at Miltonduff, a brewery W of the city near Bruceland, and a small woollen mill at Coleburns, near the entrance of the Glen of Rothes. The industries carried on in or about the city are noticed in the following article. In the landward part of the parish there are a number of meal and flour mills. The mansion-houses of Blackhills and Westerton are noticed separately, as also is the chief object of antiquarian interest in the landward district, Pluscarden Abbey. The parish is traversed by the Highland railway, by the Morayshire section of the Great North of Scotland railway system, by the main road from Aberdeen to Inverness, and by the road to Rothes and Speyside. Four proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 38 hold between £100 and £500, 59 hold between £50 and £100, and 134 hold each between £20 and £50. The parish is in the presbytery of Elgin (of which it is the seat) and the synod of Moray. The charge is collegiate, and the stipend of each of the ministers is £572. The senior minister has besides a manse and glebe worth respectively £40 and £43 a year, while the second minister has a glebe worth about £17 a year. The churches are noticed under the city of Elgin, in which they all stand, except a charge of the Free Church of Pluscarden, the congregation of which has accommodation in one of the rooms of Pluscarden Abbey. This was formerly a church of the royal bounty, but ceased to be connected with the Establishment at the Disruption in 1843. The parish is one of fifteen forming the Morayshire Poor Law Combination, with a poorhouse in a suburb of Elgin to the N, but in the parish of Spynie. The buildings, which were erected in 1865, rise to a height of two stories, and are surrounded by walled-in grounds of fair size. They are in the Elizabethan style, treated very plainly. The porter's lodge is at the entrance from the turnpike road to Lossiemouth, and from this a straight path leads to the chief entrance in the centre of the main building in which are the governor's and matron's rooms, and the board-room, dining-hall, and chapel. On either side of the central portion are the day-rooms, with the dormitories above. The public schools of Mostowie, New Elgin, and Pluscarden, and Clackmarras school, with respective accommodation for 139, 175, 120, and 64 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 77, 74, 63, and 35, and grants of £59, 3s., £58, 2s., £49, 9s. 6d., and £38, 4s. Valuation (1881) of lands, £11,354, 5s. Pop. (1801) 4345, (1831) 6130, (1841) 6083, (1851) 7277, (1861) 8726, (1871) 8604, (1881) 8741.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 95, 85, 1876.

The presbytery of Elgin comprises the parishes of Elgin, Alves, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Birnie, Drainie, Duffus, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, the *quoad sacra* parish of Burghead, and the mission of Lossiemouth. Pop. (1871) 22,966, (1881) 23,984, of whom 2638 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church has also a presbytery of Elgin, with 2 churches in the city of Elgin, 1 in the glen of Pluscarden, and 7 at respectively Alves, Burghead, Garmouth, Hopeman, Lossiemouth, and Urquhart, which 9 churches together had 3144 members in 1881.—The United Presbyterians have a presbytery of Elgin and Inverness, meeting generally at Forbes, and exercising supervision over 2 churches in Elgin and 10 at respectively Archiestown, Burghead, Campbelton, Forbes, Inverness, Lossiemouth, Moyness, Nairn, Nigg, and Tain, which 12 churches together had 1875 members in 1880.

Elgin, a city and royal burgh, and the county town of Elginshire, is one of the brightest and most picturesque little towns in Scotland. It is situated on the right bank of the river Lossie in the NE end of the parish of Elgin, and includes within the municipal and parliamentary boundaries small portions of the parishes of Spynie and St Andrews-Lhanbryd. It has a station on the Highland railway, and is the terminus of the Craigellachie and Lossiemouth sections of the Great

North of Scotland railway system. It will also be the terminus of the new extension of that system westward from Portsoy by Cullen and Buckie to Elgin, the bill for the construction of which has recently (1882) passed through Parliament. It is by rail 5 miles SSW of its seaport, Lossiemouth, 12½ NNW of Craigellachie, 18 WNW of Keith, 37 ENE of Inverness, 12 ENE of Forbes, 71½ NW by W of Aberdeen, 178 N of Edinburgh *via* Dunkeld and Forbes (187½ *via* Aberdeen), and 194 NNE of Glasgow *via* Forbes (223½ *via* Aberdeen). The main part of the city lies along a low ridge running E and W, and sloping gently to the S; and this, as well as the adjacent lower land on which the rest of the town is built, is shut in and sheltered on all sides by well-wooded rising-grounds approaching close to the town, and by their protection greatly assisting the sandy and porous subsoil in producing the mild and healthy climate which the citizens enjoy. Much of the scenery in the neighbourhood is extremely beautiful, especially the wooded districts to the W and N, known as the Oakwood and Quarrywood, and along the banks of the Lossie; while the surrounding district is so fertile, that the inhabitants delight, and justly so, in claiming for the environs of their ancient city the distinguished appellation of 'the Garden of Scotland.'

The origin of the name is lost, and though many conjectures have been made, most of them are somewhat unsatisfactory. The derivation that finds most favour is one that takes its rise from the legend on the corporation seal (*Sigillum commune civitatis de Helgyn*), and from the spelling Helgyn it is argued that the place has received its name from Helgy, a general of the army of Sigurd, the Norwegian Earl of Orkney, who about 927 overran Caithness, Ross, Sutherland, and Moray, and who may possibly have formed a settlement here; but the town is noticed in 1190, in the Chartulary of Moray, with the name spelled Elgin as at present, which seems to be against this. Be that as it may, both name and town are very old, for we find that at an early period Elgin was a place of note, and a favourite and frequent royal residence, probably on account of the excellent hunting which was to be had in the neighbouring royal forests. Nor did the royal visits altogether cease till the middle of the 16th century. Edward I., in his progress through the North in 1296, turned back at Elgin, after staying for two days in its royal castle. He also passed through it in 1303, when he lived for some weeks at Kinloss Abbey, 10 miles to the W. Again, in 1457, James II., having resumed possession of the Earldom of Moray, which had been held by one of his foes the Douglasses, and being minded to bestow it on his infant son, came down to set things in order, and was so charmed by the country that he stayed for some time and hunted, and often dwelt at one of the cathedral manses, which used to stand at what is now the NE corner of King Street. James IV. also paid it a visit in 1490, and Queen Mary is said to have also been in the neighbourhood. It was a royal burgh in the reign of David I., and received from Alexander II. a royal charter, which is still carefully preserved. About the same time that the city received this royal charter, it also became the cathedral seat of the great bishopric of Moray, for in 1224 Bishop Andrew de Moravia settled his episcopal see—which had hitherto been unfixed, and sometimes at Birnie, sometimes at Spynie, sometimes at Kinneddar—permanently at the Church of the Holy Trinity at Elgin; and to this it owes the peculiar character which it had almost unaltered down to the beginning of the present century, and which it still, though to a very slight degree, retains. It bore, and still bears, a strong resemblance to St Andrews—a likeness which is to be attributed to the circumstance of its having been, like that ecclesiastical metropolis, the seat of an important and wealthy see, and the residence of a numerous band of dignified ecclesiastics and affluent provincial gentry, drawn together here as to a common centre of attraction. Many of the quaint old houses remained till a recent period, and a few (not the most characteristic specimens) are

still standing, although, just as in Edinburgh and elsewhere, the ancient mansion-houses were long since 'handed down' to artisans and others in the lower ranks of life. Though a new town has sprung up, and the old has in a measure 'cast its skin,' and has thus become almost entirely renovated, yet the period is by no means remote when Elgin wore the antiquated, still, and venerable aspect which so well befits the habits and harmonises with the repose of genuine ecclesiastics in the full enjoyment of an intellectual '*otium cum dignitate*.' Till little more than sixty years ago the town consisted of one main street running from E to W, with narrow streets, lanes, or closes striking off from each side at right angles, like ribs from a spine. The houses that lined the sides of the long main street, as it then existed, were of venerable age, with high-pitched roofs, overlaid with heavy slabs of priestly grey, presenting to the street the fore-stair and an open piazza, consisting of a series of pillared arches in the front wall over the entrance to a paved and sheltered court within, in which, as well as in his humbler small dark shop or cellar, was the ancient merchant wont at times, with a perfect sense of security, to leave his goods and walk unceremoniously off—'his half-door on the bar'—to breakfast, dinner, or his evening stroll. The piazzas are all long since gone, and only a very few of the houses in which they were now remain, though several of the pillars and arches are yet to be seen. The last house that had the piazza open was Elchies House, a most picturesque specimen of the old burgh architecture, which was removed in 1845 to make way for the buildings occupied by the Caledonian Banking Company, and quite recently the best of the remaining examples was removed to make way for the block of buildings on the N side of High Street immediately to the W of the Royal Bank. A fine stone mantelpiece, which was in the old house, has found a position of honour in the new building, and so also have the quaint gablets over the windows on the attic floor. The dates of their erection and the names of their proprietors were usually inscribed upon the lintels of these ancient domiciles, and here and there might be seen carved one of those religious quotations which the taste of the 16th century so much delighted in, and with which our Reformation forefathers saluted those who crossed their thresholds. The pavement was an ancient causeway, which tradition modestly reports to have been the work of Cromwell's soldiers, though most likely it was many ages older. It rose high in the middle, and the 'crown of the causeway,' where the higher-minded folks delighted to parade, was elevated, and distinguished by a row of huge stone blocks, while those of a more moderate size occupied the sloping sides. The drains, which ran along the street, were crossed rectangularly by the common gutter, which passed immediately to the E of the Commercial Bank, and carried all the surface sewage of the western part of the town to an open ditch at the Borough Brigs. In heavy rains it often swelled into a rapid stream of considerable size. There were no side pavements till the Earl of Fife, aided by the citizens and the road-trustees, introduced them in 1821. About the centre of the town the street then, as now, widened out at the point where stand the parish church and the water-fountain, and the centre of the wider space was occupied by the old church of St Giles and the Tolbooth.

St Giles, or 'the Muckle Kirk'—the old parish church—was pulled down in the end of 1826 to make way for the present parish church. It was a very old building, so old indeed that there is no record of its first erection, but it was older than the cathedral, and was very early mentioned as a parsonage. There is little doubt that the centre tower—a square heavy mass without a steeple—was as old as the 12th century. It was dedicated to St Giles, the patron saint of the city, said to be one of the early missionaries from Iona. In the palmy days of the cathedral's glory it was in the bishop's pastoral charge. The form of the church was that of a Greek cross, with nave, choir, and transepts. The nave had two rows of massive pillars, surmounted by arches; its roof outside was

covered with heavy slabs of hewn stone. The principal entrance was a large door in the W end, over which was a handsome three-light window. In the middle of the 16th century it had altars belonging to the different incorporated trades, who also maintained a chaplain, but at the Reformation these were all swept away, and there were lofts or galleries erected for the various incorporations, possibly above the sites of the old altars, and probably about the same time the nave and the choir were separated, and the former became what was known as 'the Muckle Kirk,' while the latter formed 'the Little Kirk.' The timber that supported the roof of heavy freestone slabs over the Muckle Kirk having become decayed, the whole of the roof fell—providentially between services—on Sunday, 22 June 1679, the same day on which the battle of Bothwell Bridge was fought, and the whole of the western part of the fabric was destroyed. The rebuilding began the following year, and was finished in 1684, when two long aisles, one on each side, were added, and the church was reseated after the Presbyterian fashion. The massive oak pulpit, which cost at that time £244 Scots, is still to be seen in the church at Pluscarden. It has some curious carved work about it, and even yet bears the old iron rim for the baptismal basin, while the iron sandglass holder lies close by. Both are specimens of characteristic twisted iron work. Although the interior of the Muckle Kirk,—with its rows of massive sandstone pillars running along the aisles and topped by high-peaked arches; with its beams of wood, from which were hung by strong iron chains massive brass chandeliers; with its old pulpit and curious galleries, and with its walls hung from place to place with the coats of arms of the principal heritors, or with black boards setting forth the charity and brotherly kindness of those who had

'Mortified their cash,
To mortify their heirs,'

and bequeathed sums of money to be managed by the kirk-session for the benefit of the poor,—possessed a dignity and grandeur of no common order, its exterior was not at all rich in architectural display, but yet everything connected with it was held in such veneration by the citizens that its demolition caused a general feeling of deep regret, if not dismay, which the unequivocal symptoms of decay and the impending danger of a repetition of the accident of 1679 did not at all diminish. The original transepts were removed about 1740, and the Little Kirk was so ruinous that it had to be demolished in 1800.

The old Tolbooth stood to the W of St Giles, and down to 1716 must have been a very primitive sort of erection, for in 1600 the building had a thatched roof, as is testified by the entry in the town's records: 'Item, £3, 6s. 8d. for fog to theek the Tolbooth.' In 1605 a new one was erected, 'biggit wt stanes frae ye kirkyard dyke, and sclaited wt wtanes frae Dolass;' but it was burned in 1701, and the new one, begun in 1709 and finished in 1716 or 1717, was used as court-house, council-room, and prison, and remained in use till 1843. It had a massive square tower, with a round corner turret and a clock and bell. The bell now hangs between the burgh and county buildings, and the works of the clock are in the museum. In the museum is also preserved the lintel of the doorway, with the very suggestive motto, '*Suum cuique tribue*.' The 'Muckle Cross' was near the E end of the old church of St Giles, but is now also numbered with the things that were, the site it occupied being marked by two rows of paving-stones, laid so as to form a cross. The cross itself was 'a hexagonal pillar of dressed ashlar, 12 feet high, and large enough to contain a spiral stair. Around its base was a stone seat. From the top of the pillar rose a shaft of stone, surmounted by the Scottish lion rampant, and the initials (C. R.) of King Charles II.' The 'Little Cross' still stands near the E end of the town, opposite the Museum, and not far from an old house, originally with a piazza, and at one time the place of business of Duff of Dipple, an ancestor of the Earl of Fife. It is supposed to mark the western limit of the chanonry or precincts of the cathedral, and to occupy the site of a cross erected with part

of the money paid in 1402 by Alexander, third son of the Lord of the Isles, in compensation for his having, when on a raid, attacked and plundered the chanonry of Elgin. The present shaft of the Little Cross is not, however, older than the 17th century. The cathedral precinct was surrounded by a wall about 12 feet in height and from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, of run lime work. A small part of it at the E gate or Pann's Port still exists, and a considerable portion, extending across the field to the SW of Pann's Port, was removed so late as 1866. Of the three gates, which were each defended by a portcullis, the Pann's Port is the only one remaining. The town itself seems also to have at one time had some defence, possibly a palisade, for there was a gate near the W end, called the West Port, close to West Park; a second, about the middle of Lossie Wynd, called the Lossie Wynd Port; a third, at the S end of Commerce Street, called from the old name of the street the School Wynd Port; and a fourth, in South College Street, close to the Bied House, called the East Port. These gates were all removed in the latter part of last century, and were probably erected when the town and its approaches were restored after the destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch. They must certainly have been of later date than the 15th century, for there is a persistent tradition that previous to the Douglas troubles in the middle of the 15th century the old church of St Giles stood at the extreme E end of the town, and there were buildings extending westward along the ridge by Gray's Hospital and Fleurs, as far as the knoll (now $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city), called the Gallow Hill. In 1452, in the struggle against the 'banded Earls,' the contest was carried on in the North between the Earl of Huntly and Archibald Douglas, Earl of Moray. After the battle of Brechin and the defeat of the Earl of Crawford, Huntly started in pursuit of the Earl of Moray, who had been raiding in Strathbogie, and pursued him beyond Elgin, till he took up a strong position on the heights above Pluscarden. Halting at Elgin,* and finding that part of the town was inhabited by those favourable to the Douglas cause, and the other part by those favourable to himself, he burned the whole of the former portion, and hence the proverb, 'Half done as Elgin was half burned.' Huntly's men having, however, scattered in search of plunder, Douglas attacked them, and drove them into the Bog of Dunkinty, to the NW of the cathedral, where some 400 or 500 of them perished, and this gave rise to the jeering rhyme:

'Oh where are your men,
Thou Gordon so gay?
In the Bog of Dunkinty,
Mowing the hay.'

It is said that the part then burned was the western half, and that it was never rebuilt, but that the new buildings were erected to the E beyond St Giles, and so the town was continued eastward in the direction of the cathedral. This Archibald Douglas seems—though Lady Hill still belongs to the Earl of Moray—to have been the last constable of the royal castle of Elgin, which stood on the flattened summit of the Lady Hill, a conical-shaped eminence near the W end of High Street. The ruins of the Castle are all that remain of the oldest building in connection with Elgin. From its isolated and commanding position Lady Hill no doubt attracted the attention of our rude ancestors at a very early period. It was a place of importance, and probably fortified with earthworks, in the time of the Celtic Mormaers of Moray. The ruins still existing are those of walls faced with rough ashlar (now, alas, nearly all gone), and backed with run lime work, and date from the time of David I., for Elgin is mentioned as a king's burgh in his reign, and must therefore have had a royal castle at that time. Malcolm IV. mentions it in a charter granted in 1160, and it is again referred to in a deed granted by William the Lyon. Both David and William held their courts here, as also did Alexan-

* Pitscottie (2d edit., Glasgow, 1749, p. 80) says it was Forbes, but the evidence seems conclusive in favour of Elgin, and the proverb puts the matter beyond dispute.

der II. and Alexander III.; and Wyntoun records numerous visits of the former to Elgin. Edward I. resided in the Castle during his two days' stay at Elgin in 1296; and in the journal of his proceeding, preserved in the Cottonian MSS., it is described as '*bon chastell et bonne ville*,' or 'a good castle and a good town.' It probably suffered, however, in the few following years, for some of the wooden apartments in the interior of the place were burned while it was held by the English governor (Henry de Rye), and, accordingly, when Edward returned in 1303, it was not seemingly considered a fitting residence for him. From this time it ceased to be a royal or even a baronial residence, but still continued to possess its keep, chapel, and probably its storehouses, and it no doubt was maintained as a fort, and perhaps used as a prison for at least a century and a half afterwards; but after the forfeiture of the Douglasses the buildings were neglected, and fell rapidly into decay. The works seem to have occupied the greater portion of the flat part on the top of the hill, which measures about 85 yards in length by 45 in breadth. It is difficult to form any idea of the plan of the buildings, but there seems to have been a strong outer wall and a massive keep. There seem also to have been an outer and an inner court, and a circular depression near the NW angle of the remains of the keep is said to mark the draw-well. There were gates to both the E and the W, the latter being the chief one. From some points of view Lady Hill looks as if a smaller hill had been set down on the top of a larger, and for this tradition has assigned a reason. An earlier castle stood at a lower level, but the 'pest' having appeared, hung over it for some time as a dark blue cloud, which was by some means induced to settle, and then the inhabitants gathering, covered the Castle and all its inmates deep under a fresh mound of earth, which now constitutes the upper part of the hill.

—'the Castle in a single night
With all its inmates sunk quite out of sight;
There at the midnight hour is heard the sound
Of various voices talking under ground;
The rock of cradles—wailing infants' cries,
And nurses singing soothing lullabies.'

In 1858 excavations were made on the top of the hill by the Elgin Literary and Scientific Association, but nothing of any importance was discovered. On the top of the hill now stands a Tuscan column erected by subscription by the inhabitants of the county in 1839 to the memory of the last Duke of Gordon. A stair leads up the shaft, and from the top a very extensive view may be obtained. The statue of the duke is 12 feet high, and was placed on the top in 1855. The cannon close by is one of those captured at Sebastopol, and was presented to the city of Elgin by the War Office in 1858. The hill takes its name—Lady Hill—from the chapel in the Castle, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and a spring in the neighbourhood to the westward—deep-seated, and very cool in summer—is still known as Mary Well, no doubt for the same reason. The flat ground immediately to the N of Lady Hill, and lying between it and the river Lossie, is known as Blackfriars Haugh. It was formerly the site of a monastery, of the Dominicans or Black Friars, which was founded by Alexander II., when the order was first introduced into Scotland in his reign. No account of the building nor of anything connected with it now remains, nor is any trace of it left, though some parts of the ruins were in existence up to the middle of last century. There was a monastery of the Franciscans or Greyfriars near the E end of the town. The original buildings founded also by Alexander II. stood on the ground now occupied by the garden of Dunfermline Cottage, on the S side of High Street, at the Little Cross, but this structure fell into decay in the beginning of the 15th century, between 1406 and 1414, and the new buildings which stand on the S side of Greyfriars Street, in the ground to the E of Abbey Street, were erected. A dovecot and some ruins of the older building remained till the beginning of the present century, when they were demolished, and

the stones used in the erection of the present garden walls of Dunfermline Cottage. Of the newer buildings extensive remains still exist. The walls of the church are pretty entire, though the roof fell about the middle of the last century, or perhaps earlier, for now an ash tree, which measures 4 feet in circumference, grows through one of the windows. Part of the monastery walls form part of the modern mansion-house of Greyfriars. The church was the meeting-place of the trades from 1676 till about 1691. Still further to the E, on a field now feued by the trustees of Anderson's Institution as a play-field, stood the *Maison Dieu*, or House of God, a foundation dating also from the time of Alexander II., and largely endowed by Bishop Andrew de Moravia for the reception of poor men and women. It was burned by the Wolf of Badenoch at the same time as the cathedral in 1390, and was never rebuilt. After the Reformation the revenues belonging to it, which had reverted to the Crown, were, by a charter dated 1620, granted to the 'Provost, Bailies, Councillors, and community of Elgin,' to support poor and needy persons, to maintain a teacher of music, and to increase the common revenue of the burgh. The support of the poor and needy persons is carried out by the Bied House, in South College Street, in which 4 poor men reside, each of whom has a small house, a strip of garden, and £12, 10s. a year. The original building was erected in 1624, but this structure having become ruinous was pulled down, and the present one erected in 1846. The tablet from the old house, with a representation of an old style Bied-man, and the inscription 'Hospitalium Burgi de Elgin per idem conditum, 1624,' and the text, 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor; the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble,' has been built into the gablet over the doorway of the new building. There was a Leper House farther to the E, on the opposite side of the road, but the only trace of it remaining is the name given to the fields, viz., 'the Leper Lands.' Still farther to the E, close to the point where the Aberdeen road crosses the Lossiemouth railway, is a pool, till recently of considerable depth, known as 'the Order Pot,' a name corrupted most probably from the Ordeal Pot, and the place where presumptive witches underwent the ordeal by water. It may have also been the place where criminals sentenced to be put to death by drowning (as was sometimes the case) were executed, and was probably the only remaining specimen of such a 'pit.' In Rhind's *Sketches of Moray* there is a long account of the death of a supposed witch by drowning at this place. Traditionally it was supposed to be bottomless, but in the course of years the amount of rubbish thrown into it materially diminished its size, and within the last year it has been numbered with the things that were, and it will therefore no longer be possible that the old prophecy that

'The Order Pot and Lossie grey
Shall sweep the Chan'ry Kirk away,'

attributed to Thomas the Rhymer, can be fulfilled.

The crowning glory of old Elgin, as of the modern city, is the Cathedral, still grand, though but a ruin and a shadow of what once was, when the cathedral church of the diocese of Moray was not only 'the lantern of the north,' but also, as Bishop Bur states so plaintively in his letter to the King, complaining of the destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch, 'the ornament of the district, the glory of the kingdom, and the admiration of foreigners.' 'It is,' says Chambers in his *Picture of Scotland*, 'an allowed fact, which the ruins seem still to attest, that this was by far the most splendid specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, the abbey church of Melrose not excepted. It must be acknowledged that the edifice last mentioned is a wonderful instance of symmetry and elaborate decoration; yet in extent, in loftiness, in impressive magnificence, and even in minute decoration, Elgin has been manifestly superior. Enough still remains to impress the solitary traveller with a sense of admiration mixed with astonishment.' Shaw in his description of it does not hesitate to say that 'the church when entire was a building of

Gothic architecture inferior to few in Europe.' 'At a period,' observes Mr Rhind, 'when the country was rude and uncultivated, when the dwellings of the mass of the people were mere temporary huts, and even the castles of the chiefs and nobles possessed no architectural beauty, and were devoid of taste and ornament, the solemn grandeur of such a pile, and the sacred purposes with which it was associated, must have inspired an awe and a reverence of which we can form but a faint conception. The prevailing impulse of the religion of the period led its zealous followers to concentrate their whole energies in the erection of such magnificent structures; and while there was little skill or industry manifested in the common arts of life, and no associations for promoting the temporal comforts of the people, the grand conceptions displayed in the architecture of the Middle Ages, the taste and persevering industry, and the amount of wealth and labour bestowed on these sacred edifices find no parallel in modern times. When entire, indeed, and in its pristine glory, the magnificent temple must have afforded a splendid spectacle. A vast dome, extending from the western entrance to the high altar, a length of 289 feet, with its richly ornamented arches crossing and recrossing each other to lean for support on the double rows of stately massive pillars—the mellowed light streaming through the richly stained windows, and flickering below amid the dark shadows of the pointed aisles, while the tapers of the altars twinkled through the rolling clouds of incense—the paintings on the walls—the solemn tones of the chanted mass, and the gorgeous dresses and imposing processions of a priesthood sedulous of every adjunct to dazzle and elevate the fancy, must have deeply impressed a people in a remote region with nothing around them, or even in their uninformed imaginations, in the slightest degree to compare with such splendour. No wonder that the people were proud of such a structure, or that the clergy became attached to it. It was a fit scene for a Latin author of the period, writing on the "tranquillity of the soul," to select for his Temple of Peace, and under its walls to lay the scene of his philosophical dialogues.' It has been already noted that the early cathedral of the diocese was at Birnie, Kinneddar, or Spynie. This practice seems to have answered for a time, for though the bishopric of Moray was founded by Alexander I. shortly after his accession (1107), it was not till 1203 that 'Bricius the sixth bishop made application to Pope Innocent III. to have a fixed cathedral, and the Pope ordered that the cathedral should be fixed at Spynie,' which probably led to the foundation of what afterwards developed into the Bishop's Palace at that place. [See SPYNE.] Bricius died in 1222, and his successor, Bishop Andrew de Moravia, coming in the reign of Elgin's great benefactor, Alexander II., and having obtained from him an extensive site on the banks of the Lossie, made in 1223 fresh application to Pope Honorius, representing the solitary unprotected site of the cathedral, and its distance from market, and praying that it might be translated to Elgin as a more suitable place, and there settled at the church of the Holy Trinity, a little to the NE of the town, adding as an additional reason that the change was desired, not only by the chapter, but also by the King. The Pope readily consented, and on 10 April 1224 issued a bull directed to the Bishop of Caithness, the Abbot of Kinloss, and the Dean of Ross, empowering them to make the desired change if they should see fit; and these dignitaries, having met at Elgin on 19 July 1224, 'appointed the said church of the Holy Trinity to be the cathedral church of the diocese of Moray, and so to remain in all time coming;' and on the same day the foundation-stone of the cathedral was laid with all due pomp and ceremony. Bishop Andrew de Moravia lived for eighteen years after, and therefore carried the building far towards completion, if he did not, as is most likely, actually finish it. Of this first building probably now little, if any, part is left, for it is recorded by Fordun under the year 1270, that the cathedral of Elgin and the houses of the canons were burned, whether by accident or design

he does not say. Part of the walls of the S transept seems somewhat different in structure and design from the rest of the building, and may possibly belong to the earlier building. The ruins now standing probably then date from a period immediately subsequent to this, and then arose that grand structure which the Chartulary of Moray describes as the 'mirror of the country and the glory of the kingdom;' which Bower in his continuation of Fordun calls 'the glory of the whole land;' which Buchanan terms 'the most beautiful of all which then existed in Scotland;' and of which, in still later times, Mr Billings has written that for size and ornament, as its lovely and majestic fragments still indicate, it must have been unmatched. Stately as it was, it was doomed to still farther misfortune, for in 1390 it was again destroyed and burned by the Earl of Badenoch, Alexander Stewart, son of Robert II., and best known as the Wolf of Badenoch. The Wolf having seized some of the church lands in Badenoch was excommunicated, and in his ire descended on the low country in 1390, and in May burned the town of Forres with the choir of the church and the manse of the archdeacon. In June he followed this up by coming to Elgin and burning a considerable part of the town of Elgin, the church of St Giles, the Hospital of Maison Dieu, the official residences of the clergy in the chanonry, and the cathedral itself. This sacrilegious outburst of the Earl of Badenoch and his 'wyld, wykked Heland-men,' as Wyntoun calls them, was too great to be overlooked, even though the aggressor was the King's son, and Bishop Bur sent a very plaintive appeal to the King for aid and reparation, and the Wolf was at last compelled to yield, when 'on condition that he should make satisfaction to the bishop and church of Moray, and obtain absolution from the Pope,' he was absolved by the Bishop of St Andrews in the Blackfriars Church at Perth. In spite of the old age and feebleness of Bishop Bur, he pressed on the rebuilding of the church energetically, and this was continued by his successors, Bishops Spynie and Innes, and even at the death of the latter the structure was not finished, for at the meeting of chapter held to elect his successor, the canons agreed that whichever of them was elected bishop, should appropriate a third of the revenues of the See for building purposes, until the cathedral was completed. Mr Billings thinks that the amount of destruction caused by the Wolf of Badenoch was very much overrated; 'the pointed arches,' he says, 'and their decorations are a living testimony that he had not so ruthlessly carried out the work of destruction; and there is every reason to believe that the portions which have since gradually crumbled away are the inferior workmanship of the 15th and 16th centuries, while the solid and solemn masonry of the 13th still remains.' The immense amount of destruction accomplished, however, may be best estimated when we consider the long period during which the reconstruction had to be carried on—for the Wolf's raid was in 1390, and Bishop Innes died in 1414, and the rebuilding was not then completed; and this notwithstanding the fact that the See was a wealthy one, and that no doubt a considerable portion of the revenue was devoted to the building. Even as it was some of the work does not seem to have been very good, for in 1506 the great central tower which stood at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts, either fell or showed such signs of impending disaster that it had to be taken down. It reached to a height of 198 feet (including the spire), and must have been a stately structure, for the rebuilding, though begun in 1507, was not completed till 1538, and from that time till the Reformation the structure remained perfect. In 1568, however, the privy council, hard pressed by their necessities, appointed the Earl of Huntly Sheriff of Aberdeen and Elgin, with some others, 'to take the lead from the cathedral churches of Aberdeen and Elgin, and sell the same' for the maintenance of Regent Moray's soldiers. The vessel freighted with the metal had, however, scarcely left the harbour of Aberdeen on her way to Holland, where the plunder was to be sold,

when she sank with all her cargo. From that time onward the cathedral, on which so much care and thought had been spent, was long left exposed to the ravages of wind and weather. In 1637 the rafters of the choir, which had been standing without cover, were blown down, and in 1640 Gilbert Ross, minister of Elgin, 'with the assistance of the young laird of Innes, the laird of Brodie, and others, all ardent Covenanters,' broke down the carved screen and woodwork inside, and destroyed it. In the presbytery records it is minuted on 24 Nov. 1640 that 'that day Mr Gilbert Ross regreatted in Presbyterie the imagerie in the rood loft of the Chanrie Kirk, yerfor the moderator and the said Mr Gilbert was appointed to speak to my Lord of Murray for demolishing yrof.' The 'demolishing' was carried out on 28 Dec., and Spalding, who records the circumstance, tells also that the minister was anxious to use the timber for firewood, but that every night the kindling log went out, and so the attempt was given up. The tracery of the W window is said to have been destroyed between 1650 and 1660 by a party of Cromwell's soldiers. The walls remained pretty entire down to 1711, when on Easter Sunday the foundations of the great central tower gave way, and the structure falling to the westward, destroyed the whole of the nave of the building and part of the transepts. The mass of rubbish became at once a 'prey to every needy adventurer in want of stones to build a dyke, a barn, or a byre,' till 1807, when, through the exertions of Mr Joseph King of Newmill, a wall was built round the churchyard, and a keeper's house was erected. In 1816 the attention of the Barons of the Exchequer, who claim the walls and all the area within as belonging to the Crown, was called to the ruinous state of the buildings, which have been from that time onwards most diligently cared for by the Crown authorities. Some idea of the former condition of things may be formed when it is remembered that John Shanks, the first keeper, who was appointed to superintend the ruins in 1825, cleared out and disposed of 3000 barrow-loads of rubbish.

Like all the churches of the time, the cathedral stood E and W, and had the form of a Jerusalem or Passion Cross. The principal entrance was at the W end, between two lofty square towers. On each side of the nave was a double aisle. The aisle on the S side of the chancel, which is known as St Mary's aisle, is still pretty entire, and so is the chapter-house, which stands near the angle between the N transept and the chancel. The great centre tower rose at the intersection of the nave, choir, and transepts. The western towers, which are still pretty entire, rise to the height of 84 feet. The communication between the different floors was by means of circular stairs in one of the angles in each tower. The great entrance is in the wall between, and consists of a finely carved pointed arch, 24 feet high, which again divides into two pointed doorways. The ornamented space between, at the top, is said to have contained a statue of the Virgin, and the other niches may have been for statues of some of the saints. Above this is the great pointed western window, 28 feet high, which must at one time have been filled with elaborate tracery, but so completely did Cromwell's men do their work, that of this now not a scrap remains. The great gateway is entered by a flight of steps, and leads to the nave, where the numerous and splendid processions used to take place, while the multitudes who witnessed them were present in the aisles at the sides, which were separated from the nave by rows of stately pillars rising up to support the roof. Pillars and roof are now alike gone, and only the bases of the former remain. Between the nave and the choir, where the rites were performed, stood the pillars that supported the walls of the great central tower, and on each side were the transepts. The choir extended eastward to the high altar, beyond which was the Lady Chapel. The S aisle and transept were dedicated to St Peter and St Paul, and the N aisle to St Thomas à Becket, the martyr. The crossing was separated from the choir by a screen, on the E side of which was a painting representing

the Day of Judgment, and on the W was a representation of the Crucifixion. This was destroyed in 1646, as has been already noticed, by some zealous Reformers. Spalding records it as very wonderful, that although the screen had been standing exposed to the weather from the time of the Reformation, 'and not a whole window to save the same from storm, snow, sleet, and wet,' yet the painting 'was so excellently done that the colours and stars had never faded, but kept whole and sound.' Some remains of painting may still be traced on the arch of the recess in St Mary's aisle, over the statue of Bishop John Winchester, who died in 1458. The high altar stood on the spot now occupied by the granite monument to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw, one of the ministers of the parish, and the first historian of the province of Moray. The altar was reached by an ascent of three steps, and must have been very strongly lighted, as the eastern gable immediately behind is pierced by two rows of slender lancet-headed windows, with five in each row, and these are again surmounted by the circular eastern window. The choir and the nave were also lighted by a double row of windows with pointed arches, the lower range being the largest, and both tiers ran along the whole extent of the church. The stonework intervening between the windows on both tiers was constructed so as to form a corridor round the whole building. The windows were filled with richly tinted glass, fragments of which have been found amongst the ruins. The chapter-house, attached to the northern cloister, is extremely elegant. It is later in style than the other parts of the building, and was probably built during the incumbency of one of the Bishop Stewarts, of whom there were three, in the latter part of the 15th century. At all events, there are on the roof three Stewart coats of arms. It is an octagon with an elaborately groined roof. The groins spring from the angles, meet at fine bosses, and again separate to reunite in the centre in the great 'Prentice' Pillar, which is 9 feet in circumference, and is a very beautiful specimen of the workmanship of the period. One side of the octagon is occupied by the door, and each of the other seven is pierced by a large window. In the interior, over the doorway, are five niches—a row of four and one by itself over. The four are said to have held statues of the four evangelists, while the solitary one above contained a figure of the Saviour, but this seems doubtful. Opposite the doorway is the niche reached by steps, where the throne of the bishop was placed, and the space on either side was occupied by the stalls of the dignitaries who sat in council with him. The chapter-house is richly ornamented with sculptured figures, and it now also contains grotesque heads and various other fragments of carving, which have been found in clearing out the ruins. It is like all the choice portions of the ecclesiastical buildings of the Middle Ages, known as the 'Apprentice Aisle,' having been built, according to the curious but hackneyed legend, by an apprentice in the absence of his master, who from envy of its excellence murdered him on his return—a legend so general (See ROSLIN) that probably it never applied to any cathedral in particular, but originated in the mysticisms of those incorporations of Freemasons who in the Middle Ages traversed Europe, furnished with papal bulls, and ample privileges to train proficients in the theory and practice of masonry and architecture. On the E side of the entrance to the chapter-house is a small dark chamber which was used as a lavatory. It has an interesting association with General Anderson, who left the fortune with which the institution at the E end of the town, now known as Anderson's Institution, was built, for the stone basin here was his cradle. The dimensions of the cathedral are as follows:—length from E to W, including towers, 289 feet; breadth of nave and side aisles, 87 feet; breadth of choir including walls and aisles, 79 feet; length across transepts including walls, 120 feet; height of W towers, 84 feet; height of E turrets, 60 feet; height of middle tower, including spire, 198 feet; height of grand entrance, 24 feet; height of chapter-

house, 34 feet; breadth of chapter-house, including walls, 37 feet; height of great western window, 27 feet; diameter of eastern circular window, 12 feet; height of side walls, 43 feet; breadth of side aisles, 18 feet.

The chapter consisted of 22 canons, who resided within the chanonry or college, to the boundary-wall of which reference has already been made, and memorials of which appear in the names of North College Street and South College Street, as well as in the modern mansion-houses of North College and South College, the former being the residence of the Dean—whose memory is embalmed in the adjoining flat along the river known as Deanshaugh, and the bend beyond known as Dean's Crook—and the latter of the Sub-Dean. Duffus Manse and Unthank Manse—residences of the canons who were ministers of Duffus and Unthank—which stood at the N end of King Street, remained till the early part of the present century; the other 18 had disappeared long before. The canons were chosen from the clergy of the diocese and officiated in the cathedral, each receiving for his services over and above the revenues of his vicarage in the country parish, whence he was chosen, a manse and garden in the college, and a portion of land called a prebendum. The dignified clergy were the Dean, who was minister of Auldearn; the Archdeacon, who was minister of Forres; the Chanter, who was minister of Alves; the Treasurer, who was minister of Kinneddar; the Chancellor, who was minister of Inveraven; the Sub-Dean, who was minister of Dallas; and the Sub-Chanter, who was minister of Rafford. The Bishop had civil, criminal, and ecclesiastical courts and officers, and his power within his diocese—which comprehended the present counties of Moray and Nairn, and part of those of Aberdeen, Banff, and Inverness—was almost supreme. The first Bishop of Moray on record is Gregory, who held the See in the reign of Alexander I. and the beginning of that of David I. There were 28 Roman Catholic and 8 Protestant Bishops—the last of the former being Patrick Hepburn, an uncle of the notorious Earl of Bothwell. The Bishop's town residence, or the Bishop's Palace, as it is commonly called, stands close to the SW corner of the enclosing-wall of the cathedral. The northern part is supposed to have been erected by Bishop John Innes about 1406, but besides his initials it bears also the arms of one of the bishops of the name of Stewart, probably David. The S wing was built by Bishop Patrick Hepburn, and bears his arms and initials, with the date 1557. Soon after the Reformation it was granted by the Crown to Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, who lived a considerable time in it, and from whom it got the name of Dunfermline House. Probably the Bishops never lived much in it, as they had their principal residence at SPYNE Castle.

The revenues of the bishopric were no doubt at first very limited, but by the bounty of successive kings, nobles, and private individuals, they afterwards became very ample. King William the Lyon was a liberal donor. At a very early period he granted to the See the tenth of all his returns from Moray. Grants of forests, lands, and fishings were also made by Alexander II., David II., and other sovereigns, besides the Earls of Moray, Fife, etc. The rental for the year 1563, as taken by the steward of the bishop, was £1649, 7s. 7d. (Scots), besides a variety of articles paid in kind. At this period, however, the revenue had been greatly dilapidated, particularly by Bishop Hepburn, and a large proportion of the church lands had been alienated, the full rents were not stated, and probably the rental then given did not amount to a third of the actual income in the flourishing period of the bishopric. The estates with the patronages belonging to the bishop remained vested in the Crown from the Reformation till 1590, when James VI. assigned them to Alexander Lindsay, a son of the Earl of Crawford, and grandson of Cardinal Beaton, for payment of 10,000 gold crowns which he had lent to his Majesty when in Denmark, Lindsay being at the same time created Baron Spynie. The King afterwards prevailed on Lord Spynie to resign the lands in order that they might be appropriated to the use of the Pro-

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testant bishops of Moray, but the rights of patronage remained with the Spynie family till its extinction in 1671, when they were reassumed by the Crown as *ultimus hæres*. They were granted by charter in 1674 to James, Earl of Airlie, by whom they were disposed to the Marquis of Huntly in 1682.

The burying-ground about the cathedral contains many quaint and curious monuments, the inscriptions on some of the 17th and 18th century stones being particularly noteworthy. On one dated 1777 a husband records of his wife that—

'She was remarkable for
Exact, Prudent, Genteel Economy;
Ready, Equal Good Sense;
A Constant flow of cheerful Spirits;
An uncommon sweetness of natural temper;
A great warmth of Heart Affection,
And an early and continued piety.'

And he adds that 'strict justice demands this tribute to her memory.' On another, with the date 1687, are four very pointed lines—

'This world is a Citie full of streets,
And death is the mercat that all men meets,
If lyfe were a thing that monie could buy,
The poor could not live and the rich would not die.'

The stone coffin near the S entrance is said to have contained the body of King Duncan, previous to its removal and re-interment at Iona. St Mary's aisle was the burial-place of the Gordon family, the tomb in the E end being that of the first Earl of Huntly (date 1470). The blue slab in the NW corner marks the burial-place of some of the bishops, and the great blue slab in the chancel, close by, marks the grave of Bishop Andrew de Moravia, the founder of the cathedral. The granite monument to the Rev. Lachlan Shaw has been already mentioned. In a line with the wall of the chancel and of the N transept is an old Celtic pillar which was found in 1823 about 2 feet below the surface of the High Street, near the site of old St Giles Church. It is 6 feet long, 2½ broad, and 1 thick, but is evidently incomplete. On the obverse is a hunting party with men, horses, and hawks, and, on the reverse, is a cross covered with so-called Runic knots, and figures in the attitude of



Arms of Elgin.

supplication. The arms of Elgin are Saint Giles in a pastoral habit holding a book in his right hand and a pastoral staff in his left. The motto is *Sic itur ad astra*.

The new parish church which stands in the centre of High Street is one of the most elegant structures in the north of Scotland. It was erected in 1828 at a cost of nearly £10,000. The length, including walls, is 96 feet, the breadth 60½, and the height from floor to ceiling is 31 feet. It has at the W end a spacious portico, composed of six massive Doric fluted columns, surmounted by a pediment. At the E end is a tower, with clock and bells. The lower part of the tower is square, the upper circular, with six fine Corinthian pillars, with a slightly dome-shaped roof, and a finial. The whole rises to

ELGIN

a height of 112 feet; and the upper part is a copy of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates. There is sitting accommodation for about 2000. There are two Free churches, two United Presbyterian churches, an Episcopal church, a Roman Catholic church, a Congregational church, a Baptist chapel, and a building in the occupation of the Plymouth Brethren. Each of the Free churches has a mission hall or children's church in connection with it. The Assembly Rooms, at the corner of High Street and North Street, were erected by the Trinity Lodge of Freemasons in 1821. They contain a large ball-room and supper-room. There is a public subscription reading-room on the ground-floor. The Elgin Club (1863) has a fine building in Commerce Street, with reading-room, billiard-room, and card-rooms. Near the 'Little Cross' is the Museum, belonging to the Elgin Literary and Scientific Association. It contains a number of interesting and curious objects, and among the fossils from the rocks of the neighbourhood are some specimens so rare that they are to be seen nowhere else. The Elgin Institution, at the E end of the town, was erected and endowed in 1832, from funds, amounting to £70,000, bequeathed for the maintenance of aged men and women, and the maintenance and education of poor or orphan boys or girls, by Lieut.-General Andrew Anderson (1746-1824), who was cradled in the stone basin in the lavatory of the cathedral, and who rose from the position of a private soldier to the rank of Major-General in the Honourable East India Company's service. The style of the building is Grecian, and there is a central circular bell-tower and dome. Over the principal entrance to the N is a sculptured group, representing the founder, with one hand bestowing bread on an aged woman, and with the other holding a book before a boy and girl. There is accommodation provided for 50 children and 10 aged persons. The management is carried on by a house-governor, a female teacher, and a matron. On leaving the institution at the age of fourteen, the boys are apprenticed to any trade or occupation they may desire, and during their apprenticeship have a yearly allowance. Attached to the institution is a free school for the education of children whose parents, though in narrow circumstances, are still able to maintain and clothe them. Standing at the opposite end of the town, Gray's Hospital is another memorial of the munificence of Elgin's sons. It was built and endowed from a fund of £26,000, left by Dr Alexander Gray (1751-1808), a native of Elgin, who had acquired a large fortune while in the service of the East India Company. The hospital is intended for the relief of the sick poor of the town and county of Elgin. The building is a handsome erection, in the Grecian style, with a projecting portico of Doric columns on the eastern front, and a central dome which is seen for a long distance round. It forms a fine termination for High Street on the W. There is a resident physician, and two of the doctors in town visit the building daily. Immediately to the W of the hospital is the Elgin District Lunatic Asylum. It was originally built by voluntary assessment in 1834, but was greatly enlarged and improved in 1865, when it passed into the charge of the Lunacy Board. The Burgh Court-House (1841) and County Buildings (1866) stand on the S side of High Street a short distance W from the Little Cross. Both buildings are Italian in style, the former being very plain, while the latter has rusticated work along the lower part. The centre projects, and has eight Ionic columns, with frieze and cornice. The court-room is 30 feet by 40. There are offices for the procurator-fiscal, the county-clerk, the town-clerk, and the sheriff-clerk, as well as a room for Council meetings. There are two woollen manufactories close to the town—one at the E end—Newmill, and the other in Bishopmill. The chief textures made are plaids, tweeds, kerseys, and double-cloths. There is a brewery immediately to the E of the cathedral. There is a flour-mill at Kingsmills close by, and also a saw-mill; and there is a large saw-mill further to the S, near the Morayshire railway station. There are large nurseries at both ends of the town; and there is also a tan-work near the Lossie, on the N side. There is a gas supply and a water supply by gravitation, both

now under the charge of the corporation. There is a market company, established in 1850, with buildings comprising a fish, beef, and vegetable market, a corn market hall, and a concert hall, which is let for concerts, lectures, and theatrical entertainments. There are a branch of the Bible Society, a literary and scientific association, two mason lodges, several cricket clubs, a curling club, a bowling club owning a fine bowling green, a boating club, a football club, and a horticultural society. There are six incorporated trades—the hammermen, the glovers, the tailors, the shoemakers, the weavers, and the square-wrights. Besides the Bied-House or Alms House already mentioned, there are a number of other charitable funds and mortifications. The Guildry divides an income of upwards of £400 a year for the benefit of decayed brethren, and of the widows and children of deceased members. The Guildry Society also manage the Braco and Laing's Mortifications. There is a charitable fund connected with the Incorporated Trades. There are a number of these trusts under the kirk-session, the chief being Petrie's; and a number under the management of the corporation, the chief being the Auchry Mortification. The Academy stands in Academy Street, near the centre of the town. There is a 'general school,' mentioned in the *Registrum Moraviense* as early as 1489; and this was no doubt the same as the grammar school which we find mentioned in 1535, and which was then under the jurisdiction of the magistrates. In 1594 part of the funds arising from *Maison Dieu* were granted by the Crown for the support of a master to teach music, and a 'sang school' was established. The old grammar school stood near the top of Commerce Street, which was long known as the School Wynd. The schools were united when the present buildings were erected in 1800. The Academy was one of the eleven high-class schools scheduled in the Education Act of 1872, and then passed from the management of the Town Council to that of the School-Board. There are four masters for respectively, classics, mathematics, English, and modern languages. Bishopmill public, Elgin girls' public, West End public, Anderston's Free, and a Roman Catholic school, with respective accommodation for 178, 415, 200, 255, and 140 children, had (1881) an average attendance of 123, 298, 195, 195, and 77, and grants of £106, 4s. 6d., £252, 13s., £196, 3s. 6d., £170, 9s., and £58, 19s. 6d. There is also a private day school for boys and girls; and three ladies' boarding and day schools are well attended.

Elgin has a head post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Bank of Scotland and the British Linen Co., Caledonian, Commercial, North of Scotland, Royal, and Union Banks, a National Securities Savings' Bank, offices or agencies of 48 insurance companies, 5 hotels, and 1 newspaper—the *Elgin Courant and Courier* (1827), published every Tuesday and Friday. The chief courts for the county are held at Elgin. A weekly market is held on Friday. Cattle markets are held fortnightly on the second and last Friday of every month. Feeing markets are held on the last Friday of March for married farm servants, on the Friday before 26 May, on the last Friday of July for harvest hands, and the Friday before 22 November. There is a considerable trade in grain. Coaches run on Tuesday and Friday to Garmouth and Kingston-on-Spey.

Elgin unites with Banff and Macduff, Cullen, Inverurie, Kintore, and Peterhead to form the Elgin Burghs, which district returns one member to Parliament (always a Liberal since 1837). The Corporation consists of a provost, 4 bailies, and 12 councillors. The revenue of the burgh was £715 in 1832, £835 in 1860, £803 in 1870, and £762 in 1881. Under the Lindsay Act, the Town Council act as Police Commissioners, and under a special Road Act for the county and burgh, they act as Road Trustees for the burgh. The police force is separate from the county, and consists of a superintendent, a sergeant, and 4 constables. The municipal constituency was 272 in 1854, 750 in 1875, and 921 in 1882; while the parliamentary constituency was 756 in 1875, and 930 in 1882. Annual value of real property

(1815) £2435, (1845) £9031, 17s., (1872) £22,433, (1881) £30,297, 18s. 6d., plus £781 for railways. Pop. of the royal burgh (1831) 4493, (1861) 6403, (1871) 6241, (1881) 6286; of the parliamentary burgh (1861) 7543, (1871) 7340, (1881) 7413, of whom 3257 were males and 4156 females. Houses (1881) 1396 inhabited, 44 vacant, 25 building.

See Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; new ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d ed., Glasgow, 1882); Young's *Annals of Elgin* (Elgin, 1879); Sinclair's *Elgin* (Lond. 1866); Taylor's *Edward I. in the North of Scotland* (Elgin, 1858); Watson's *Morayshire Described* (Elgin, 1868); and the *Registrum Episcopatus Moraviensis* (edited for the Bannatyne Club by Cosmo Innes, Edinb. 1837).

Elgin, New, a village, with a public school, in Elgin parish, just beyond the municipal boundary of the city, 3 furlongs S by E of the station. Pop. (1861) 520, (1871) 559, (1881) 625.

Elginshire or Moray, a maritime county on the southern shore of the Moray Firth, forming the central division of the old Province of Moray. It used formerly to consist of two separate though not widely detached parts, a portion of Inverness-shire having, by one of those zig-zag arrangements that may be traced back to the days of feudal jurisdiction, got between the two portions. In 1870, however, by 'The Inverness and Elgin County Boundaries Act,' a part of the united parishes of Cromdale and Inverallan, including the village of Grantown, was transferred from Inverness to Elgin, and portions of the parishes of Abernethy and Duthil from Elgin to Inverness. The population of the former district was (1861) 3377; and of the latter in the same year 2750, so that Elginshire gained somewhat in population by the change. The new arrangement has proved in many ways advantageous, and has rendered the county more compact. Elginshire is bounded on the N by the Moray Firth, on the E and SE by Banffshire, on the S and SW by Inverness-shire, and on the W by Nairnshire; and on the centre of the western border it surrounds two small detached portions of the latter county. Its greatest length from NE to SW, from Lossiemouth to Dulnan Bridge in Strathspey, is 34 miles; its greatest breadth from E to W, from Bridge of Haughs near Keith to Macbeth's Hillock on the Hardmuir to the W of Forres, is 29½ miles. The coast-line along the shore at high-water mark measures 30 miles, and a straight line from the mouth of the Spey on the E to the sea near Maviston sandhills on the W measures 26 miles. The total area, according to the Ordnance Survey, and inclusive of inland waters and foreshores, is 312,378·810 acres. Roughly speaking, the county forms a sort of triangle, with a sharp apex to the NW, and somewhat blunt corners to the S and NE, and in this triangle the northern and western sides measure 25 miles, and the south-eastern side somewhat more—all the measurements being in straight lines. Over 25 miles of the accurate boundary on the E is traced by the river Spey, and over 24 on the W by the watershed along the north-eastern prolongation of the Monadhliath Mountains; but everywhere else, except along the Moray Firth, the boundary is purely artificial. Starting from the NE corner the boundary-line follows the principal channel of the Spey for the time being for about 2 miles, and then strikes south-eastward through Gordon Castle—part of which is in Elginshire and part in Banffshire—till it reaches Bridge of Haughs about ¾ mile to the W of Keith. It then skirts the S side of the Highland railway to near Mulben station, where it turns abruptly away to the S, and takes in a part of the long slope of Ben Aigan. Returning to the Highland railway, it skirts the N side of the line as far as the bridge over the Spey. From this point it follows the course of the Spey for many miles up as far as Inveraven church, when it leaves the river, and takes in a part of Inveraven parish, measuring about 2½ miles by 1 mile, passes back along the river Aven, and again up the Spey for a mile. It then strikes to the SW along the watershed of the

Cromdale Hills, but returns to the Spey about 2 miles due E of Grantown, and keeps to the river as far as Dulnan Bridge. It then turns up the Dulnan for about a mile, and from that point proceeds in a direction more or less northerly (not taking minor irregularities into account), until it reaches the Moray Firth about 5 miles W of the mouth of the river Findhorn. The lower part of the county is flat, and remarkable for its amenity of climate, high cultivation, and beauty of landscape, in which respects it holds the highest position in the northern lowlands. The only exception is a part between the mouth of the Findhorn and the western boundary, which is covered by a mass of sand constantly in motion in the slightest breeze of wind, and known as the Culbin Sands. Culbin was at one time almost the richest and most fertile part of the county, but now some 3600 acres are little better than an arid waste. In 1693 the rental was worth what might be represented by £6000 of our present money, but in 1694 or 1695 sand began to blow in from the shore, and rapidly overwhelmed the whole district. From the Findhorn eastward to Burghead, the tract along the coast is also barren and sandy, and from Lossiemouth eastward to the mouth of the Spey there are a series of great gravel ridges formed from the boulders brought down by the Spey, which have been in the course of ages carried westward by the inshore current, and thrown up by the sea. The district adjoining the coast along the parishes of Urquhart, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Drainie, Duffus, Spynie, Alves, Kinloss and Dyke, and Moy is rich and fertile with heavy loam and strong clay soils, and is so flat that it might be mistaken for a portion of England set down there by accident. High wooded ridges running through Alves, Elgin, and St Andrews-Lhanbryd separate this from another flat district, not, however, of so great extent as the last, nor so level, extending through Speymouth, Elgin, and Forres, and sweeping up to the S to the beginning of the hill country, which occupies the S part of the county, where the land is mostly covered with heather and given over to grouse and the red deer, and where cultivation, when carried on at all, is under much harder conditions of soil and climate than in the rich and fertile 'Laigh of Moray.' There are, however, along the courses of all the streams numerous, though small, flats or haughs of great fertility. The soil of the arable lands of the county may be classified under the general names of sand, clay, loam, and reclaimed moss. Sand, or a light soil in which sand predominates, extends, with inconsiderable exceptions, over the eastern half of the lowlands, or most of Speymouth, Urquhart, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, and Drainie, the eastern part of Spynie, part of Elgin, and the lower lands of Birnie and Dallas. A clay soil prevails throughout Duffus and Alves, part of Spynie, and small strips in the sandy district. A loamy soil covers extensive tracts in Duffus, Alves, and Spynie, and nearly the whole of Kinloss, Forres, Dyke, the lower lands of Rafford and Edenkille, and the alluvial grounds of the highland straths. A clay loam covers a considerable part of Knockando. Moss, worked into a condition of tillage, occurs to a considerable extent in Knockando, and in strips in the flat districts in the low situations. It is superincumbent on sand, and is so peculiar in quality as to emit, on a hot day, a sulphureous smell, and to strongly affect the colour and formation of rice of rising grain: it occurs also on the flats and slopes of the lower hills of the uplands, peaty in quality, but corrected by the admixture of sand. The far extending upland regions are prevailing moss and heath.

Though the low district has a northern exposure, the climate is so mild that the hardier kinds of fruit—all the varieties of the apple, and most of the varieties of the pear and the plum—may, with very little attention, be grown abundantly; and fruits of greater delicacy—the apricot, the nectarine, and the peach—ripen sufficiently on a wall in the open air. The wind blows from some point near the W during about 260 days in the year, and in summer it is for the most part a gentle breeze, coming oftener from the S than from the N side

of the W. Winds from the NW or N generally bring the heaviest and longest rains. The district has no hills sufficiently elevated to attract the clouds while they sail from the mass of mountains in the S towards the heights of Sutherland. The winter is singularly mild, and snow lies generally for only a very brief period. In the upland districts rain falls to the amount of 5 or 6 inches more than the mean depth in the low country, and there the seasons are often boisterous and severe, and unpropitious weather delays and, by no means seldom altogether, defies the efforts of the former.

Rather more than half the county is drained by the Spey and its tributaries. Of the latter the most important are the Aven and the Dulnan, neither of which have, however, more than a very small portion of their course within the county. The middle part of the county is drained by the river Lossie. It rises near the centre of the upper part of the shire, and has a very sinuous course in a general north-easterly direction, till it enters the sea at Lossiemouth. Its principal tributaries are the Lochty or Black Burn, the Burn of Glen Latterich, and the Burn of Shogle. The western part is drained by the Findhorn and its tributaries. The whole course of the Findhorn is very beautiful and picturesque, till it expands, near the mouth, into the open sheet of Findhorn Loch or Findhorn Bay. There is at the mouth, between the village of Findhorn and the Culbin Sands, a dangerous and much-dreaded bar. The principal tributaries are the Divie and the Dorbock. The latter issues from Lochindorb, and flows parallel to the western boundary of the county, at a distance of about a mile, along a course of about 10 miles, when, after uniting with the Divie, the streams fall into the Findhorn near Relugas. The principal lochs are—Lochindorb, which lies among the mountains, near the point where Elgin, Nairn, and Inverness unite. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 5 furlongs broad at the widest part. The Loch of Spynie, now only 5 furlongs long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlong wide, was formerly an extensive lake 3 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide, but by the drainage operations carried on from time to time between 1779 and 1860, the whole of the loch was drained excepting a mere pool a little to the W of the old Castle of Spynie. The present sheet of water has been reformed by the proprietor of Pitgaveny. Loch-na-Bo ($4 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies 1 mile to the SE of the village of Lhanbryd. It contains a large number of excellent trout. The banks are prettily wooded, though up to 1773 the surrounding tract was merely a barren heathy moor. There are a number of chalybeate springs in the county, but none of them are at all distinguished for their medicinal properties. The surface of the county rises gradually from N to S, the ridges getting higher and higher till between Creag-an-Tarmachan and the Cromdale Hills, a height of 2328 feet is attained. The principal elevations going from E to W and from N to S are Findlay Seat (1116 feet), Eildon or Heldun Hill (767), Hill of the Wangie (1020), Knock of Braemory (1493), James Roy's Cairn (1691), Cairn-an-Loin (1797), Craig Tiribeg (1586), Carn Sgriob (1590), Creag-an-Righ (1568).

Geology.—The geology of the Morayshire plain has given rise to considerable controversy. For a time indeed, the age of the reptiliferous sandstones N of the town of Elgin was one of the most keenly disputed points in Scottish geology. They had been classed for many years with the Old Red Sandstone formation; but when Professor Huxley announced in 1858 that the Elgin reptiles had marked affinities with certain Triassic forms, geologists began to waver in this belief. The subsequent discovery of the remains of *Hyperodapedon*—a typical Elgin reptile—in beds of undoubted Triassic age, in England and in India, caused some of the keenest supporters of the old classification to abandon it altogether. It must be admitted, however, that the stratigraphical evidence is far from being satisfactory, owing to the great accumulation of glacial and post-glacial deposits.

The oldest rocks in the county belong to the great

crystalline series composing the central Highlands, of which excellent sections are exposed in the Findhorn between Coulmony and the Sluie, in the Divie, the higher reaches of the Lossie, and in the streams draining the western slopes of the valley of the Spey. They consist mainly of alternations of grey micaceous gneiss, quartzites, and mica schists, the prevalent type being gneissose; and with these are associated, in the neighbourhood of Grantown, an important bed of crystalline limestone. In the Findhorn basin they form a well-marked syncline, extending in a SE direction from the bridge of Daltullich to the junction of the Dorbock with the Divie. This trend, however, is quite exceptional, for when we pass eastwards to the valleys of the Lossie and the Spey, they assume their normal NE and SW strike. As the prevalent dip of the strata is towards the SE, it is evident that there is a gradually ascending series in that direction. In the valley of the Spey they plunge underneath the quartzites, which are so well displayed at Boat of Bridge, on the slopes of Ben Aigan, and at Craigellachie; and these are overlaid by the grand series of schists containing actinolite, andalusite, and staurolite that cover wide areas in Banffshire.

The Old Red Sandstone strata, which come next in order, rest on a highly eroded platform of these crystalline rocks. From the manner in which they wind round the slopes of the hills formed by the metamorphic series, sweeping up the valleys and filling ancient hollows, it is evident that the old land surface must have undergone considerable denudation prior to Old Red Sandstone times. Within the limits of the county there are representatives both of the upper and lower divisions of this formation, which differ widely in lithological character and organic contents. The members of the lower division are displayed on the banks of the Spey N of Boat of Bridge. At the base there is a coarse brecciated conglomerate, which, though it attains a thickness of about 500 feet on the right bank of the river, thins away to a few feet when traced to the N. This massive conglomerate is overlaid by red sandstones, shales, and clays in the neighbourhood of Dipple, and from the limestone nodules embedded in the shales numerous ichthyolites have been obtained. This fossiliferous band, commonly known as the fish-bed, forms an important horizon in the Lower Old Red Sandstone of the Moray Firth basin. There can be little doubt that the outcrop at Dipple is on the same horizon as the well-known bed in the Tynet Burn, about 3 miles to the NE, which is one of the most celebrated localities in the North of Scotland for well-preserved ichthyolites. Amongst the species obtained from these localities are the following:—*Cheiracanthus Murchisoni*, *Diplacanthus striatus*, *Osteolepis major*, and *Glyptolepis leptopterus*. Like the succession in Tynet Burn, the Dipple fish-bed is overlaid by coarse conglomerate passing upwards into red pebbly sandstones, which are well seen at the bridge of Fochabers. The sandstones on the left bank of the Spey, above the fish-bed have yielded some large specimens, which are probably fragments of *Pterygotus*. This fossil, which is characteristic of the Upper Silurian and Lower Old Red Sandstone formations, has been found in the flagstones of Forfarshire, Caithness, and Orkney. N of the bridge of Fochabers the succession in the Spey is obscured by alluvial deposits; but in the Tynet and Gollachie sections there is an ascending series to certain contemporaneous volcanic rocks, which are of special importance, inasmuch as they are the only relics of volcanic activity during this period in the Moray Firth basin. From the persistent NNW inclination of the strata in the Spey and Tynet sections, we would naturally expect to find the members of the lower division extending westwards across the Morayshire plain. But with the exception of the great conglomerate filling the ancient hollow of the vale of Rothes, which may justly be regarded as the equivalent of the conglomerate in the Spey, there is no trace of the members of the lower division till we pass westwards to Lethen Bar in Nairnshire. They are overlapped by the Upper Old Red Sandstone strata, which sweep up the valleys of the

Lossie and the Findhorn till they rest directly on the metamorphic rocks. In other words, there is in this area a marked unconformity between the upper and lower divisions, which is equally apparent in the county of Nairn. The boundary line of the upper division extends from Glensheil on the Muckle Burn, eastwards by Sluie on the Findhorn, thence curving northwards round the slope of the Monaughty Hill, and winding up the Black Burn as far as Pluscarden Abbey. From this point it may be traced eastwards across the Lossie to Scaat Craig at the mouth of the Glen of Rothes. In the neighbourhood of Dallas there is a small outlier of thick-bedded sandstones, which, in virtue of the fish scales embedded in them, must be grouped with the upper division.

Lithologically the Upper Old Red strata are very different from the older series. The dominant feature of the division is the occurrence of massive grey and yellow sandstones, full of false bedding, with occasional layers of conglomerate. By far the finest section of these strata is exposed on the Findhorn, between Sluie and Cothall, where the river has cut a deep gorge through them, exposing magnificent cliffs of the massive sandstones. They are inclined to the NNW, at angles varying from 5° to 10°, and in the course of this section upwards of 1000 feet of strata are exposed. At Cothall they pass underneath a remarkable bed of cornstone, containing calcite, arragonite, iron pyrites, and chalcedony, which is overlaid on the right bank of the river by red marls. By means of small faults, which are well seen on the left bank, the cornstone is repeated towards the N. To the S of Elgin the members of this series are exposed on the Lossie and at Scaat Craig where they have a similar inclination; but, owing to the covering of superficial deposits, no continuous section is visible. At Glasgreen, near New Elgin, there is a band of cornstone closely resembling that at Cothall and apparently occupying the same horizon, which can be traced at intervals in a NE direction to the Boar's Head rock on the sea-coast. Again, to the N of Elgin, the younger series extends along the ridge from Bishopmill to Alves. They are admirably displayed in the quarries at the former locality, where they have been extensively worked for building purposes. The fossils obtained from the Upper Old Red strata consist of fish scales, bones, and teeth, and, though by no means plentiful, they have been found at various localities. They occur in the Whitemyre quarry on the Muckle Burn, in the Findhorn cliffs, at Alves, in the Bishopmill and Dallas quarries, and again at Scaat Craig. The last of these is most widely known. Here they are embedded in a conglomeratic matrix, and show signs of having been subjected to aqueous action. The characteristic fossils of the upper division are *Holoptychius nobilissimus*, *Dendroodus latus*, *D. strigatus*, and *Pterichthys major*.

In the tract of ground lying to the N of the Quarry Wood ridge, the strata are met with which have given rise to so much controversy. They consist of pale grey and yellow sandstones in which the reptilian remains have been found, and with these is associated a cherty and calcareous band, commonly known as 'the cherty rock of Stotfield.' This term was first applied to it by the Rev. George Gordon, LL.D., of Birnie, to whose valuable researches, extending over half a century, geologists are specially indebted for the information they possess regarding this district. Along with the calcareous portion of the Stotfield rock there are nodular masses of flint, and throughout the matrix, crystals of galena, iron pyrites, and blende are disseminated. Attempts have recently been made to work the galena at this locality, which have not been attended with success. This rock is also exposed at Invergie and to the S of Loch Spynie, where, as at Stotfield, it rests on the reptilian sandstones. The latter are visible at Spynie, in the Findrassie quarry, and on the N slope of the Quarry Wood. They also extend along the ridge between Burghead and Lossiemouth, being admirably displayed on the sea-cliffs between these localities. In this interesting section one may study to advantage the

lithological characters of the strata. Indeed the false-bedded character of the sandstones is so conspicuous that it is no easy matter to determine their true dip.

In endeavouring to solve the problem of the stratigraphical position of the beds now referred to, it is of the utmost importance to remember that *the reptiliferous sandstones are never seen in contact with the strata yielding Upper Old Red Sandstone fish-remains*. Though they occur near to each other in the neighbourhood of Bishopmill and the Quarry Wood, there is no continuous section showing their physical relations. Along the boundary line at these localities, the strata in both cases dip to the NNW, and to all appearance the angle of inclination is much the same. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the advocates of the old classification persistently maintained the existence of a perfectly conformable passage between the Upper Old Red beds and the reptiliferous sandstones. The two sets of strata have many points in common, and were it not for the remarkable palæontological evidence, they might naturally be regarded as members of the same formation. The suggestion has been made by Professor Judd, whose contribution to the literature of the subject is by far the most valuable which has recently appeared, that the reptiliferous sandstones are thrown against the Upper Old Red beds by powerful faults. But no trace of these faults is to be seen on the surface along the lines indicated by him, save that on the shore at Lossiemouth, which brings the patch of oolitic strata against the cherty rock of Stotfield. Quite recently, however, Mr Linn of H.M. Geological Survey has discovered fish scales of Upper Old Red age in flagstones, on the raised beach W of Stotfield. These flagstones dip to the NNW at a gentle angle, and it is possible that they may form part of a small ridge of Upper Old Red sandstone protruding through the younger strata. In that case the reptiliferous sandstones may probably rest with a gentle unconformity on the older strata.

The fossils which have invested these beds with special importance belong to three species, viz.: *Stagonolepis Robertsoni*, *Telerpeton Elginense*, and *Hyperodapedon Gordoni*. The remains of these reptiles have been found in the sandstones at Lossiemouth, at Spynie, and in the Findrassie quarry, while in the Cummington sandstones only footprints have been obtained. The *Stagonolepis*, which, according to recent discoveries, must have been about 18 feet long, was a crocodile allied to the modern Caiman in form. Its body was protected by dorsal and ventral scutes; and it possessed elongated jaws after the manner of existing Gavials. The *Telerpeton* and *Hyperodapedon* were species of lizards, the former measuring about 10 inches and the latter about 6 feet in length. It is interesting to observe that the terrestrial lizard, *Telerpeton*, differs but little from existing forms, thus furnishing a remarkable example of a persistent type of organisation. The *Hyperodapedon* bears a close resemblance to the existing *Sphenodon* of New Zealand. The important discovery of the remains of *Hyperodapedon* in undoubted Triassic strata in Warwickshire, Devonshire, and in Central India ultimately led geologists to regard the reptiliferous sandstones of Elgin as of the same age. The palæontological evidence from the Elgin sandstones is quite in keeping with this conclusion, for in no single instance have reptilian remains been found in the same beds with Upper Old Red fishes, though the strata have long been extensively quarried, and though careful attention has been paid to any indications of organic remains. On the whole, then, the evidence bearing on this long disputed question seems to be in favour of grouping the reptiliferous sandstones with the Trias.

On the shore at Lossiemouth, to the N of the fault bounding the cherty rock of Stotfield, a small patch of greenish white sandstones occurs, which, from the series of fossils obtained by Mr Grant, must be classed with the Lower Oolite.

Throughout the plain of Moray there is a remarkable development of glacial and post-glacial deposits. Indeed, owing to the great accumulation of these deposits the

strata left by the ancient glaciers are not readily found. A beautiful example, however, occurs on the hill of Alves, where the direction of the markings is ESE, which is in keeping with the general trend over the plain along the S side of the Moray Firth. The boulder clay in the neighbourhood of Elgin, and in fact in the upland districts generally, presents the usual character of a tenacious clay with striated stones. It occasionally contains intercalated masses of sand and gravel of interglacial age, indicating considerable climatic changes during that period. A remarkable example occurs on the left bank of the Dorbock opposite Glenerner, where, in a drift section about 100 feet high by aneroid measurement, three boulder clays are exposed which are separated by rudely stratified sands and gravels, the whole series being capped by stratified sands and finely laminated clays. An important feature connected with the history of the glacial deposits in the Elgin district is the occurrence of numerous blocks containing secondary fossils. They occur in the boulder clay, and they are likewise strewn over the surface of the ground. From an examination of the fossils it is evident that the boulders belong to the horizons of the Lower and Middle Lias, the Oxford clay, and the Upper chalk. The most remarkable example of a transported mass occurs at Linksfield, which demands special attention on account of its enormous size. Unfortunately the section is now covered up, but from the excellent descriptions of Mr Duff and Dr Malcolmson, there can be no doubt that the succession of limestones and shales yielding fish-remains, *Cyprides* and *Estheria*, rests on boulder clay and is covered by it. The fossils obtained from this transported mass do not fix the age of the beds with certainty, but they probably belong to the horizon of the Rhætic or Lower Lias formations.

Throughout the district there are widespread sheets of sand and gravel, and along the banks of the Spey, the Lossie, and the Findhorn there are high-level terraces which are evidently of fluvial origin. They are grandly developed in the Findhorn basin along the borders of Elginshire and Nairnshire, and their characteristic features may be most conveniently described in connection with the post-glacial deposits of the latter county. The 100, 50, and 25 feet raised beaches are well represented within the limits of the county. The lowest of these forms a belt of flat land stretching from Lossiemouth westwards by Old Duffus Castle to the plain S of Burghead. It is evident, therefore, that the ridge between Lossiemouth and Invergie must have formed an island in comparatively recent times. This sea-beach also forms a broad strip of low-lying ground between Burghead and the western limit of the county, and at various points it is obscured by great accumulations of blown sand, of which the most remarkable are the Culbin sandhills. As these deposits are continued into the adjoining county of Nairn their striking features and their mode of formation will be described in connection with that county. Between Lossiemouth and the Spey the present beach is bounded by a series of ridges which are evidently due to wave action. They consist of alternations of gravel and shingle, the stratification of which usually coincides with the external form of the mounds. They run parallel with the existing coast-line, and occur at no great distance from each other; indeed so rapidly do they succeed each other as we advance inland, that upwards of twenty of them may be counted in regular succession. An interesting example of a 'kitchen midden' occurs on the old margin of the Loch of Spynie on the farm of Brigzes. From the interesting description given by Dr Gordon, it is clear that the two mounds must have attained considerable dimensions; the latter measuring 80 by 60 yards, and the smaller 26 by 30 yards. Among the shells composing the refuse heap are the periwinkle, the oyster, the mussel, the cockle, the limpet, and of these the first is by far the most abundant. The occurrence of these mounds along the inner margin of the 25-foot beach furnishes interesting evidence of the elevation of the land since its occupation by man. On the other hand the submerged forest, which occurs to the W of Burghead,

clearly points to the depression which preceded the recent changes in the relative level of sea and land.

The cultivation of the county is, on the whole, in a highly advanced condition. In 1870 there were 552 farms not exceeding 5 acres each; 532 of from 5 to 20 acres; 378 of from 20 to 50 acres; 312 of from 50 to 100; and 285 above 100 acres. Most of the farms are held on lease of nineteen years. The farm steadings have of late years undergone great improvement, and on the majority of the large and middle sized farms there are comfortable and well-fitted dwelling-houses. Most of the farms, too, have acquired additional value by the enlargement of fields, the removal of dilapidated dykes, the covering-in of ditches, the reclamation of waste portions, drainage and the growth of hedge fences or the erection of wire paling, as well as by the extensive and marked improvements in farm implements, and by the introduction of the reaping machine. Some farms are cropped on the seven and some on the six shift course, but the majority of the farmers adhere to the five. The acreage under woods and plantations is 45,368, and according to the Board of Trade Agricultural Returns the total acreage 'under all kinds of crops, bare fallow, and grass' is 103,376, including 5165 acres under permanent pasture or grass not broken up in rotation.

The cattle in Elgin are fewer in proportion to the cultivated acreage than in any other county N of Forfarshire, but estimated by the excellence of individual animals, they have more than average merit. They are mostly a cross breed between the short horned and polled breeds, produced with great attention to the high character of the bulls. This cross breed is believed to be hardier, to grow more rapidly, and to take on flesh more readily than any other variety. There are also a number of well-known herds of shorthorns, and though pure polled cattle are not very numerous, the Morayshire herds are very celebrated, and can generally manage to hold their own at the leading shows in Scotland and England, and even in France. Morayshire sheep are also well known. Leicesters are the standard breed for the lower part of the county, and the blackfaced sheep for the higher ground, where the conditions of existence are too severe for the Leicesters. Some farmers keep crosses, and at Gordon Castle there are Southdowns.

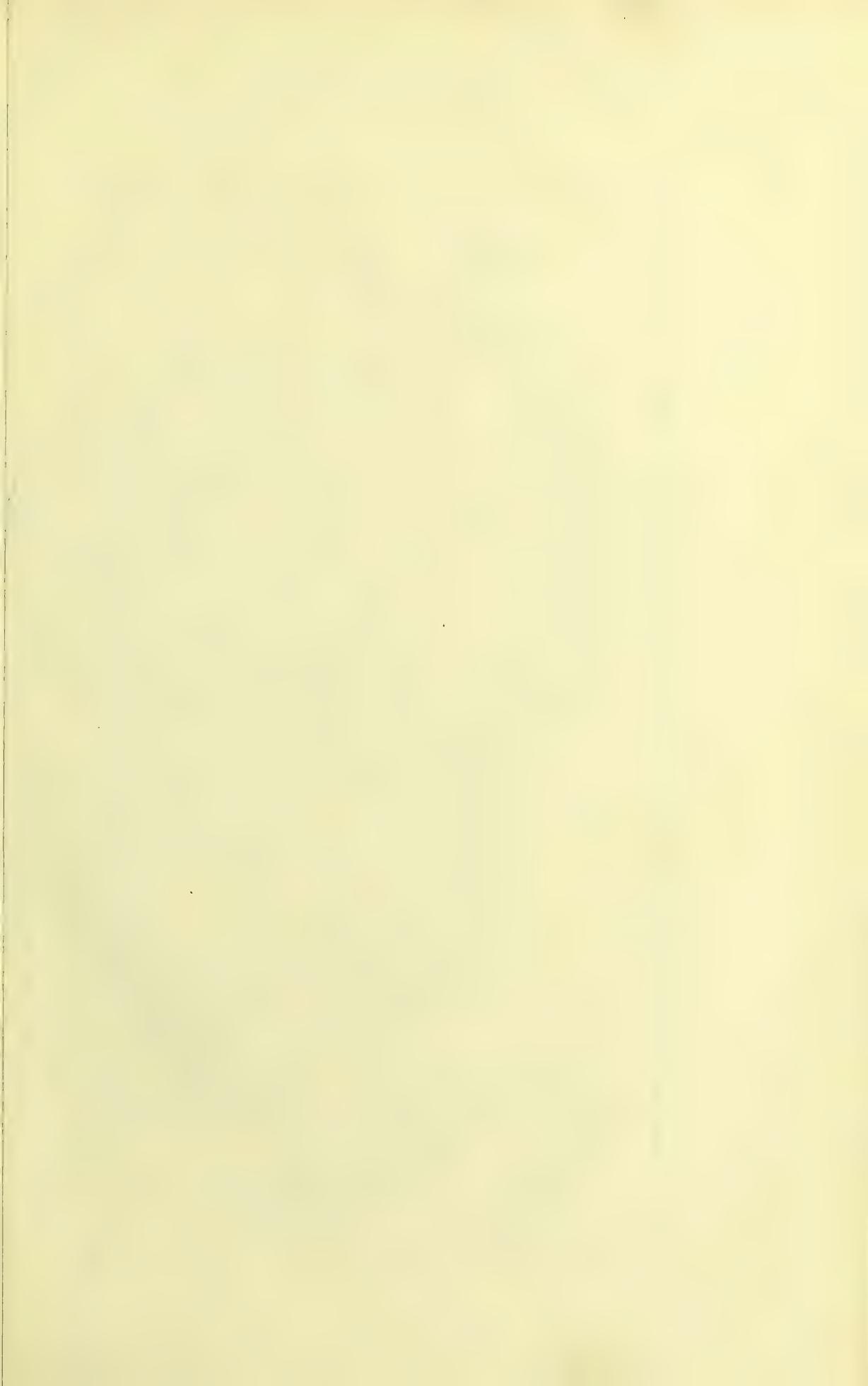
The manufactures of the county are comparatively inconsiderable. Whisky is one of the chief products, there being seven distilleries in full operation within the county. Besides the wool manufactories at Elgin and Coleburn, in the Glen of Rothes, there are others at St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Forres, and Milnorduff. Tan works have long existed in Elgin and Forres. Shipbuilding on a small scale is carried on at Kingston, at the mouth of the Spey. There used to be a considerable herring fishing at Lossiemouth, Hopeman, and Burghead, but for a number of years the home fishing has been almost a complete failure, and most of the boats prefer to go to some of the larger ports at Aberdeen, Peterhead, or elsewhere. Each of the three seaports just mentioned has a tidal harbour, and there is a coasting trade, particularly in slates, coal, and pit props. There are chemical works at Forres and Burghead. Black cattle and field produce are the principal articles of export, but in some years the cattle are in little or no demand, and the field produce is all required for home consumption. There are large quantities of salmon sent S from the valuable fisheries at the mouths of the Spey and Findhorn, and from the fixed net fishings along the intervening coast. Timber from the Strath-spey Forests has also long been exported. The principal ports are in order from E to W, Garmouth, Kingston, Lossiemouth, Burghead, and Findhorn, but they are all small, none of them being more than a sub-port. At Burghead, cargoes are discharged in connection with the chemical works at Burghead and Forres. Numerous fairs for live stock are held at Elgin, Forres, Findhorn, Lhanbryd, and Garmouth, but they are less valued by the farmers than the fairs of Banffshire.

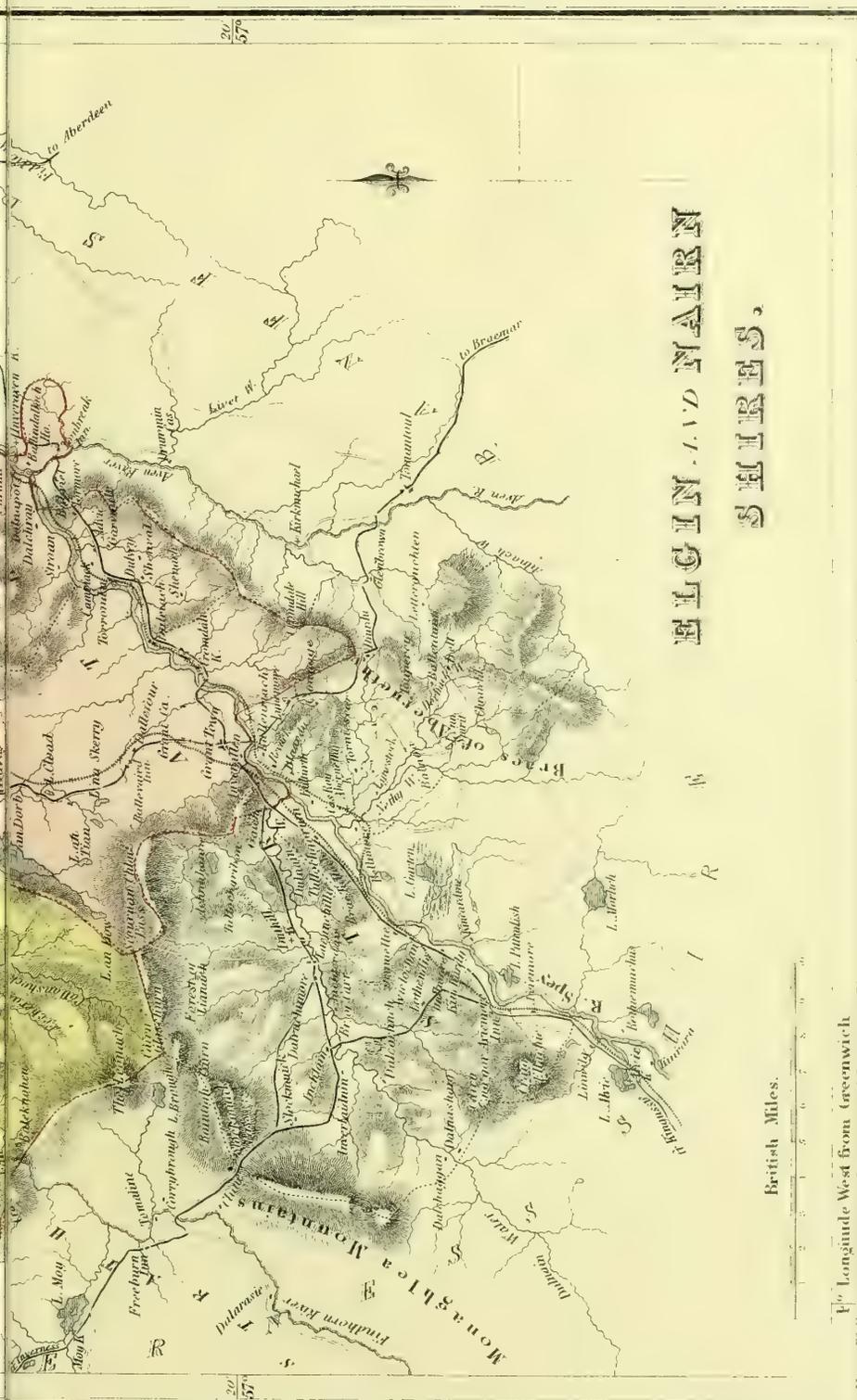
The county is intersected by a number of railways. The Inverness and Keith portion of the Highland rail-

way enters the shire near Keith, and passes through it from E to W, by Lhanbryd, Elgin, and Forres. There are branch lines to Burghead (from Alves station), and to Findhorn (from Kinloss); but the latter is not in the meantime being worked. At Forres, the Forres and Perth section branches off and passes through the county from N to S, till it leaves it about 4 miles S of of Grantown, close to the point where the Dulnan and Spey unite, and therefore almost at the most southerly point of the shire. Starting from Elgin, as its northern terminus, the Great North of Scotland railway system has a branch line from Elgin to Lossiemouth. The main line passes southward through the Glen of Rothes, passes Rothes, and leaves the county when it crosses the Spey at Craiggellachie. At Craiggellachie the line branches, one part passing on to Keith and Aberdeen, and the other turning up Spey-side. The Spey-side section runs for the first 6 miles on the Banffshire side of the river, but at Carron it crosses to Elginshire, and with the exception of about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile near Ballindalloch, remains in Elginshire till it passes into Inverness-shire, about 2 miles E of Grantown. It joins the Highland railway system at Boat of Garten. There was at one time a branch line connecting the Great North (Morayshire) system at Rothes with the Highland system at Orton, but it has not been worked for a number of years. A bill has now (1882) passed through Parliament, granting powers for the construction of a railway along the coast, from Elgin to Portsoy. This line will, when made, intersect the county from Elgin eastwards as far as Fochabers. The roads all over the county are numerous and excellent. A survey, made in 1866, gave the total length of roads within the county at 439 miles. In 1864 tolls were abolished all over the shire, except at the Findhorn Suspension Bridge, near Forres, where there was at that time a special debt of £2000 still remaining.

The royal burghs are Elgin and Forres; the other towns, with each more than 1000 inhabitants, are Branderburgh, Burghead, Fochabers, Grantown, Hope-man, Rothes, and Bishopmill; and the smaller towns and principal villages are Lossiemouth, Findhorn, Garmouth, New Elgin, Kingston, Archiestown, Lhanbryd, Mosstodlach, Urquhart, Stotfield, New Duffus, Cumingston, Roseisle, Kinloss, Crook, Coltfoot, Rafford, Dallas, Edenkillie, Dyke, Kintessack, and Whitemyre. The principal seats are Gordon Castle (partly in Banffshire), Darnaway Castle, Innes House, Castle-Grant, Duffus House, Ballindalloch Castle, Altyre, Roseisle, Roseislehaugh, Inverugie, Muirton, Orton House, Springfield, Invergie, Dunkinty, Easter Elchies, Wester Elchies, Dumphaill, Seapark, Kincorth, Dalvey, Westerton, Blackhills, Milton Brodie, Newton, Doune, Sanquhar House, Drumduan, Dallas Lodge, Relugas, Logie, Grange Hall, Brodie House, Orton, Auchinroath, and Burgie.

The county is governed by a lord-lieutenant, a vice-lieutenant, 27 deputy-lieutenants, a sheriff, 3 assistant sheriff-substitutes, and 114 magistrates. The ordinary sheriff court is held at Elgin, on every Monday for proofs in civil causes, on every Thursday for ordinary business of civil causes, and on every or any Tuesday, as occasion requires, for criminal causes. The commissary court for Elginshire and Nairnshire is held at Elgin. Sheriff small debt courts are held at Elgin on every Wednesday; at Forres, six times a year; at Grantown, four times a year; at Rothes, four times a year; at Fochabers, three times a year. The police force, in 1881, exclusive of that for Elgin burgh, comprised 16 men; and the salary of the chief constable was £230. The number of persons apprehended or cited by the police in 1880, exclusive of those in Elgin burgh, was 239; the number of these convicted, 224; the number committed for trial, 22; the number not dealt with, 124. The annual committals for crime, in the average of 1836-40, were 19; of 1841-45, 35; of 1846-50, 41; of 1851-55, 39; of 1856-60, 59; of 1861-65, 58; of 1865-69, 48; of 1871-75, 20; and of 1876-80, 22. The prison is in Elgin, and is one of those still retained under the new Prisons' Act. The annual value of real





HIGHLAND FAIRS SHIRES.

British Miles.

1° Longitude West from Greenwich



property, in 1815, was £73,288; in 1845, £98,115; in 1875, £208,167; in 1882, £228,073. Elgin and Nairn shires return a member to parliament; and the Elginshire constituency, in 1882, was 1746. Pop. (1801) 27,760, (1821) 31,398, (1841) 35,012, (1861) 43,322, (1871) 43,128, (1881) 43,788, of whom 20,725 were males, and 23,063 females. Houses (1881) 8611 inhabited, 391 vacant, 71 building.

The registration county gives off part of Cromdale parish to Inverness-shire, and parts of Inveraven and Keith to Banffshire; takes in part of Dyke and Moy from Nairnshire, and parts of Bellie, Boharm, and Rothes from Banffshire. It comprehends nineteen entire *quoad civilia* parishes, and had in 1871 a population of 44,549, and in 1881 a population of 45,108. All the parishes are assessed for the poor. Fourteen of them, with one in Banffshire, form the Morayshire Combination, which has a poorhouse at Bishopmill. One is in the Nairn Combination. The number of registered poor, for the year ending 14 May 1881, was 1230; of dependants on these, 641; of casual poor, 283; of dependants on these, 221. The receipts for the poor were £12,736, 0s. 8½d., and the expenditure was £12,602, 19s. 9d. The percentage of illegitimate births was 13·6 in 1871, 17·1 in 1878, 13 in 1879, and 16·8 in 1880.

The county comprises the sixteen entire parishes of Alves, St Andrews-Lhanbryd, Birnie, Drainie, Duffus, Elgin, Speymouth, Spynie, and Urquhart, constituting the presbytery of Elgin; Dallas, Edenkille, Forres, Kinloss, and Rafford, in the presbytery of Forres; Knockando, in the presbytery of Aberlour; and Cromdale, in the presbytery of Abernethy. It shares with Banffshire the parishes of Bellie and Keith, in the presbytery of Strathbogie and Boharm; Inveraven and Rothes, in the presbytery of Aberlour; and with Nairnshire the parish of Dyke, in the presbytery of Forres. There are *quoad sacra* parishes at Burghead and Lossiemouth, and mission churches at Advie and Knockando. The whole are within the jurisdiction of the synod of Moray. In the year ending 30 Sept. 1880, the county had 62 schools (51 of them public), with accommodation for 10,202 scholars, 7466 on the registers, and 5800 in average attendance. The certificated, assistant, and pupil teachers numbered respectively 91, 5, and 74.

The territory now forming Elginshire belonged to the ancient Caledonian Vacomagi, and was included in the Roman division or so-called province of Vespasiana. It formed part of the kingdom of Pictavia, and underwent many changes in connection with descents and settlements of the Scandinavians. In the Middle Ages it formed the middle part of the great province of Moray [see MORAY], although it early became a separate part of that province. It seems to have been disjoined from Inverness as early as 1263, for in that year Gilbert de Rule is mentioned in the *Registrum Moraviense* as sheriff of Elgin. The sheriff of Inverness still, however, at times exercised a jurisdiction within the county of Elgin; and the proper erection of the county and sheriffdom was not till the time of James II., the earlier sheriffs having probably had much narrower limits to their power. The principal antiquities are the so-called Roman well and bulls at Burghead, standing stones at Urquhart and elsewhere, cup-marked stones near Burghead and near Alves, the cathedral, etc., at Elgin, Spynie palace, Birnie church, the abbey of Kinloss, the priory of Pluscarden, the Michael kirk at Gordonstown, the old porch of Duffus church, Sueno's Stone at Forres, remains of Caledonian encampments on the Culbin Sands, a sculptured cave near Hopeman, castles at Elgin, Forres, Lochindorb, Rothes, and Duffus, and the towers at Coxton and Blervie. See Shaw's *History of the Province of Moray* (Edinb. 1775; 2d ed., Elgin, 1827; 3d ed., Glasgow, 1882); *A Walk Round Morayshire* (Banff, 1877); Watson's *Morayshire Described* (Elgin, 1868); Leslie and Grant's *Survey of the Province of Moray* (1798).

Elibank, an estate, with a mansion and a ruined castle, in Yarrow parish, Selkirkshire. The mansion, Elibank Cottage, stands on the right bank of the river Tweed, 5½

miles E of Innerleithen. In 1595 the estate was granted to the eminent lawyer, Sir Gideon Murray, a cadet of the Darnhall or Blackbarony line; and by him, doubtless, Elibank Tower was either wholly built or extended from the condition of an old Border peel. 'Now a shattered ruin,' says Dr Chambers, 'occupying a commanding situation on the S bank of the Tweed, Elibank still shows signs of having been a residence of a very imposing character, defensible according to the usages of the period at which it was inhabited.' Sir Gideon's daughter, Agnes, was the 'Muckle-mou'ed Meg' of Border story, who really, in 1611, did wed young William Scott of HARDEN, though the story otherwise seems to have no foundation; and Sir Gideon's son, Patrick, was in 1643 raised to the peerage as Lord Elibank. Two younger sons of the fourth Lord Elibank, Alexander and James, are notable—the first as a violent Jacobite, and the second for his five months' defence of Fort St Philip, Minorca (1781-82), with less than 1000 men against 40,000 French and Spaniards. The Darnhall, Ballencrief, and Elibank estates were all united in the person of Alexander Murray (1747-1820), who succeeded as seventh Lord in 1785; and Elibank Tower has since been left to sink to decay. The present Lord Elibank holds 1168 acres in Selkirkshire, valued at £361 per annum.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 25, 1865. See DARNHALL, and pp. 345-354 of Dr William Chambers' *History of Peeblesshire* (Edinb. 1864).

Elie or **Ely**, a small police burgh and a parish on the SE coast of Fife. The town stands close to the shore at the head of a bay of its own name, and has a station on the East of Fife section of the North British, 4½ miles WSW of Anstruther, 14 ENE of Thornton Junction, and 34 NE of Edinburgh. In bygone times a place of some importance, it retains a few antique mansions in a street near the beach, but mainly consists of modern well-built houses. It has for a long time been a place of considerable resort for summer sea-bathing, but carries on little trade, although it possesses an excellent natural harbour, much improved by quays and a pier, and affording safe and accessible shelter during gales from the W or SW. The bay is 7 furlongs wide across the entrance, and thence measures 3½ to its inmost recess; it is flanked on the E by Elie Ness, and by Chapel Ness on the W. Wadehaven, a little to the E of the harbour, has a depth of from 20 to 22 feet of water at ordinary tides, and is said to have been named after General Wade, who recommended it to Government as a suitable harbour for ships of the royal navy. Immediately to the W is the small old burgh of EARLSFERRY, on whose capital links an elegant golf club-house was lately erected; and Elie itself has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, a branch of the National Bank, 2 hotels, gas-works, water-works (conjointly with Earlsferry and St Monance), a subscription library of 4000 volumes, the parish church (1726; 610 sittings), with a spire, a Free church, and a public school. Having in 1865 adopted the General Police and Improvement Act, it is governed by a chief magistrate, 2 junior magistrates, and 3 other police commissioners, with a town-clerk and a treasurer. Burgh assessable rental (1882) £3804. Pop. (1861) 706, (1871) 626, (1881) 625, of whom 79 were in Kilconquhar parish.

The parish down to about 1639 formed part of Kilconquhar, by a strip of which—5 furlongs broad at the narrowest—it now is divided into two unequal portions. The larger of these, containing the town, is bounded W and N by Kilconquhar, NE by St Monance, and SE and S by the Firth of Forth, which here has a minimum width of 8½ miles. The smaller or westerly portion is bounded NE and SE by Kilconquhar, and W by Newburn. It has an utmost length and breadth of 9 and 7½ furlongs, as the main body has of 2½ and 1½ miles; and the area of the whole is 2241½ acres, of which 650½ belong to the westerly section, and 210½ are foreshore. The surface is generally flat, and rises nowhere into a hill. Kilconquhar Loch (4 × 3 furl.) touches the northern boundary of the main body; and Cocklemill

Burn traces the south-eastern border of the detached portion. The rocks belong chiefly to the Carboniferous formation, but include, on the coast, greenstone, basalt, clinkstone, and trap-tufa. The carboniferous rocks, too, are traversed by trap-dykes; and they comprise sandstone, limestone, shale, coal, and clay-ironstone. Some 50 acres are under wood; and nearly all the rest of the land, excepting the links, is in tillage. Natives were Robert Traill (1642-1716), a divine of the Church of Scotland, and James Horsburgh, F.R.S. (1762-1836), the eminent hydrographer. Elie House, to the NNE of the town, was built towards the close of the 17th century, and is a large edifice in the Renaissance style, with beautiful grounds. Its owner, William Baird, Esq. (b. 1848; suc. 1864), holds 3120 acres in the shire, valued at £8223 per annum. Elie is in the presbytery of St Andrews and synod of Fife; the living is worth £200. The public school, with accommodation for 112 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 94, and a grant of £83, 10s. Valuation (1866) £6136, (1882) £7234, 9s. Pop. (1801) 730, (1831) 1029, (1861) 826, (1871) 775, (1881) 670.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 41, 1857.

Elloek. See ELLIOCK.

Eliston, an ancient baronial pile in Kirkliston parish, Linlithgowshire, on the left bank of the Almond, 1 mile ESE of Drumshoreland station. It is supposed to have been an ancient hunting-seat of the kings of Scotland, particularly of James II. and James IV.; and it now belongs to the Earl of Hopetoun.

Eliston, Renfrewshire. See ELLISTON.

Elizafield, a village in Thorowald parish, Dumfriesshire, near Collin, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles E by S of Dumfries.

Ella. See ELGAR.

Ellag Loch, a lake of Kincardine parish, N Ross-shire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles NW of Oikell Bridge. Lying 500 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length of 2 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; is notable for wild swans; and sends off a stream $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-north-eastward to the river Oikell.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 102, 1881.

Ellam or Ellem, an ancient parish in the N of Berwickshire, now incorporated with Longformacus. It lies along Whitadder Water, among the Lammermuir Hills; and it gives its name to Ellem inn and Ellemford on Whitadder Water, 6 miles NW of Duns. It belonged to the Earls of Dunbar, and, after their forfeiture, was given by the Crown to Thomas Erskine.

Ellan or An Eilein, a loch in the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, Inverness-shire, stretching along the base of Ordban Hill. Lying 840 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs; contains an islet, with ruins of a stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch; and is skirted by some noble remains of the ancient Caledonian forest.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 74, 1877.

Ellanabrieich, a village in Kilbrandon parish, Argyllshire, on the W coast of Seil island, opposite Easdale island, and forming practically one seat of population with Easdale village. See EASDALE.

Ellan-Aigas. See AIGAS.

Ellan-an-Tighe. See ELLAN-NA-KELLY.

Ellan-Chaistal. See CASTLE-ISLAND.

Ellan Collumkill, a small island in Portree Bay, Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire. It got its name in honour of St Columba; and the bay in which it lies was long called Loch Collumkill. See also ERISORT.

Ellan-Dheirrig. See DHEIRRIG.

Ellandonan, a small rocky island, crowned by a ruined, ivy-clad, ancient castle, in Kintail parish, Ross-shire, at the forking of Loch Alsh into Lochs Long and Duich, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of Kyle Akin. The castle presents a picturesque appearance, backed by a noble range of hills. Occupying the site of a Caledonian vitrified fort, it is said to have been given in 1266 to Colin Fitzgerald, son of the Earl of Desmond, and to have been the scene in 1331 of a severe act of retributive justice by Randolph, Earl of Moray, then warden of Scotland, who executed in it fifty delinquents, and ranged their heads round its walls. Certain it is that it was long a stronghold of the Mackenzies of Kintail, and that it sustained in 1539 a

famous attack by Donald Gorm, a claimant to the lordship of the Isles, whose assault on it cost him his life, and is celebrated in a ballad by Colin Mackenzie in Scott's *Border Minstrelsy*. In 1719 it was garrisoned by a Spanish force under William Mackenzie, fifth Earl of Seaforth, with the Earl Marischal and the Marquis of Tullibardine; but three English ships-of-war soon battered its rude square tower to pieces, and its defenders retired to GLENSHIEL.

Ellan-Duirinnis, an islet ($3\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) of Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Etive, opposite Bunawe. It lies in the line of the ferry over the loch, and is connected with the mainland by a raised road approach.

Ellan-Fada, an island of South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Caolisport. It affords shelter from the heavy swells raised by the SW gales, and there is good anchorage for vessels on its lee side.

Ellan-Finnan, a small island of Ardnamurchan parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Shiel, at the boundary with Inverness-shire.

Ellan-Freuch, an islet, with ruins of an ancient fortalice, in the Sound of Islay, Argyllshire.

Ellan-Gainvich. See SANDA, Small Isles, Argyllshire.

Ellan-Gheirrig. See DHEIRRIG.

Ellangowan. See CAERLAVEROCK.

Ellan-Issa. See ISSAY.

Ellan-Lochscar, the chief one of several islets off the SW side of Lismore island, Argyllshire, at the mouth of Portnamarloch.

Ellan-Maree, a wooded islet of Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, one of the smallest and most easterly of the island group towards the middle of Loch Maree. It seems to have been the site of a pre-Reformation chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and hence to have got its name, which some, however, derive from the Gael.

Ellan-mac-Righ, 'the island of the king's son,' a prince of Norway, according to tradition, having been buried here. It contains remains of an ancient burying-ground, and has also a deep well, consecrated in popular superstition to Saint Maree. Till not very long ago Ellan-Maree was supposed by the country folk round to possess a virtue for the cure of insanity—their method for obtaining the cure being to drag the lunatic to the shore of the lake, fasten him by a rope to a rowing boat, and tow him round the island, after which he had to drink some water from the holy well. The island was visited by Queen Victoria in Sept. 1877.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Ellan-More, a pastoral isle of Tiree and Coll parish, Argyllshire, adjacent to the NE coast of Coll island.

Ellan-More, a pastoral isle of South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, in the Sound of Jura, near the mouth of Loch Swin. An ancient chapel, dedicated to St Cormac, stands nearly in the middle, and, measuring only 15 feet by 8, is an arched structure, covered with flags, and in a state of high preservation. It includes an upper chamber, accessible only by a ladder, and supposed to have been used for concealment; contains an admirably sculptured effigy of a priest, under a canopy; and is adjoined by an apartment, now roofless. The shaft of an ancient cross stands on the highest point of the island; and the disc of the cross, showing on one side a quaint representation of the Crucifixion, on the other side a scroll-work of foliage, was discovered in the vicinity in 1864.

Ellan Munde, an islet of Lismore and Appin parish, Argyllshire, in Loch Leven, opposite Ballachulish and the mouth of the rivulet Coe. It contains the ruins of a church, founded, on the site of a Culdee cell, about the middle of the 10th century by an abbot of the name of Mund; and around the ruins is an ancient cemetery still in use. A former parish, including the island, and taking name from it, comprehended Glenceo and the adjacent parts of Appin, and now is incorporated chiefly with Lismore and Appin, and partly with Kilmallie.

Ellan-na-Coomb or **Ellan-na-Naoimh**, a small island of Tongue parish, Sutherland, separated from the mainland by the strait of Caol Bean, 1 furlong wide at the

ELLAN-NA-KELLY

narrowest, a little W of Torrisdale Bay, and 9 furlongs E by S of Ellan-nan-Ron. With utmost length and breadth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, it rises to a height of 231 feet, contains traces of an ancient chapel and cemetery, and is so tunnelled and perforated on the S side that half-flood tide, during a north-westerly gale, throws up from it a *jet d'eau* 30 feet high, followed by a detonating sound like the report of cannon.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Ellan-na-Kelly or **Ellan-an-Tighe**, the southern one of the three Shiant isles, in the Outer Hebrides, in the Minch, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles SE of Ushenish Point in Lewis, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ S by E of Stornoway. It connects with Garv-Ellan by a neck of rolled pebbles, covered only at a concurrence of spring tide and tempestuous wind; and is 1 mile long, whilst varying in width from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs. Its basaltic rock presents some columnar masses similar to those of Ulva and Staffa; and its tumulated but verdant surface affords rich sheep pasture. It appears to have anciently been the seat of a monastery or hermitage, whence it took its name, signifying the 'island of the cell;' and it still possesses some ruins which look to have been ecclesiastical.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ellan-na-Naoimh. See ELLAN-NA-COOMB and GARVELOCH ISLES.

Ellan-nan-Gobhar, an islet in Loch Aylort, Ardnarmurchan parish, Inverness-shire. It is an abrupt irregular mass of mica slate; and it contains two venerated forts within a few yards of each other—the one of an oblong figure, and 140 paces in circumference, the other circular, and 90 paces in circumference.

Ellan-nan-Ron (Gael. 'seal island'), an inhabited island of Tongue parish, N Sutherland, to the E of the entrance to the Kyle of Tongue, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Tongue church. Measuring 1 mile by $6\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and rising to a height of 247 feet above the sea, it is parted on the NW by a narrow channel from Ellan-Iosal ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ furl.; 171 feet), and is girt with high precipitous rocks, deeply channelled on the N side by narrow fissures. On the N side, too, is a noble natural arch, 150 feet high and 70 wide; whilst towards the middle of the island is a large round hole, which is supposed to communicate with the sea by a natural tunnel. The fissures of its cliffs are swept, with great violence, by winds impregnated with saline matter, and, leaving deposits of salt, so are used, without any artificial appliance of salt, for curing fish.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Ellan-Rorymore, an island in Loch Maree, Gairloch parish, Ross-shire. It was planted with pines about the year 1815, and it contains vestiges of a subterranean circular structure, similar to a Scandinavian dun or burgh. John Roy, ancestor of the Mackenzies of Gairloch, held it as a place of security from the attacks of the Macleods; and it was afterwards occupied by his son Alexander or Allister, who figures in tradition as a man of great wisdom and valour.

Ellan-Subhainn, a wooded island of Gairloch parish, Ross-shire, the largest of the group towards the middle of Loch Maree, 5 furlongs N of Talladale. It measures 1 by $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and to the NW contains a small loch.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 92, 1881.

Ellan-Vow, an islet of Arrochar parish, Dumbartonshire, towards the head of Loch Lomond, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by W of Inversnaid. It is beautifully wooded, and some of its trees are very old, said to have been planted by King Robert Bruce. It also contains ruins of an ancient fortalice of the Macfarlanes; and a vault beneath the ruins was inhabited, early in the present century, by an ascetic of the Macfarlane clan, and bears the name of the Hermit's Cave.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Ellan-Wirrey or **Ellan-Mhuire**, the easternmost of the three Shiant isles, in the Outer Hebrides, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E of Garv-Ellan and 5 furlongs NE of Ellan-na-Kelly. With a crescent-like outline, it measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and presents a basaltic and verdant appearance similar to that of Ellan-na-Kelly.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ellar. See SHAPINSHAY.

Ellemford. See ELLAM.

Ellenabeich. See ELLANABRIECH.

ELLISLAND

Ellen, Port. See PORT ELLON.

Ellen's Isle or **Eilean Molach**, an islet of Callander parish, Perthshire, towards the foot of Loch Katrine, immediately opposite Ben Venue. Highly romantic in appearance, craggy and wooded, it is the centre of the action of Sir Walter Scott's *Lady of the Lake*; and it contained, for some time, a modern sylvan lodge like that described in the poem, decorated with trophies of the chase and fray, but destroyed by accidental fire in 1837. Together with the surrounding shores, aided by the strong natural defences of the circumjacent ravines and mountains, it long served as a fastness of Highland caterans in their marauding expeditions against the Lowlanders.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 38, 1871.

Eller. See SHAPINSHAY.

Eller-Holm, a verdant isle of Shapinshay parish, Orkney, lying across the mouth of Ellwick Bay, on the SW side of Shapinshay island.

Ellim. See ELLAM.

Ellinor. See PORT ELLINOR.

Elliock, an estate, with a mansion, in Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire, on the left bank of Elliock Burn, 3 miles SE of Sanquhar. It belonged to Robert Crichton, lord advocate of Scotland in the reigns of Queen Mary and James VI., and father of James Crichton (1560-83), best known as 'the Admirable Crichton.' The room in which the latter was born is kept in nearly its original condition. (See CLUNIE, Perthshire.) By the lord advocate the estate was sold to the Dalzells, afterwards Earls of Carnwath, and from them it went to the Veitches, its present owner, the Rev. William Douglas Veitch (b. 1801; suc. 1873), holding 5163 acres in the shire, valued at £1693 per annum. Elliock Burn, rising on Wether Hill, at the Penpont border, runs 3 miles north-north-eastward to the Nith, and descends in this short course from 1400 to 400 feet above sea-level.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See Patrick Fraser Tytler's *Life of the Admirable Crichton* (1819; 2d ed. 1823).

Elliot Junction, a station in Arbirlot parish, Forfarshire, on the Dundee and Arbroath section of the Caledonian, at the junction of the branch to Carmyllie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arbroath station.

Elliotston Tower. See CASTLE-SEMPLÉ.

Elliot Water, a stream of SE Forfarshire, rising at an altitude of 550 feet above sea-level in the W of Carmyllie parish, and running 8 miles east-south-eastward through or along the borders of Carmyllie and Arbirlot, till it falls into the German Ocean, near Elliot Junction, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile SW of Arbroath. Its banks, at the mansion of Guynd, picturesque by nature, have been highly adorned by art; and its steep wooded dell below Arbirlot village has many memories of Dr Guthrie, and presents an interesting relic of the past in the grey old tower of Kelly Castle.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 57, 49, 1868-65.

Ellishill, an estate, with a mansion, in Peterhead parish, Aberdeenshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles WNW of the town.

Ellisland, a small farm in Dunscore parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the broad, wooded Nith, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Dumfries and $2\frac{1}{2}$ SSE of Auldgrith station. Extending to 170 acres, it was rented for £50 a year by Robert Burns (1759-96) from Whitsunday 1788 to December 1791, his landlord being Mr Patrick Miller of DALSWINTON. A new five-roomed house was built; the farm has a kindly soil, its holmland portion loamy and rich; and its walks by the river-side command fair views of FRIARS CARSE, Dalswinton, and Cowhill Tower. So here Burns set himself to work the ground, till in the autumn of 1789 he was appointed a gauger, with a salary of £50, when Ellisland was made a dairy rather than an arable farm, with from nine to twelve cows, three to five horses ('Pegasus' or 'Peg Nicholson' among them), and several pet sheep. Things prospered not, and the close of the third year saw him forced to remove to DUMFRIES and bid farewell to pleasant Ellisland, 'leaving nothing there,' says Allan Cunningham, 'but a putting-stone, with which he loved to exercise his strength, a memory of his musings that can never die, and £300 of his money sunk beyond

redemption in a speculation from which all had augured happiness.' Yet was the Ellisland life a fruitful one, for the world, if not for the poet, since here were written *To Mary in Heaven and Tam o' Shanter*.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 9, 1863. See William M'Dowall's *Burns in Dumfriesshire* (Edinb. 1870).

Ellon, a village and a parish of E Aberdeenshire. The village stands, 40 feet above sea-level, on the left bank of the Ythan, 5 furlongs ESE of Ellon station on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland, this being 19½ miles N by E of Aberdeen, and 11½ S by E of Maud Junction. The ancient seat of jurisdiction for the earldom of Buchan, it belonged, in pre-Reformation times, to Kinloss Abbey in Elginshire, and thence was often called Kinloss-Ellon. It now is a thriving centre of local trade, under the superiority of Mr Gordon of Ellon, and retains the site of its ancient open-air courts in the Mote or Earl's Hill, a small mound which long was occupied by the stables of the New Inn, but which now is railed in and cleared of disfiguring buildings. The Ythan is spanned here by a handsome three-arch bridge; and the newer part of the village, to the W of this bridge, comprises a number of well-built houses, in rows or detached, with pretty gardens, fringing the water-side; the older portion, to the E, is much less regular. Its salubrious climate and the Ythan's good trout-fishing attract a fair number of summer visitors to Ellon, which possesses a post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments, branches of the Aberdeen Town and County, North of Scotland, and Union Banks, a local savings' bank, 12 insurance agencies, 3 chief inns, gas-works (1827), a neat town-hall in connection with the New Inn, a brewery, and a horticultural society. Cattle and grain markets are held on the first and third Mondays of every month; hiring markets on the Tuesday after 11 April and the Wednesday after 12 November. The ancient cruciform church of St Mary, bestowed on Kinloss in 1310, was superseded in 1777 by the present plain parish church, which, renovated and decorated in 1876, contains 1200 sittings. The Free church, built in 1825 as an Independent chapel, contains 350 sittings; a U.P. church of 1827 contains 340; and a fine Episcopal church, St Mary of the Rock, was rebuilt (1870) in the Early English style from designs by the late Mr G. E. Street, R.A., and consists of narthex, nave, antechoir, and apsidal chancel. Mass, too, is celebrated every alternate Sunday by a priest from Strichen. Pop. of village (1861) 823, (1871) 811, (1881) 964.

The parish is bounded N by Old Deer, NE by Cruden, E, SE, and S by Logie-Buchan, SW by Udry, W by Tarves and the Invererie section of Methlick, and NW by New Deer. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 8½ miles; its breadth, from E to W, varies between 3½ and 6½ miles; and its area is 22,339½ acres, of which 77 are water. The YTHAN has here an east-south-easterly course of 6½ miles, partly along the Methlick and Logie-Buchan borders, but mainly across the southern interior; in the W it is joined by EBBIE Burn, and in the W by the Burn of Auchmacoy. Coal lighters ascend to within a mile of the village, and spring-tides are perceptible as high as the Bridge of Ellon. S of the Ythan the surface attains its highest point above sea-level at Cairnhill (256 feet), whilst northwards it rises gently to 229 feet near Colehill, 317 near Mossnook, 403 at Hillhead of Argrain, 321 at Braehead, 496 at Ardarg, 572 at the Hill of Dudwick, and 530 at Whitestone Hill—petty enough hillocks, that yet command far-away views to Bennochie and the Grampians. Gneiss and granite are the prevailing rocks, and the soil of the valley is mainly fertile alluvium; elsewhere it is generally poor, either black and moorish or a very retentive clay. Thorough draining, however, and artificial manures have done much to increase its productiveness; and more than three-fourths of the entire area is now in tillage. Woods and plantations cover a small extent, the northern and eastern districts of the parish being bleak and bare. In the wall of the old church is a monument to the Annands of Auchterellon, with their

arms and the date 1601; of Waterton, a stately seat of Bannermans and Forbeses between 1560 and 1770, and a haunt of 'Jamie Fleeman's,' slight vestiges remain; but the girls' school stands on the site of the house in which the Rev. John Skinner wrote *Tullochgorum*—'the best Scotch song,' said Burns, 'that ever Scotland saw.' Of the Ellon Castle of 1780, built by the fourth Earl of Aberdeen, only one tower remains; its successor of 1851, with noble avenue and tasteful grounds, is the seat now of George John Robert Gordon, Esq. (b. 1812; suc. 1873), who holds 5556 acres in the shire, valued at £6195 per annum. Other mansions or estates, separately noticed, are Arnage, Dudwick, Esslemont, and Turnerhall; and, in all, 8 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 1 of from £50 to £100, and 23 of from £20 to £50. The seat of a presbytery in the synod of Aberdeen, Ellon gives off portions to the *quoad sacra* parishes of Ardallie and Savoeh; the living is worth £423. Barfold public, Drumwhindle public, Ellon public, and Ellon girls' schools, with respective accommodation for 120, 100, 350, and 47 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 61, 45, 270, and 50, and grants of £27, 8s., £14, 15s. 6d., £221, 3s. 6d., and £43, 12s. Valuation (1860) £15,183, (1881) £23,775, 18s. 9d. Pop. of civil parish (1801) 2022, (1831) 2304, (1861) 3913, (1871) 3698; of registration district (1871) 3036, (1881) 3057.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 87, 1876. See Thomas Muir's *Records of the Parish of Ellon* (Aber. 1876).

The presbytery of Ellon comprises the parishes of Ellon, Cruden, Foveran, Logie-Buchan, Methlick, Slains, Tarves and Udry, and the chapelry of Barthol. Pop. (1871) 15,516, (1881) 16,062, of whom 5282 were communicants of the Church of Scotland in 1878.—The Free Church also has a presbytery of Ellon, with churches at Ellon, Cruden, Foveran, Methlick, New Machar, Old Meldrum, Slains, and Udry, which together had 1971 communicants in 1881.

Ellon, Port. See PORT ELLON.

Ellridgehill or Elsrickle, a village near the southern border of Wallton parish, E Lanarkshire, 4½ miles NNE of Biggar. It is a pleasant place, in a picturesque situation, and decidedly superior to most small Scottish villages. It has a Free church and a school. Some stone coffins, a number of years ago, were exhumed at the E end of the village.

Ellrig, a lake in the NE of Slamannan parish, Stirlingshire, 3½ miles S of Falkirk. Measuring 5½ by 1½ furlongs, it sends off a small burn, of some water power, 9 furlongs south-westward to the Avon.

Ellrig, the highest part of the ridge of upland on the mutual border of East Kilbride parish, Lanarkshire, and Eaglesham parish, Renfrewshire. It culminates, 4 miles SSE of Eaglesham village, at 1230 and 1215 feet above sea-level, and it cradles both the White Cart and head-streams of Calder Water.

Ellwand. See ALLEN.

Ellwick or Elswick, a fine bay in the SW of Shapinsay island, Orkney. It opens towards Kirkwall; is sheltered, across the entrance, by the green islet of Eller-Holm; has from 4 to 6 fathoms of water, over a bottom of hard clay covered with sand; is skirted, on the W side, by a fine beach, with abundance of excellent fresh water; forms almost as good a natural harbour as any in Orkney; and is overlooked by a pleasant modern village.

Elphine. See ASSYNT.

Elphinstone, a collier village in Tranent parish, W Haddingtonshire, 2 miles S by W of Tranent town. It has a public school and a Primitive Methodist chapel (1867). Elphinstone Tower, 5 furlongs WSW, is a square three-storied pile of the 14th or 15th century, a ruin, but well preserved, the two lower stories retaining their stone vaulting, and the uppermost having been re-roofed with slate. In the hall, on the second story, eight carved escutcheons are over the fireplace. A mansion, built on to the tower in 1600, was demolished in 1865. The lands of Elphinstone were held in the 13th and 14th centuries by Lord Elphinstone's ancestors, and

passed from them by marriage to the Johnstons. On a December night of vehement frost, 1545, George Wishart was brought from ORMISTON by the Earl of Bothwell to Elphinstone Tower, where was Cardinal Beaton; and thence he was taken to St Andrews for trial and execution. Pop. of village (1861) 388, (1871) 488, (1881) 597.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 33, 1863.

Elphinstone, a property in Airth parish, E Stirlingshire. Passing by marriage to the Tranent Elphinstones about the beginning of the 14th century, it has given them since 1509 the title of Baron, in the peerage of Scotland. See CARBERRY.

Elphinstone, Port. See PORT ELPHINSTONE.

Elrick, an estate, with a mansion, in New Machar parish, Aberdeenshire, 1½ mile SSW of New Machar station.

Elrick, a village in the E of Cabrach parish, W Aberdeenshire, 6½ miles W by S of Rhynd.

Elrick or Elrig, Wigtownshire. See ELDRIG.

Eshieshields Tower, a mansion in Lochmaben parish, Dumfriesshire, on the right bank of the Water of Ae, 2 miles NNW of Lochmaben. Partly a modern edifice, partly a massive old tower, it is the seat of Theodore Edgar Dickson Byrne, Esq. (b. 1833; suc. 1876), who owns 823 acres in the shire, valued at £963 per annum.

Elsness, a promontory in Sanda island, Orkney. Projecting 1½ mile southward from the main body of the parish, and flanking the W side of Stywick Bay, it commands an extensive sea-view, and is crowned by more than twenty vitrified cairns, supposed by Dr Hibbert to have been signal stations of the Norsemen for communicating with their fleets.

Elsrickle. See ELLRIDGEHILL.

Elswick. See ELLWICK.

Elvanfoot, an inn and a station in Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, on the Caledonian railway, adjacent to the confluence of Elvan Water and the Clyde, 5½ miles SE of Abington, and 12 NW of Moffat.

Elvan Water, a rivulet of Crawford parish, SE Lanarkshire, rising, as Shortcleuch Water, on Lowther Hill, close to the Dumfriesshire border. Thence it winds 7½ miles north-eastward till, just after passing beneath a viaduct of the Caledonian Railway, it falls into the Clyde at Elvanfoot. It descends during this course from 2000 to 885 feet above sea-level, and is famous for particles of gold which, from time to time, have been found in its sands.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Elvingston, an estate, with a mansion, in Gladsmuir parish, Haddingtonshire, 2½ miles SSE of Longniddry station.

Elv. See ELIE.

Elziotstown. See CASTLE-SEMPLE.

Emanuel. See MANUEL.

Embo, a fishing village, with a public school, in Dornoch parish, SE Sutherland, 2½ miles NNE of Dornoch town.

Endrick Water, a stream of Stirlingshire chiefly, but partly of Dumbartonshire, formed, at a point 4½ miles SSE of Kippen village, by the confluence of Gourlays and Burnfoot Burns, which, rising among the Gargunock Hills at 1480 and 1450 feet above sea-level, have a southerly course of 3½ and 2½ miles. Thence it winds 29 miles (only 15½ as the crow flies) westward, till it falls into Loch Lomond, towards the foot, and 2¾ miles WNW of Buchanan House. It bounds or traverses the parishes of Gargunock, Fintry, Balfon, Killearn, Kilmaronock, Drymen, and Buchanan, under which its chief features—waterfalls, villages, and mansions—are described; and it receives a number of affluents, the largest of them the BLANE. Many parts of STRATHENDRICK, or 'Sweet Innerdale,' are of great beauty; and Richard Franck, in his quaint *Northern Memoirs* (1694), speaks of 'the memorable Anderwick, a rapid river of strong and stiff streams, whose fertile banks refresh the borderer, and whose fords, if well examined, are arguments sufficient to convince the angler of trout, as are her deeps; when consulted, the noble race and treasure

of salmon, or remonstrate his ignorance in the art of angling.' The waters are mostly preserved, and the trout are still fairly plentiful, with a good many pike, sea-trout in autumn, and now and then a salmon.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 39, 30, 38, 1866-71.

Enhallow, an island of Rousay parish, Orkney, in the sound between the SW side of Rousay island and the Evie district of Pomona. It measures about a mile in circumference, has good soil, and is overlooked by the headlands and hills of Rousay and Pomona. The strait between it and Rousay is beset by a reef of rocks, covered at high water, and very dangerous to unwary mariners. That between it and Pomona bears the name of Enhallow Sound; offers but little width of fair way to vessels; is swept by a rapid tide; and ought never to be attempted except in moderate weather, and with a fair wind.

Ennerdale, the valley or basin of the river ENDRICK, in Stirling and Dumbarton shires.

Enneric. See ENRICK.

Ennerurie. See INVERURY.

Ennerwick. See INNERWICK.

Ennich or Eunach, a loch towards the head of Glen Eunach, in the S of the Rothiemurchus portion of Duthil parish, E Inverness-shire. Lying 1700 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 1¼ mile and 2½ furlongs; is overhung by Sgoran Dubh (3658 feet) on the W, and Braerich (4248) on the E; and sends off the Allt na Beinne Moire, 10¾ miles northward to the Spey at Craiggellachie.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Ennoch, a hamlet of Kirkmichael parish, NE Perthshire, near the right bank of the Blackwater, 12½ miles NW of Blairgowrie.

Enoch, a hamlet in Portpatrick parish, Wigtownshire, 1¾ mile NE of Portpatrick town.

Enoch, a desolate granite-bound loch of Minnigaff parish, NW Kirkcudbrightshire, on the Ayrshire border, 5¾ miles SSW of the head of Loch Doon. With a very irregular outline, it is 6½ furlongs long and from 2 to 4½ furlongs wide, lies 1650 feet above sea-level, contains three islets, and communicates with Loch Doon by Eagton and Gala Lanes. Its waters teem with fine red-fleshed trout, averaging ¼ lb. 'Loch Enoch,' says Mr Harper, 'is the most apparent rock-basin in the district, being situated on the highest part of the granite plateau, absolutely bare, grassless, treeless, and weirdly wild, every cape, peninsula, and island showing the severest ice-action' (*Rambles in Galloway*, 1876, chap. xviii.).—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 8, 1863.

Enoch, a lofty hill in the SW of New Cumnock parish, Ayrshire, near the source of the Nith, 6 miles SW by S of New Cumnock village. It has an altitude of 1865 feet above sea-level.

Enoch. See ENNOCH.

Enoch (Celt. *aenach*, 'a place of popular assembly'), a barony in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, between the Nith and Carron Water, belonging to the family of Menzies from the beginning of the 14th century till 1703, when it was sold to James, second Duke of Queensberry, thus coming in 1810 to the Duke of Buccleuch. Enoch Castle stood on a peninsular spot between a deep ravine and the Carron, and bore, on the lintel of its gateway, the date 1281. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Durisdeer* (Dumfries, 1876).

Enochdhu, a hamlet of Moulin parish, NE Perthshire, at the head of Strath Arde, 10 miles ENE of Pitlochrie, under which it has a post office.

Enrick, a troutful stream of Urquhart parish, N Inverness-shire, issuing from Lochnan Eun (5 × 2 furl.; 1650 feet) in a detached portion of Kiltarlity. Thence it winds 11¾ miles north-north-eastward and eastward to Loch MEIKLE (9 × 3 furl.; 372 feet), and thence 6 miles eastward along wooded GLEN URQUHART, till at Urquhart Bay, near Drumndrochit, it falls into Loch Ness (48 feet). In its upper course it makes a very picturesque cascade, called Moral Fall, near which is a large cave, where some leading Jacobites found tem-

porary concealment after the battle of Culloden.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 73, 1878.

Ensay, an islet of Harris parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Lying 2 miles SW of the main body of Harris, it measures 5 miles in circumference, and is all verdant and partly cultivated.

Enterkin, a troutful burn in Durisdeer parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising, close to the Lanarkshire border, on the western slope of LOWTHER HILL (2377 feet), at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea-level, and 2½ miles S of Leadhills. Thence it runs 5¼ miles south-south-westward, till at Enterkinfoot (280 feet), midway between Sanquhar and Thornhill, it falls into the Nith. It is followed along all its course by the old Leadhill bridle-path from Clydesdale into Nithsdale, that famous Enterkin Pass, of which the author of *Rab and his Friends* has written: 'A few steps and you are on its edge, looking down giddy and amazed into its sudden and immense depths. We have seen many of our most remarkable glens and mountain gorges—Glencroe and Glencoe; Glen Nevis (the noblest of them all); the Sma' Glen, Wordsworth's Glen Almain (Glenalmond), where Ossian sleeps; the lower part of Glen Lyon; and many others of all kinds of sublimity and beauty—but we know nothing more noticeable, more unlike any other place, more impressive, than this short, deep, narrow, and sudden glen. There is only room for its own stream at the bottom, and the sides rise in one smooth and all but perpendicular ascent to the height, on the left, of 1895 feet in Thirstane Hill, and, on the right, of 1875 feet in the exquisitely moulded Stey Gail, or Steep Gable, so steep that it is no easy matter keeping your feet, and if you slip you might just as well go over a *bona fide* mural precipice. "Commodore Rogers" would feel quite at home here; we all know his merits—

"Commodore Rogers was a man—exceedingly brave—particular; He climbed up very high rocks—exceedingly high—perpendicular;

And what made this more inexpressible,
These same rocks were quite inaccessible."

Defoe, in his *Memoirs of the Church of Scotland*, gives a vivid description of the rescue here by twelve countrymen of a minister and five other Covenanters whom a company of dragoons was taking prisoners to Edinburgh, July or August 1684. The fall of their commanding officer, shot through the head, so daunted the soldiers that without striking a blow—after firing one volley, however, according to Wodrow—they yielded their prisoners to the rescuing party, whose leaders were James and Thomas Harkness, of Locherben, in Closeburn.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864. See Dr Craufurd Tait Ramage's *Drumlanrig Castle and Durisdeer* (Dumf. 1876), and Dr John Brown's *John Leech and other Papers* (Edinb. 1882).

Enterkine, an estate, with a mansion, in Tarbolton parish, Ayrshire, near the right bank of the river Ayr, 2¾ miles S by W of Tarbolton town.

Enterkinfoot, a hamlet in Durisdeer parish, Dumfriesshire, at the foot of Enterkin Burn, 6 miles NNW of Thornhill.

Enterkins-Yett, a place in Currie parish, Edinburghshire, traditionally said to have been the scene of a sanguinary battle between the ancient Caledonians and an invading force of Scandinavians.

Enzie, a hamlet, a *quoad sacra* parish, and a district in the NW of Banffshire. The hamlet lies 3¼ miles ENE of Fochabers, under which it has a post office. The *quoad sacra* parish, containing also the village of Port Gordon, comprises the eastern part of Bellie parish and the western part of Rathven. It is in the presbytery of Fordyce and synod of Aberdeen; the minister's stipend is £120. The parochial church was built in 1785, and, as enlarged in 1815 and 1822, contains 400 sittings. There is also a Free church; and two public schools, Enzie and Port Gordon, with respective accommodation for 170 and 236 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 112 and 171, and grants of £100, 17s. and £115, 2s. The district extends from the river Spey

to Buckie Burn, but is popularly regarded as comprising all Bellie and Rathven parishes. Pop. of *quoad sacra* parish (1871) 2251, (1881) 2413.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 95, 1876.

Eorradail, a headland in Barvas parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire, 2½ miles SE of the Butt of Lewis.

Eorsa, a small island of Kilfinichen and Kilviekeon parish, Argyllshire, on the W side of Mull, in Loch-na-Keal, 2 miles NE of Inch Kenneth. It belonged anciently to the Abbey of Iona, and is now the property of the Duke of Argyll. It was described in 1549, by Dean Munro, as 'fertile and full of corn,' but now is used only for sheep pasture.

Eousmil, a rocky islet on the W side of North Uist, in the Outer Hebrides. It measures ½ mile in circuit, and is notable as a place for capturing seals.

Eoy, an islet of the Outer Hebrides, between Barra and South Uist.

Erchless Castle, a mansion in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, near the left bank of the Beauly, 5 furlongs N of the confluence of the Glass and the Farrar, and 10 miles WSW of Beauly town. A modernised, yet still a stately old pile, lofty and narrow, it stands in a fine park, completely encircled by wooded hills. From the 15th century onwards it has been the seat of the Chisholms, one of whom vaunted that in all the world there were but three entitled to the designation 'The'—the Pope, the King, and the Chisholm. They were zealous Jacobites, garrisoning their castle after Killiecrankie, and fighting at Sheriffmuir and Culloden. The Chisholm of to-day, James Sutherland Chisholm (b. 1806; suc. 1859), holds 94,328 acres in the shire, valued at £6566 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 83, 1881.

Ercildoun. See EARLSTON.

Eredine, an estate, with a mansion, in Kilchrenan and Dalavich parish, Argyllshire, near the head of Loch Awe, 10 miles N by W of Lochgilphead.

Eriboll, a sea-loch in Durness parish, N Sutherland, opening from the sea between Whiten Head and Rispond Point, and penetrating 10½ miles south-south-westward. Its breadth varies between 5 furlongs and 2¼ miles; it forms, over much of its expanse, particularly at Camas-an-Duin Bay, 7 miles from its entrance, one of the finest natural harbours in the world, with depth ranging from 15 to 60 fathoms; and just to the N of that bay it is crossed by Heilern ferry. Its eastern shore, for 4 miles southward from Whiten Head, presents a series of caves and arches, pronounced by Dr Macculloch 'the most extensive and extraordinary on any part of the Scottish coast;' and its upper part is overhung by magnificent alpine summits—Ben Hope (3040 feet) on the E, and Crann Stacach (2630) on the W.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 114, 1880.

Erichdie Water, a stream of Blair Athole parish, N Perthshire, formed, at a point 4¼ miles N by E of Kinloch Rannoch, by the confluence of the Allt Sleibh and the Allt na Feith Reidhe, which, rising at altitudes of 1550 and 1600 feet above sea-level, have an east-south-easterly and an east-north-easterly course of 3½ and 5 miles. The Erichdie itself runs 10¼ miles east-by-northward, past Trinafour and Auchleeks, along a wild glen, called from it Glen Erichdie; and falls into the Garry at Struan, 4 miles W of Blair Athole village. It is joined, 1½ mile above Trinafour inn, by the Allt Choin, running 1¼ mile south-eastward from Loch Choin (7½ × 1 furl. ; 1360 feet), and sometimes regarded as its parent stream.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 55, 1869.

Ericht, a river of NE Perthshire, formed near Strone House by the confluence of the AIRDLE and the BLACK-WATER, and winding 10 miles south-eastward, mainly along the boundary between Blairgowrie and Rattray parishes, partly across Bendochoy, till it falls into the Isla, 2¼ miles NNE of Coupar-Angus. During this course the 'ireful' Erich descends from 490 to 115 feet above sea-level; its bed is rocky, its current rapid and turbulent; and the scenery on its banks in many parts, particularly at CRAIGHALL and in the neighbourhood of Blairgowrie town, is singularly romantic. A splendid

salmon stream before its waters were befouled by the works of Blairgowrie, it still contains a good abundance of trout, running from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 2 or even 3 lbs.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 56, 1870.

Ercht, a loch on the mutual border of Perth and Inverness shires, and a stream of Fortingall parish, Perthshire. The loch, beginning 1 mile SW of Dalwhinnie station, extends $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-westward; forms, for 5 miles, the boundary between the two counties; has a varying width of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and 9 furlongs; and lies among the central Grampians at an elevation of 1153 feet above sea-level. Overhung on its W side by the precipitous mountain-range of BEN ALDER (3757 feet), on its E by BEN UDLAMAN (3306), it presents an aspect of wild desolation and solemn grandeur, having nowhere on its shores any other signs of human habitation than a couple of shooting lodges and a shepherd's hut. The fishing is capital, the salmo-ferox running up to 20 and 25 lbs., whilst the trout, though rather shy, are very plentiful. The stream, issuing from the foot of the loch, runs $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-south-eastward to Loch Rannoch (668 feet), at a point 7 furlongs from that loch's head; flows, for the first mile or two, in slow, deep current; and is afterwards a sheer torrent, lashing and tearing its banks with wild fury.—*Ord. Surv.*, shs. 63, 54, 1873.

Erickstanebrae, a hill (1566 feet) contiguous to the meeting-point of Dumfries, Peebles, and Lanark shires, overhanging the high road from Dumfries to Edinburgh at a point 5 miles NNW of Moffat, and terminating at the road's side in an immense hollow, noticed in our article ANNANDALE'S BEEF STAND.

Erignore. See BIRNAM.

Erins, an estate, with a mansion, in South Knapdale parish, Argyllshire, on the W shore of Loch Fyne, 5 miles N by W of Tarbert.

Erisa, a loch in the NW of Mull, Argyllshire, commencing at a point 4 miles WSW of Tobermory. It extends 5 miles south-eastward, has a width of $\frac{3}{4}$ mile, contains salmon, grilse, and trout in abundance, and sends off a streamlet 4 miles east-south-eastward to the Sound of Mull at Aros Castle.

Erisay, a small island of the Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, between North Uist and Harris.

Eriska, a small inhabited island of Ardcattan parish, Argyllshire, in the mouth of Loch Creran, 3 furlongs W of Shian ferry. With utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and 5 furlongs, it rises to a height of 155 feet, and is severed from the mainland by a strait little more than 100 yards wide at the narrowest, and dry at low tide. It presents a beautiful appearance, being variously wooded, pastoral, and arable; and forms a pleasant farm.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Eriska (Norse *Eiriksey*), an island of South Uist parish, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire, separated by a channel 2 miles wide from the S end of South Uist island. It measures 3 miles in length from N to S, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth; and it is notable for having been the place where Prince Charles Edward first set foot on the kingdom of his ancestors, 23 July 1745. He landed with his attendants from the *Doutelle*, and passed the night in the house of the tacksman, Angus Macdonald—an uncomfortable night enough, since the beds were few, and the Prince resigned his to Sir Thomas Sheridan, whilst the smoke from the chimney-fire obliged him ever and anon to go out into the fresh air. 'What a plague is the matter with that fellow,' asked honest Angus, 'that he can neither sit nor stand still, and neither keep within nor without doors?' The channel between Eriska and South Uist is used as a boat harbour for the export of local produce. Pop. (1841) 80, (1861) 396, (1871) 429, (1881) 466.

Erisort, a long, narrow sea-loch in Lochs parish, Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Ross-shire. Opening from the Minch at a point 7 miles S of Stornoway, it penetrates 10 miles west-south-westward to within $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile of the upper part of Loch Seaforth; is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide at the entrance, but only from 2 to 7 furlongs in its upper reaches; and contains, in its mouth, fifteen hilly islets (the Barkin Isles)

and many excellent anchorages for ships of any size. One of its islets, called Tanneray, contains a remarkable cave; on another, Ellan Collumkill ($1 \times \frac{1}{2}$ mile), the largest of the group, stood a chapel dedicated to St Columba.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 99, 1858.

Ermit. See ARMIT.

Ernan Water, a rivulet in the Edinglassie section of Tarland parish, W Aberdeenshire, rising close to the boundary with Banffshire, and running $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles east-south-eastward, till it falls into the Don at Inverernan, after a total descent of 1300 feet.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 75, 1876.

Erncrogo, a small loch near the centre of Crossmichael parish, Kirkcudbrightshire. Lying 330 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of 3 by $1\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs, and contains two islets, which formerly were frequented by sea-gulls. A streamlet, flowing from it to the Dee, drives a meal mill that serves for nearly all the parish; otherwise the loch might be advantageously drained.—*Ord. Surv.*, sh. 5, 1857.

Erne. See EARN.

Erochd. See ERICHT.

Erriboll. See ERIBOLL.

Erickstanebrae. See ERICKSTANEBRAE.

Errol, a village and parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. The village stands 5 furlongs from the Tay's N bank, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of Errol station on the Dundee and Perth section of the Caledonian, which station is $10\frac{1}{4}$ miles WSW of Dundee and $11\frac{1}{2}$ E of Perth, and near which is Errol post office, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and railway telegraph departments. Crowning a gentle eminence that commands a delightful view, particularly towards the S and W, it is under the superiority of Mrs Molison; serves as a business centre for much of the Carse district; is inhabited mainly by weavers and operatives; and has a post office of its own under Errol, a branch of the Union Bank, 2 chief inns, gas-works, 2 schools, a reading-room and library, and fairs on the last Wednesday of July and the Saturday after the first Friday of October. The parish church, built in 1831 after designs by Gillespie Graham, is a cruciform Norman structure, with a conspicuous square tower, and contains 1450 sittings. There are also a Free church and a U.P. church, the latter containing 751 sittings. Pop. (1841) 1147, (1861) 1086, (1871) 918, (1881) 890.

The parish, containing also the village of Leetown, is bounded N by Kinnaird, NE by Inchture, SE and S by the Firth of Tay, W by St Madoes and Kinfauns, and NW by Kilspindie. Its utmost length, from ENE to WSW, is 6 miles; its breadth varies between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and its area is 11,754 acres, of which 2229 are foreshore and $17\frac{3}{4}$ water. The shore is everywhere flat, nowhere exceeding 20 feet above high water mark; and the eastern interior, to the extent of half of the entire area, is all but a dead level—its highest point Middlebank (89 feet). The western district is more diversified, having several low ridges extending nearly parallel with the Tay, and attaining, near Mains of Errol, a summit altitude of 156 feet. Three or four very sluggish streamlets, locally called pows, rise near or beyond the northern and north-western boundaries, and, winding through the interior, carry the drainage to the Firth of Tay. Fossiliferous sandstone and limestone are the predominant rocks. The sandstone is a good building material, and has been largely quarried at Clashbennie; whilst the limestone, though coarse, was formerly worked at Murie. The soil throughout the flat tracts is carse clay or strong argillaceous loam, on the ridges is blackish earth, and, as a whole, is singularly fertile. Scarcely a rood of land is waste; little more than 200 acres are under wood, including hedgerows; and the rest of the land is so richly cultivated and so beautifully enclosed as well to compensate by its luxuriance of aspect for any absence of the picturesque. Two standing stones are at Clashbennie and near Inchmartin; an ancient artificial mound, the Law-Knoll, rises in Murie Park; and at West-town is a small ruined pre-Reformation chapel. Considerable commerce, both in export and in import, is done at the little harbour of Port Allen. The lands of Errol were

granted by William the Lyon (1166-1214) to his butler, William de Haya, whose descendants, the Hays, obtained the hereditary high constableness of Scotland in 1315, and the earldom of Errol in 1452. (See LUNCARTY and SLAINS.) By them the estate was sold in 1634, and, after passing through a number of hands, it was purchased in 1872 by the late Francis Molison, Esq., who, at great cost, had restored the old mansion, a three-storied quadrangular pile, 100 by 80 feet, with courtyard in the centre, when, upon 10 Oct. 1874, it was reduced by fire to a mere shell, the damage being estimated at £9000. Since then rebuilt, Errol House is now the seat of his widow, Mrs Molison, who holds 2135 acres in the shire, valued at £7039 per annum. Other mansions, separately noticed, are, Murie House, Megginch Castle, and Gourdiehill; and, in all, 10 proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 8 of between £100 and £500, 7 of from £50 to £100, and 13 of from £20 to £50. Errol is in the presbytery of Perth and the synod of Perth and Stirling; the living is worth £397. Pitrodie U.P. church, on the NW border, 2½ miles NW of the village, contains 320 sittings; and Errol public, Glendoick public, and Errol female industrial schools, with respective accommodation for 224, 130, and 147 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 157, 130, and 147, and grants of £112, 4s., £66, 4s., and £70, 2s. Valuation (1860) £20,089, 5s. 6d., (1882) £22,570, 14s. 11d. Pop. (1801) 2653, (1831) 2992, (1861) 2759, (1871) 2504, (1881) 2421.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 48, 1868.

Erskine (13th century *Irschen*), a parish on the northern border of Renfrewshire, containing the post office, village, and railway station of BISHOPTON, 5 miles NNW of Paisley. It is bounded N and NE by the river Clyde, E by Inchinnan, S by Houston, and SW and W by Kilmalcolm. Its utmost length, from E to W, is 7 miles; its breadth, from N to S, varies between 1½ and 3½ miles; and its area is 9092½ acres, of which 1189 are foreshore and 368 water. The CLYDE, a stately sea river, sweeping 6½ miles west-north-westward, here widens from 1 furlong to 1½ mile, and here is crossed by Erskine and West Ferries, the former just above Old Kilpatrick village, with quays so as to serve for horses and carriages as well as for foot passengers; the latter opposite Dumbarton Castle. The Renfrewshire shore is much of it low and flat, and throughout all the eastern interior the surface nowhere exceeds 150 feet above sea-level. The western division is hillier, attaining 317 feet near Netherston, 600 at Barscube, 583 at Gallahill, 626 near Bogside, and 611 near Langside—heights that command magnificent views along the Clyde, up Gare Loch and Loch Long, and away to the Grampians. Dargavel Burn traces most of the southern boundary, and several short burns rise in the interior, and run to the Clyde; whilst springs of excellent water are everywhere plentiful. The rocks of the E are chiefly carboniferous, and those of the W eruptive. Minerals of the zeolitic family abound in the latter; and fine specimens have been found of mesotype and amethystine quartz. Sandstone, for building purposes, has been worked in three quarries; and trap rock, for road metal, in several places. The soil is mainly either a light friable retentive earth, with tilly subsoil, or a sharp dry earth, incumbent upon trap. Nearly a twelfth of the entire area is under wood; about a fifth is pastoral, mossy, or waste; and all the rest is arable. In 1226 the barony of Erskine was held by one Henry de Erskine, of whose descendants the fifth had a grant of ALLOA, the twelfth was created Earl of MAR, and by the fourteenth this property was sold in 1638 to Sir John Hamilton of Orbiston. From the Hamiltons it was purchased in 1703 by the noble family of BLANTYRE, and it now belongs to Charles Stuart, twelfth Baron Blantyre (b. 1818; suc. 1830), who owns 4449 acres in the shire, valued at £9016 per annum. The present mansion stands on a rising-ground above the Clyde, ¾ mile WNW of Erskine ferry, and 2 miles NNE of Bishopton. Built in 1828 after designs by Sir Robert Smirke, it is a splendid Tudor edifice, and commands a view as varied as it is beautiful. One feature in the finely-wooded park is an

obelisk, 80 feet high, erected to the memory of Robert, eleventh Lord Blantyre (1777-1830), who, after serving through the Peninsular campaign, was killed by a stray bullet during the Brussels insurrection. Dargavel has been separately noticed, as also has Bargarran of witchcraft fame. The Rev. Walter Young, D.D., F.R.S., and the Rev. Andrew Stewart, M.D., the former famous as a musician, the latter distinguished for great skill in pulmonary complaints, were ministers of Erskine, the one till 1814, the other till 1839. Seven proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 5 of between £100 and £500, 9 of from £50 to £100, and 22 of from £20 to £50. Erskine is in the presbytery of Greenock and synod of Glasgow and Ayr; the living is worth £387. The parish church, 1½ mile NNE of Bishopton, was built in 1813, and is a handsome Gothic edifice, containing 500 sittings. At LANGBANK there is a *quoad sacra* church, at Bishopton a Free church; and two public schools, Erskine and Undercraig, with respective accommodation for 245 and 113 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 137 and 54, and grants of £108, 9s. 6d. and £53s. 6s. Valuation (1860) £12,048, (1882) £20,098, 19s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 847, (1831) 973, (1861) 1457, (1871) 1565, (1881) 1653.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 30, 1866.

Esk (Cymric *wysg*, Gael. *wisge*, 'water'), a river of E Dumfriesshire, formed by the confluence of the Black and White Esks, the former of which rises in the W of Eskdalemuir parish, on the NE slope of Jocks Shoulder, at an altitude of 1600 feet, and thence runs 12½ miles south-south-eastward, whilst the White Esk, springing from the NE acclivity (2000 feet) of Ettrick Pen, in the N of the same parish, runs 14½ miles south-by-eastward, on the way being joined by GARWALD Water, Moodlaw and Rae Burns, and a number of lesser tributaries. They unite, 490 feet above sea-level, at the SE corner of Eskdalemuir; and from this point the Esk winds 22½ miles south-eastward, and south-south-eastward through Wester Kirk, Langholm, and Canonbie parishes, then for 5 furlongs flows south-south-westward along the English Border, and finally passes off into Cumberland on its way, past Longtown, to the head of the Solway Firth. Its principal affluents, during its Scottish course, are Megget Water, Wauchope Water, Ewes Water, Tarras Water, and Liddel Water, all under charge of the Esk and Liddel Fisheries Association, and all, like itself, affording capital sport. The salmon disease, however, has wrought great havoc here, for, according to a table prepared by the Chief Constable of Dumfriesshire, between 1 Jan. 1881 and 31 March 1882, 422 salmon, 3 sea-trout, 3 herling, 5 parr, and 1 yellow trout were found dead in the Esk and its tributaries, besides 196 salmon and 1 herling that were destroyed as being affected by disease. Its memories, its geology, and its scenery—heathery uplands in its higher reaches, and wooded luxuriant haughs after it passes Langholm—are noticed under ESKDALE, DUMFRIESSHIRE, and the parishes that it traverses.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 11, 1864-63.

Esk, a river flowing through Midlothian into the Firth of Forth at Musselburgh. It is composed of the North and South Esks, which unite 7 furlongs below Dalkeith Palace. The North Esk rises in the parish of Linton, Peeblesshire, at Boarstone and Easter Cairn-hill, and, after a brief course through barren moorland districts, touches the boundary of Midlothian. This boundary it follows for 2½ miles, and receives the Carlops Burn and some other small tributaries. It proceeds in a north-easterly direction through or along the borders of the parishes of Penicuik, Lasswade, Glencorse, Cockpen, and Dalkeith; and in its upper course, near Carlops, passes through 'HABBIE'S HOWE,' the scene described in Allan Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd*. The most notable portion of the valley of the North Esk is where it flows through ROSLIN Glen and HAWTHORNDEN, presenting here a scene of striking beauty, which is visited by thousands of strangers, attracted not less by the picturesque elements of the scene than by the literary and historic recollections of the spot. Below Lasswade the North Esk

traverses the magnificent pleasure-grounds of Melville Castle, and afterwards enters the policies of Dalkeith Palace, joining with the South Esk, after a north-easterly course of 17 miles, at a scene of great sylvan beauty. The basin of the North Esk abounds in valuable minerals of the Carboniferous formation, while from Penicuik to Lasswade the abundance of fine springs has made its banks the seat of prosperous paper manufactures. Mr Watson Lyall, in his *Sportman's Guide*, says:—'While in a scenic point of view the North Esk is famous, in a piscatorial sense it is, we are glad to say, a great deal better than it was, owing to the enterprise and judgment of the proprietors, which is all the more praiseworthy, as their exertions were attended with great expense. The refuse of all the paper-mills, etc., on its banks used to be thrown into it, making it utterly worthless, but a great improvement has been wrought.' The South Esk rises, at an altitude of 1700 feet, on the western slope of BLACKHOPE SCAR (2136 feet), in the southern extremity of Temple parish; and thence winds 19 miles north-by-eastward through or along the borders of Temple, Borthwick, Carrington, Cockpen, Newbattle, and Dalkeith. This stream receives a number of tributaries, including the Fullarton or Redside Burn, Gore Water, and Dalhousie Burn, all of which yield trout of a small size, which are eagerly sought for, the waters being mostly free. The village of Temple is quiet and remote, but is notable for its old church, once the seat of a body of Red Friars or Templars, established by David I., and at one time endowed with large possessions; lower down, the stream flows past Dalhousie Castle, surrounded by picturesque grounds, in which the river forms a pleasing feature, and the magnificent park of Newbattle Abbey, famous for its gigantic beeches, a short distance below which it joins the North Esk. The basin of the South Esk is also rich in coal measures, and in scenic attraction it is little inferior to the companion stream, although not associated with so much history or romance. Below the confluence of the two streams, the Esk winds 3½ miles north-by-eastward through Dalkeith Park and along an alluvial valley, overhung by the eminence on which the parish church of Inveresk is situated, passing the villages of Cowpitts, Monktonhall, and Inveresk, and reaching the sea at MUSSELBURGH. Of the many bridges crossing these streams, the most interesting is the old bridge at Musselburgh, which is of great antiquity, and is popularly believed to be of Roman origin. At a time when few bridges existed, this passage of the Esk was of great strategic importance, and is notable as having been crossed by the Scottish army before the battle of Pinkie in 1547, and also in 1745 by the Highland army under Prince Charles Edward, previous to the battle of Prestonpans.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 24, 32, 1864-57.

Eskdale, a hamlet and a mansion in Kiltarlity parish, Inverness-shire, on the right bank of the river Beauly, 7 miles SW of Beauly town. The hamlet is small and rural, but contains a neat Roman Catholic church, St Mary's (1826; 600 sittings). The mansion, 1 mile nearer Beauly, is a handsome edifice, and commands an extensive view of Strathglass.

Eskbank. See DALKEITH.

Esk, Black. See ESK, Dumfriesshire.

Eskbridge, a station adjacent to the North Esk river, at the boundary between Penicuik and Lasswade parishes, Edinburghshire, on the Edinburgh and Penicuik railway, 1 mile NE of Penicuik.

Eskdale, the eastern and smallest one of the three districts of Dumfriesshire. It is loosely understood to be conterminous with all the Scottish territory within the basin of the Esk river; but it has sometimes been treated as excluding the basin of the tributary rivulet Ewes, which often is styled Ewesdale; and, on the other hand, it is commonly taken to include the parish of Half Morton, which lies beyond the basin of the Esk, and is drained into the Sark. The parishes undoubtedly comprised in it are Eskdalemuir, Westerkirk, Langholm, and Canonbie. The first and the second of these parishes, most of the third, and all Ewes, are hilly or mountainous, lying within the Southern Highlands, and

thinly peopled; but the southern part of Langholm and all Canonbie and Half Morton are a fine flat country. Eskdale, in the early part of the 12th century, was nearly all divided among the Anglo-Norman families of Avenel, Soullis, and Rossedal; in the times of Robert I. and David II., was mostly acquired by the Douglasses; continued to be held by them till their forfeiture in 1455; passed then to the Maxwells, and continued to be held by them throughout the 16th and 17th centuries. A regality over it was erected in favour of the Douglasses; passed, through the Maxwells, to the Scotts of Buccleuch; and, at the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, was compensated by the payment of £1400 to the Duke of Buccleuch.

Eskdalemuir, a parish of E Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 620 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of the White Esk, 14 miles NW of Langholm, under which there is a post office of Eskdalemuir. It is bounded N by Ettrick in Selkirkshire, NE by Robertson and Teviothead in Roxburghshire, E and SE by Westerkirk, S and SW by Hutton, and NW by Moffat. Its utmost length, from N to S, is 12¼ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 9½ miles; and its area is 43,518½ acres, of which 236½ are water. The Black Esk, rising on Jocks Shoulder in the W, runs 12½ miles south-south-eastward, close to the western and south-western border, tracing, indeed, for the last mile of its course the southern boundary with Westerkirk; and the White Esk, from its source on Ettrick Pen, flows 14½ miles south-by-eastward, cutting the parish into two pretty equal parts. By these two streams and their innumerable affluents, of which Fingland Burn and GARWALD Water form picturesque cascades, this parish has been channelled into mountain ridges, heathy moorland most of it—hence its name *Eskdalemuir*. At the confluence of the White and Black Esks to form the river Esk, the surface declines to 490 feet above the sea; and elevations, northwards thence, to the left or E of the White Esk, are the Pike (1001 feet), Blaeberry Hill (1376), *Stock Hill (1561), *Quicknigair Hill (1601), and *Blue Cairn Hill (1715), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. Between the White and Black Esks, again, rise Castle Hill (1054), Ashy Bank (1394), *ETTRICK PEN (2269), and *Loch Fell (2256); and lastly, to the right or W of the Black Esk are *Hart Fell (1085), Haregrain Rig (1336), and *Jocks Shoulder (1754). The rocks are mainly Silurian, but include some Old Red sandstone and conglomerate. The soil in general of the pastoral tracts is deep but mossy, carpeted with carices or with coarse herbage at the best; but some of the slopes along the White Esk's banks are green and afford good grazing; and here, too, are some 500 acres of holm-land—naturally wet, but greatly improved by draining—that repay the trouble of cultivation. On every height almost are traces of ancient camps, circular, oval, or rectangular, the most curious of which, that of Castle O'er, has been noticed in a separate article. Of two stone circles upon Coatt farm, the more entire measured 90, and the other (partly destroyed by the White Esk) 340, feet. The Rev. William Brown, D.D. (1766-1835), author of *Antiquities of the Jews*, was minister for more than forty years. The Duke of Buccleuch owns two-thirds of the parish, 2 other proprietors holding each an annual value of more, and 2 of less, than £500. Disjoined from Westerkirk in 1703, Eskdalemuir is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £405. The church, built in 1826, is a neat edifice, containing 393 sittings. A Free church is at DAVINGTON; and two public schools, Eskdalemuir and Davington, with respective accommodation for 60 and 118 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 18 and 32, and grants of £28, 8s. and £42, 19s. Valuation (1860) £8899, (1882) £11,060, 13s. 5d. Pop. (1801) 537, (1831) 650, (1861) 590, (1871) 551, (1881) 543.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 10, 1864.

Esk, North, a *quoad sacra* parish in Inveresk parish, Edinburghshire, adjacent to Musselburgh post office and

station, and including the Musselburgh suburb of Fisherrow. It is in the presbytery of Dalkeith and synod of Lothian and Tweeddale; the nominal stipend is £120. The church, in Fisherrow, was built in 1838 as a chapel of ease, and contains 1000 sittings. See INVERESK.

Esk, North (the *Leva* of Ptolemy), a river of Forfar and Kincardine shires, formed, at an altitude of 820 feet above sea-level, by the confluence of Lee and Mark Waters at Invermark, near Lochlee church, 17 miles NW of Edzell. Thence it winds 29 miles south-eastward, till, at a point $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNE of Montrose, it enters the North Sea. During the last 15 miles of its course it roughly traces the boundary between Kincardine and Forfar shires; and from head to mouth it traverses or bounds the parishes of Lochlee, Edzell, Fettercairn, Stracathro, Logiepert, Marykirk, Montrose, and St Cyrus. Its upper tributaries are, on the right, the Effock, the Keeny, and the Mooran, the water of the last of which supplies the town of Brechin with 500,000 gallons a day. The works, constructed in 1874, cost over £15,000, and the supply is conveyed 10 miles. On the left bank the Esk receives the Tarf at Tarfside, the Turret at Millden, between Lochlee and Edzell, and lower down the Burns of Meallie and Auchmull. The course of the North Esk where it leaves the Grampians is rugged, wooded, and picturesque, and that part which forms the county boundary pierces for a number of miles through a red sandstone gorge. It is crossed by the 'Loups Bridge' and Gannochy Bridge, the latter erected in 1732 by James Black, a farmer in the district. Passing the village of Edzell, it receives West and Cruick Waters at Stracathro, and Luther Water at Balmakewan, all from the Howe of the Mearns; then after passing Craig, Logie, Montrose Water-works, and Kinnaber Mills on the right, and Marykirk village on the left, it loses itself at length in the ocean. On 20 Sept. 1861 the Queen and the Prince Consort, with Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse, drove down Glenesk from Invermark to The Burn, in the course of their Fettercairn or 'second great' expedition. The river gives a title to a branch of the Carnegie family. Sir John, younger brother to the first Earl of Northesk, was created Lord Lour in 1639, Earl of Ethie in 1647, and in 1662 received the titles of Earl of Northesk and Lord Rosehill, the latter from an eminence on the banks of the river. (See ETHIE.) The river offers good sport, containing as it does, salmon, sea trout, and common trout. The net fishings are valuable, 700 to 800 salmon having been taken on the opening day of the season below Marykirk Bridge.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 66, 57, 1871-68.

Eskside. See MUSSELBURGH.

Esk, South, a river of Forfarshire, $48\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, rising in the NW corner of the county, at an altitude of 3150 feet above sea-level, within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of feeders of the Callader and Muick, both of which flow to the Dee. It flows SE for $20\frac{1}{4}$ miles to Inverquhar, to which point it is a rugged Highland stream, and thence it flows due E to Montrose. In its upper reaches its waters are supplemented by Lochs Brandy and Wharal, Rottal and Glenmoy Burns, flowing in on the E bank, and on the W side by White Water from Glen DOLL, Drums Burn, and PROSEN Water, joining it at Cortachy. Carity Burn enters the Esk from the W, and Glenquiech Burn enters from the N. The South Esk then passes Tannadice and Finhaven Castle, and, at the last-named place, it receives the Lemno, and further down the NORAN, a beautiful and rapid stream. Leaving Auldbar Castle on the right, the South Esk passes Brechin with its castle and cathedral, then the grounds of Kinnaid Castle; and soon after receiving the Pow, a sluggish burn 7 miles long, expands into Montrose Basin, an inland lake at high tide $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles by $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile, and 7 miles in circumference. At low tide the basin is a melancholy expanse of mud with a narrow stream at the S side, and the Taycock Burn flowing in at the NE corner. The basin is joined to the sea by two channels which reunite and form Rossie Island or Inchbrayock. The

wider of the two outlets is crossed by a suspension bridge, built in 1828 at a cost of £20,000, and by the new railway viaduct. (See NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.) From this point seawards the South Esk presents a fine navigable channel. It traverses or bounds the parishes of Cortachy and Clova, Kirriemuir, Tannadice, Oathlaw, Aberlemno, Careston, Brechin, Farnell, Dun, Maryton, Montrose, and Craig. The South Esk with its tributaries has some capital fishing, but it is largely preserved. Trout-fishing, however, is plentiful in all the streams, and there are three varieties of this fish—one yellowish, another whitish, and a third very dark, with small red spots deeply imbedded, and like a pike. The title Earl of Southesk was bestowed in 1633 on Lord Carnegie, formerly Sir David Carnegie of Kinnaid. The peerage was forfeited in 1716 on account of the participation of the fifth Earl in the rising of the Fifteen, but was restored in the person of the present Earl in 1855. See KINNAID.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 65, 56, 57, 1870-68.

Esk, White. See ESK, Dumfriesshire.

Eslemont. See ESSLEMONT.

Eslin. See GLENESLAND.

Esragan, a burn of Ardchattan parish, Argyllshire, rising at an altitude of 2100 feet above sea-level, and running $4\frac{3}{8}$ miles southward to Loch Etive at Inverragan, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles NW of Bunawe.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 45, 1876.

Esseforse, a cataract in Ulva island, Argyllshire, on a tiny hill stream falling into Ulva North Loch. Above it are two lesser waterfalls; and its own is an unbroken and precipitous descent of 90 feet.

Essenside, a loch near the centre of Ashkirk parish, W Roxburghshire. Lying 680 feet above sea-level, it measures $\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{3}$ mile, abounds in fine trout and perch, and sends off a streamlet to the Ale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 17, 1864.

Esset, a troutful burn of Tullynessle parish, Aberdeenshire, rising among the Correen Hills, at an altitude of 1300 feet above sea-level, and running $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-eastward across the middle of the parish, till it falls into the Don 9 furlongs below the Bridge of Alford. It has a total descent of nearly 900 feet; drives nine or ten mills during the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of its course; is subject to great freshets; and in the years 1829 and 1835 became for some hours a devastating and overwhelming torrent.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 76, 1874.

Essich, an estate in Inverness parish, Inverness-shire, 4 miles S by W of the town.

Essie, an ancient parish of NW Aberdeenshire, united at a remote period to Rhynie. Its church, however, standing $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles WNW of Rhynie village, was not discontinued till about 1760. At Essie, Lulach, Macbeth's successor, was slain on 17 March 1058, after a nominal reign of seven months.

Essie, Forfarshire. See EASSIE.

Essiemore. See AUCHINCHEW.

Essil, an ancient parish in the NE of Elginshire, united to Dipple in 1731 to form Speymouth parish.

Esslemont, an estate, with a station and a mansion, in the S of Ellon parish, Aberdeenshire. The station is on the Formartine and Buchan section of the Great North of Scotland railway, $1\frac{3}{8}$ mile SSW of Ellon station. The mansion, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N by W of the station, on the right bank of the Ythan, is a plain building, with a finely-wooded park; its owner, Henry Wolrige Gordon (b. 1831; suc. 1874), holds 4962 acres in the shire, valued at £4503 per annum. A ruined fortalice, called Mains of Esslemont Castle, is nearer the station.

Essmore. See AUCHINCHEW.

Ethie. See EATHIE.

Ethiebeaton. See MONIFIETH.

Ethie Castle, the seat of the Earl of Northesk, in Inverkeilor parish, Forfarshire, 5 furlongs from the coast, and 5 miles NNE of Arbroath. Built and inhabited by Cardinal Beaton, it was, with neighbouring lands, conferred by his father, in 1596, on Sir John Carnegie, who in 1639 was created Lord Lour, and in 1647 Earl of Ethie—a title which he exchanged in 1662 for that of Earl of Northesk. William, seventh Earl,

G.C.B. (1756-1831), was third in command at Trafalgar. His grandson, George John Carnegie, present and ninth Earl (b. 1843; suc. 1878), holds 4844 acres in the shire, valued at £7762 per annum.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 57, 1868.

Etive, a river and a sea-loch in the Lorn district of Argyllshire. The river issues from Lochan Mathair Etive ($\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ mile; 970 feet) on desolate Rannoch Muir, at the mutual border of Lismore and Glenorchy parishes, 2 miles E of Kingshouse inn. Thence, past KINGSHOUSE and Dalness, it runs 15½ miles west-south-westward and south-westward, mainly through the parish of Ardochattan, till it falls into the head of the loch. It is fed by rivulets innumerable; near Dalness and Coileitir it forms two fine cascades; and the fishing is good for salmon and sea trout from Dalness downwards, for river trout higher up. Glen Etive is grandly alpine, flanked on the right by BUACHAILLE-ETIVE (3345 feet) and BEN VEEDAN (3766), which part it from Glencoe; on the left by Clach Leathad (3602) and BEN STARAV (3541). 'Several houses or huts,' says Professor Wilson, 'become visible no long way up the glen; and though that long hollow—half a day's journey—till you reach the wild road between Inveroran and Kingshouse—lies in gloom, yet the hillsides are cheerful, and you delight in the greensward, wide and rock-broken, should you ascend the passes that lead into Glencreran or Glencoe. But to feel the full power of Glen Etive, you must walk up it till it ceases to be a glen. When in the middle of the moor, you see far off a solitary dwelling—perhaps the loneliest house in all the Highlands—and the solitude is made profounder, as you pass by, by the voice of a cataract, hidden in an awful chasm, bridged by two or three stems of trees, along which the red deer might fear to venture; but we have seen them and the deer-hounds glide over it, followed by other fearless feet, when far and wide the Forest of Dalness was echoing to the hunter's horn.'

Loch Etive extends first 10½ miles south-westward to Bunawe, and then winds 8½ miles westward, till at Dunstaffnage Castle it merges in the Firth of Lorn. Its width—from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1½ mile over the upper loch—is 1½ furlong at BUNAWE ferry, 1¼ mile at Airds Bay, and 1½ furlong at CONNELL ferry. Prof. Geikie sees in Loch Etive a good example of an ancient submerged glen, belonging to the secondary stage of submergence, higher than Loch Fyne and lower than Loch Maree. 'It narrows,' he remarks, 'at Connell ferry, and across the straitened part runs a reef of rocks, covered at high water, but partly exposed at ebb. Over this barrier the flowing tide rushes into the loch, and the ebbing tide rushes out, with a rapidity which, during part of the time, breaks into a roar of angry foam like that of a cataract. The greatest depth of the loch above these falls is 420 feet; at the falls themselves there is a depth of only 6 feet at low water; and outside this barrier the soundings reach, at a distance of 2 miles, 168 feet. Loch Etive is thus a characteristic rock-basin, and an elevation of the land to the extent of only 20 feet would isolate the loch from the sea, and turn it into a long, winding, deep, freshwater lake.' Many have described the beauties of Loch Etive, none better than Dorothy Wordsworth. 'The loch,' she writes, 'is of a considerable width; but the mountains are so very high that, whether we were close under them or looked from one shore to the other, they maintained their dignity. I speak of the higher parts of the loch, above Bunawe and the river AWE, for downwards they are but hills, and the water spreads out wide towards undetermined shores. On our right was BEN CRUACHAN (3611 feet), rising directly from the lake, and on the opposite side another mountain, called Ben Duirinnis (1821), craggy, and exceedingly steep, with wild wood growing among the rocks and stones. We crossed the water, which was very rough in the middle, but calmer near the shores; and some of the rocky basins and little creeks among the rocks were as still as a mirror, and they were so beautiful with the reflection of the orange-coloured sea-weed growing on the stones or rocks, that a child, with a child's delight in gay colours, might have danced with joy at the sight of them. It never ceased raining, and the tops of the mountains were con-

cealed by mists, but as long as we could see across the water we were contented; for though little could be seen of the true shapes and permanent appearances of the mountains, we saw enough to give us the most exquisite delight: the powerful lake which filled the large vale, roaring torrents, clouds floating on the mountain sides, sheep that pastured there, sea birds and land birds.

. . . Cruachan, on the other side of the lake, was exceedingly grand, and appeared of an enormous height, spreading out two large arms that made a cove down which fell many streams swollen by the rain, and in the hollow of the cove were some huts which looked like a village. The top of the mountain was concealed from us by clouds, and the mists floated high and low upon the sides of it. . . . *Friday, Sept. 2, 1803.*—Departed from Tainuill about seven o'clock this morning, having to travel 8 miles down Loch Etive and then to cross Connell ferry. Our road was at first at a considerable distance from the lake, and out of sight of it, among undulating hills covered with coppice woods, resembling the country between Coniston and Windermere; but it afterwards carried us close to the water's edge, and in this part of our ride we were disappointed. We knew that the high mountains were all at the head of the lake, therefore had not expected the same awful grandeur which we beheld the day before, and perceived by glimpses; but the gentleman whom we met with at Dalnally had told us that there were many fine situations for gentlemen's seats on this part of the lake, which had made us expect greater loveliness near the shores, and better cultivation. It is true there are pleasant bays, with grounds prettily sloping to the water, and coppice woods, where houses would stand in shelter and sun, looking on the lake; but much is yet wanting—waste lands to be ploughed, peat-mosses drained, hedgerows reared; and the woods demand a grant of longer life than is now their privilege. But after we had journeyed about 6 miles, a beautiful scene opened upon us. The morning had been gloomy, and at this time the sun shone out, scattering the clouds. We looked right down the lake, that was covered with streams of dazzling sunshine, which revealed the indentings of the dark shores. On a bold promontory, on the same side of the loch where we were, stood DUNSTAFFNAGE Castle, an irregular tall building, not without majesty; and beyond, with leagues of water between, our eyes settled upon the island of Mull, a high mountain, green in the sunshine, and overcast with clouds,—an object as inviting to the fancy as the evening sky in the west, and, though of a terrestrial green, almost as visionary. We saw that it was an island of the sea, but were unacquainted with its name: it was of a gem-like colour, and as soft as the sky. The shores of Loch Etive, in their moorish, rocky wildness, their earthly bareness, as they lay in length before us, produced a contrast which, with the pure sea, the brilliant sunshine, the long distance, contributed to the aerial and romantic power with which the island was invested.' In 1871, Dr R. Angus Smith discovered, in a large moss on the shores of Loch Etive, an ancient lake-dwelling, 50 feet long and 28 broad, on a platform 60 feet in diameter; whilst a large cairn disclosed two megalithic chambers, connected by a narrow passage, and each of them 20 feet long. Relics these, possibly, of that dim, far-away Fingalian age, whose memories linger round 'BEREGONIUM,' Dunstaffnage, and other spots on or near to the shores of Loch Etive.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 54, 53, 45, 1873-77. See pp. 143-153 of Dorothy Wordsworth's *Tour in Scotland* (ed. by Princ. Shairp, 1874); Professor Archibald Geikie's *Scenery and Geology of Scotland* (Lond. 1865); and *Loch Etive and the Sons of Uisnach* (Lond. 1879).

Etterick, a bay on the W side of the Isle of Bute, opening near the extremity of the Kyles of Bute, 2½ miles ENE of Ardlamont Point. It measures 1 mile across its entrance, and 5 furlongs thence to its inmost recess; a dingle extends from it, 2 miles east-north-eastward across the island, to the head of Kames Bay; and Glen More descends southward to its N side, and brings down to it a burn from a point within 1½ mile of the

northern extremity of the island.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 29, 1873.

Ettleton, an ancient parish of Liddesdale, S Roxburghshire, since 1604 incorporated with Castleton parish. Its church stood near the W bank of Liddel Water, 9 furlongs SSW of Newcastleton.

Ettrick, a parish of Selkirkshire, whose tree-girt church and manse nestle, 800 feet above sea-level, in a sunny corner of the high green hills, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the left bank of Ettrick Water, but with their own little Kirk Burn— $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles SSE of 'Tibby Shiels,' $3\frac{1}{2}$ SW of Tushielaw Inn, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ SW of the post-town, Selkirk. It is bounded N by Yarrow, NE by Kirkhope, SE by the Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire portions of Robertson, S by Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, W by Moffat in Dumfriesshire, and NW by Lyne in Peeblesshire. From NE to SW its utmost length is $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its breadth, from NW to SE, varies between $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs and 10 miles, being greatest at the middle; and its area is $42,682\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 296 are water. The Loch of the LOWES ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.) lies nearly all within the NW corner of Ettrick parish, to which also belongs the western half of the upper $\frac{2}{3}$ mile of ST MARY'S LOCH; whilst on the eastern and south-eastern border are CLEARBURN LOCH ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ furl.), Crooked Loch (2×1 furl.), and KINGSIDE LOCH ($2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ furl.). From its source upon Capel Fell, at the SW extremity of the parish, ETTRICK WATER winds $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-eastward through the interior, and then 9 furlongs along the Kirkhope border, descending during this course from 1900 to 745 feet above sea-level, and being joined by TINA WATER, RANKLE BURN, TUSHIELAW BURN, and thirty-four lesser tributaries. From NE to SW, the chief elevations to the left or NW of the Ettrick are the Kip (1293 feet), *Turner Cleuch Law (1809), Tushie Law (1481), Coom Law (1619), Thirlestane Hill (1475), Ward Law (1951) and Craig Hill (1597) behind the church, Penniestone Knowe (1807), *Muckle Knees (1929), *Herman Law (2014), *Andrewhinney (2220), Black Knowe Head (1938), *BODESBECK Law (2173), and *Capel Fell (2223); to the right or SE of the stream rise Caera Hill (1546), Gamescleuch Hill (1490), Law Kneis (1634), *Quickningair Hill (1601), Hope Head (1697), Cauld Face (1756), Black Knowe (1804), and ETTRICK PEN (2269)—where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish. The rocks are Silurian, greywacke chiefly and clay slate. The soil of the haughs is fine alluvium, of the skirts of the hills is either sandy or gravelly or else a cold stiff clay, and on their shoulders and summits is mostly a deep moss. Barely 400 acres are arable, barely 300 are under wood, though a start was made in 1865 to break up the hill-sides at Ramsaycleuch for tillage, and though Lord Napier's plantations round Thirlestane Castle have thriven exceedingly. Nor of permanent pasture are there more than 120 acres, although from the point where the Ettrick's defile broadens into valley, a mile above the church, meadows begin to appear, where cattle graze—Ayrshires and shorthorns, with a few of the Highland breed. The rest of the parish is all one mighty sheep-walk, wave upon wave of long, green, rounded hills, whose rich grass feeds enormous flocks of Cheviots. Fitting that Ettrick should be for ever associated with the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' James Hogg (1770-1835). The cottage in which he was born, by Ettrick Hall, 3 furlongs ESE of the church, fell down about 1830; but his grave in the churchyard remains for a shrine of pilgrimage. (See ALTRIVE and ST MARY'S LOCH.) There, too, are buried William John, eighth Lord Napier (1786-1834), who died in China, and the Rev. Thomas Boston (1676-1732), minister of Ettrick from 1707, and author of *The Fourfold State*. Many are the memories of this well-cherished divine, who tells us of his last communion how 'there were nearly 800 communicants, great numbers of them from a considerable distance. The hospitality of the farmers, and all those who had it in their power to accommodate and support them, during the preaching days, was beyond all praise. At one

farm place they accommodated nine score, at another they had half a boll of meal baken, besides a quantity of loaf bread; they killed three lambs, and made up thirty beds.' But, indeed, to enumerate all of interest that attaches to Ettrick were to write a volume which still remains to be written, and to trench on our articles BUCCLEUCH, TUSHIELAW, GAMESCLEUCH, CHAPELHOPE, KIRKHOPE, and THIRLESTANE CASTLE. Mansions other than the last are Caera Bank and Rodono; and besides the 2 chief proprietors, the Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Napier, there are 2 holding each an annual value of more, and 6 of less, than £100. Ettrick is in the presbytery of Selkirk and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £342. The church, built in 1824, is a neat edifice, with a square tower and 310 sittings; and a public school, 3 furlongs to the E, with accommodation for 62 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 25, and a grant of £31, 14s. 6d. Valuation (1865) £9852, 19s. 7d., (1880) £12,356, 12s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 445, (1831) 530, (1861) 434, (1871) 434, (1881) 397.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Ettrick-Bank, an estate, with a mansion, in Selkirk parish, Selkirkshire, on the left bank of Ettrick Water, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N by E of Selkirk town. It belongs to the same proprietor as SUNDERLAND HALL.

Ettrick-Bridge, a village in Kirkhope parish, Selkirkshire, on Ettrick Water, 7 miles WSW of Selkirk. It has a post office under Selkirk, an inn, and Kirkhope manse; and it serves as an angling centre for the lower reaches of Ettrick Water.

Ettrick Forest, a popular, poetic, and historic name for the whole or chief part of Selkirkshire, together with contiguous parts of Peebles and Edinburgh shires. All the country drained by the Ettrick and the Yarrow, with part of that drained by other affluents of the Tweed, as also the country now forming the upper ward of Clydesdale, was clothed with wood once, a remnant of the ancient Caledonian Forest. Oak was the commonest tree, mingled with birch and hazel. Great numbers of oaks have been dug up in mosses which evidently owed their formation to the stagnation of water upon the neglected woodlands. The forest, judging from the prevalence of a Saxon nomenclature throughout the district, appears to have been early settled by the Northumbrian Saxons. From the time of Earl David (afterwards David I.), early in the 12th century, many grants were made, chiefly to the abbays of Selkirk, Melrose, and Kelso, of various 'easements' within the wide range of the forest. At the close of the 13th century Edward I., acting as arbiter of Scotland, gave away the forest's timber; and was followed in this conduct by Edward II. and Edward III. Robert Bruce at his accession gave the forest to Sir James Douglas in gerdon of his services; and with his family it continued till their forfeiture in 1455. On the 4th of Aug. in that year Ettrick Forest was, by Act of parliament, annexed to the Crown. Abounding in beasts of chase and birds of prey, the forest now became again—what it had been before its tenure by the Douglasses—a favourite hunting-ground of the Scottish kings. In 1528, James V. 'made proclamation to all lords, barons, gentlemen, landward-men, and freeholders, that they should compare at Edinburgh, with a month's victuals, to pass with the King where he pleased, to danton the thievs of Tviotlande, Annandale, Liddisdale, and other parts of that country; and also warned all gentlemen that had good dogs to bring them, that he might hunt in the said country as he pleased: the whilk the Earl of Argyll, the Earl of Huntly, the Earl of Athole, and so all the rest of the gentlemen of the Highland, did, and brought their hounds with them in like manner, to hunt with the King, as he pleased. The second day of June the King past out of Edinburgh to the hunting, with many of the nobles and gentlemen of Scotland with him, to the number of twelve thousand men; and then past to Meggitland, and hounded and hawked all the country and bounds; that is to say, Pappert-law, St Mary-laws, Carlavirick, Chapel, Ewindoores, and Longhope. I heard say, he slew, in these bounds, eighteen

score of harts' (Pitscottie's *History of Scotland*, folio edition, p. 143). After this stately hunting, James, who 'made the rush-bush keep the cow,' in order to increase his revenues, turned 10,000 sheep into Ettrick Forest, to graze there under the tending of a thrifty keeper, instead of 10,000 bucks that scoured its woodlands during the bounteous age of Edward I.; and by this act he led the way to such a conversion of the entire forest into sheep-pasture, as occasioned a rapid and almost total destruction of the trees. The last sovereign of Scotland who visited it for the sake of the chase was the beautiful Mary. Excepting a few straggling thorns, and some solitary birches, no traces of 'Ettricke foreste feir' now remain, although, wherever protected from the sheep, copses soon arise without any planting.

Ettrick Pen, a mountain on the mutual border of Ettrick parish, Selkirkshire, and Eskdalemuir parish, Dumfriesshire, at the sources of Ettrick Water and the White Esk, 2½ miles ENE of Capel Fell, and 7¼ ENE of Moffat. A central height of the Southern Highlands, it attains an altitude of 2269 feet above sea-level, and commands round three-fourths of a circle a very extensive prospect; yet it is so hidden in the intervening segment, by mountains of similar altitude to itself, as to make but a slight figure in the general landscape.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Ettrick Water, a river of Selkirkshire, rising in the south-western extremity of the county, on Capel Fell (2223 feet), at an altitude of 1900 feet, 5¼ miles ENE of Moffat, and within a half-mile of affluents of both the Esk and Moffat Water. Thence it winds 32½ miles north-eastward through or along the borders of Ettrick, Kirkhope, Selkirk, and Galashiels parishes, till, 2½ miles below Selkirk town, it falls into the Tweed. It makes during this course a total descent of 1500 feet, and is joined by Tina and Yarrow Waters, with many lesser tributaries. Its scenery and the many interesting spots by which it flows are noticed in our articles on the four above-named parishes, and on Ettrick Forest, Oakwood, Bowhill, Carterhaugh, Philiphaugh, Haining, and Sunderland Hall. The song of *Ettrick Banks*, composed in the 16th or the 17th century, but printed first in Thomson's *Orpheus Caledonius* (1725), 'has,' says Prof. Veitch, 'some exquisite references to local scenery and traits of the older shepherd life, which could have been noted only by a native of the district, or one resident there, and thoroughly familiar with the people and the scenes.' The fishing, mostly open to the public, is capital, the trout ranging between ½ lb. and 3 lbs., though running smaller above Tushielaw.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 16, 17, 25, 1864-65.

Eu. See EWE.

Euchan Water, a rivulet in Sanquhar parish, NW Dumfriesshire, rising on the SE slope of BLACKLARG Hill, close to the meeting-point of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Ayr shires, and running 9¼ miles east-north-eastward through mountain scenery, till it falls into the Nith opposite Sanquhar Castle, after a total descent of 1500 feet.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 15, 1864.

Euchar, a rivulet in Lorn district, Argyllshire, issuing from Loch Scammadale, and running 2 miles west-by-southward, then 2 north-westward, till it falls into the sea at Kilninver. It traverses a deep, rocky, and finely wooded ravine, and makes a waterfall a mile above its mouth. Trout, of ½ lb. each, are plentiful; and salmon and sea-trout collect in a pool below the fall.

Eunach, Loch. See ENNICH.

Evanton, a village in Kiltearn parish, Ross-shire, ¾ mile from the Cromarty Firth, and 3 furlongs SW of Novar station, this being 6¼ miles NE of Dingwall. Founded about 1810 on a waste piece of land, it presents a neat and regular appearance, better than that of most other villages in the North; and it has a post office, with money order, savings' bank, and telegraph departments, an inn, and fairs on the first Tuesday of June and December. Pop. (1860) 584, (1871) 526, (1881) 436.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 93, 1881.

Evan Water, a stream of Lanark and Dumfries shires,

rising in Crawford parish, close to the summit level (1012 feet) of the Caledonian railway, and so near Little Clydes Burn, the reputed head-stream of the CLYDE, as now to receive a rill that formerly flowed to that river. Thence it runs 12¼ miles south-south-eastward through Crawford, Moffat, and Kirkpatrick-Juxta parishes, till it falls into Annan Water, opposite the influx of Moffat Water, and 2 miles SSE of Moffat town, at an altitude of 290 feet. With a rocky bed, and a rapid or impetuous current, it traverses a glen remarkable for affording transit both to the Glasgow and Carlisle road and to the Caledonian railway through an alpine precipitous range of the Southern Highlands. High up it is conveyed by an aqueduct across the line, and, soon re-appearing far below, it afterwards is frequently crossed by the railway; whilst from head nearly to foot it is flanked by green mountains, rising to altitudes of 800 to 1800 feet above sea-level, yet rounded and comparatively soft in contour. Its glen possesses considerable amenity; contains, above Beattock, the ruined castle of ACHINCASS; and opens there into the fine broad strath of Annandale.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 16, 1864.

Evelaw (popularly *Ively*), an old tower in Westruther parish, Berwickshire, 10½ miles ENE of Lauder. One of the castellated houses common on the Border prior to the union of Scotland and England, it still is tolerably entire.

Evelick or Pole Hill, a wooded summit (944 feet) of the Sidlaws, in Kilspindie parish, Perthshire, 5¼ miles ENE of Perth. Commanding one of the finest prospects in Scotland, it is crowned, on its SE shoulder, with vestiges of an ancient fortification, seeming to have comprised two concentric stone walls and a fosse. Evelick Castle, a ruin at the eastern base of the hill, was the ancient seat of the Lindsays, knights of Evelick, and appears to have been a place of considerable strength.

Evelix, a stream of Creich and Dornoch parishes, SE Sutherland, issuing from Loch an Lagain (7½ × 1¼ furl.; 446 feet), 4½ miles NE of Bonar Bridge. Thence it winds 5½ miles east-south-eastward along the mutual boundary of the two parishes, next 7½ miles east-south-eastward and west-south-westward through the interior of Dornoch, till it falls into Dornoch Firth at Meikle Ferry. Its banks, over most of its course, are beautifully wooded; and it affords fair trout and grilse fishing.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 102, 103, 94, 1878-81.

Everyman's Land. See SCONE.

Evie, a parish in the NE of the mainland of Orkney, containing Dale hamlet, 16 miles NW of Kirkwall, and a post office (Evie) under Kirkwall, with money order and savings' bank departments.

The present parish has, since the Reformation era, comprised the ancient parishes of Evie and Rendall—Evie on the N, Rendall on the S; and it lies near Enhallow island, within a mile of Rousay, Wire, and Gairsay islands, and 2½ miles W of Shapinshay. Bounded N and E by the sea, S by Firth, and W by Harray and Birsay, it has an utmost length from NW to SE of 15 miles, an utmost breadth of 4½ miles, and an area of 14,720 acres. Costa Head terminates the north-eastern extremity of Evie, and is a hill of considerable size and elevation, presenting to the ocean a front of precipitous rock. No other headland of any importance is on the coast, nor are there any of those deep indentations elsewhere so frequent in Orkney. The beach, excepting at Woodwick Bay, is rocky, and forms, in some parts, a mural bulwark against the billows, but in others is low and flat. Woodwick Bay, on the mutual boundary of Evie and Rendall, penetrates 1½ mile inland, and has a beach of beautiful white shell sand. Gairsay island, which belongs to Rendall, is nearly circular, and measures 4 miles in circumference. From Costa Head a range of monotonous hills, 800 to 400 feet in height, and moorish mostly or mossy, extends along all the Birsay and Harray border, and sends off spurs, less lofty than itself, into the interior of Rendall. Swaney Loch (1¼ × 1 mile) interrupts that hill-range at a distance of 1½ mile from Costa Head, and

discharges itself, by a streamlet through Birsay, to the ocean. The hills were formerly all in a state of commonage, but began about 1841 to be divided. The arable land is all a gentle slope from the skirts of the hills to the shore, varying in breadth from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. The rocks range from blue slate to white sandstone, and some are as hard as flint and as dark as lava, while others are soft and of a brownish-grey hue. Naturally a fine agricultural district (the best land facing northward), the arable soil is mostly a rich black loam, and has generally a lighter and sharper character in Rendall than in Evie. Agriculture is further advanced in the latter than in the former division, the estate of Swaney having been much improved by the proprietor. A peat moss occupies an entire large vale in Rendall; and other peat mosses, which might easily be drained, occupy hollows in other low tracts. Turbary moss, affording an inexhaustible supply of excellent peat fuel, abounds in the vales or hollows among the hills. Aikerness, Isbister, Swaney, Rendall Hall, and Burgar are chief residences; and the first was the birthplace of the judge, Sir William Honyman, Bart. (1756-1825). Numerous tumuli are in Evie; no fewer than nine Picts' houses stand along the shores of Evie and Rendall; and a small old farmhouse at Cottascarth in Rendall, on being taken down in 1832, was found to have concealed in its walls 150 silver coins, a few of them Scottish, and most of the others of Elizabeth, James VI., and Charles I. Two proprietors hold each an annual value of £500 and upwards, 4 of between £100 and £500, 5 of from £50 to £100, and 6 of from £20 to £50. Evie and Rendall is in the presbytery of Kirkwall and synod of Orkney; the living is worth £307. Evie church, built towards the close of last century, contains 498 sittings. Other places of worship are Rendall chapel of ease, a Free church, and a Congregational chapel; and the four schools of Costa, Evie, Rendall, and Gairsay, with respective accommodation for 65, 89, 86, and 20 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 31, 62, 45, and 7, and grants of £41, 7s. 6d., £50, 18s., £55, 12s. 6d., and £4, 4s. Valuation (1881) £2163, 10s. 6d. Pop. (1801) 1415, (1831) 1450, (1851) 1408, (1871) 1340, (1881) 1351.

Evlix. See EVELIX.

Evort, an intricate sea-loch on the E side of North Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Opening $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S of Loch Maddy, it penetrates 7 miles westward, has numerous ramifications, and forms a safe harbour.

Ewe, a river, a sea-loch, and an island of Gairloch parish, NW Ross-shire. The river, issuing from Loch Maree, runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-north-westward to the head of the sea-loch at Poolewe, is voluminous but rapid, and, abounding with salmon and sea-trout of prime size and quality, is excelled by no stream in the W of Scotland for angling. The sea-loch extends 10 miles north-north-westward from Poolewe to the North Minch, and from a width of 3 miles at the beautiful little bay of Aultbea contracts to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Cove, but expands again to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles at its entrance between Ru Rea and Greenstone Point. Its shores are rocky; its flanks bare, broken, and ridgy. The island lies nearly in the middle of the sea-loch, measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles by 1 mile, and has a pleasant cultivated surface. Pop. (1861) 48, (1871) 50, (1881) 34.

Ewes, a parish in the NE of Eskdale, E Dumfriesshire, whose church stands, 400 feet above sea-level, on the right bank of Ewes Water, 4 miles N by E of Langholm, the post-town and station. It is bounded N by Teviothead in Roxburghshire, NE and E by Castleton, also in Roxburghshire, SE by Canobie, SW by Langholm, and W by Westerkirk. Its utmost length, from N to S, is $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; its utmost breadth, from E to W, is 7 miles; and its area is 25,010 acres, of which 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ are water. From Moss-paul (827 feet), one of its two sources, EWES WATER flows $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, till it passes into Langholm; whilst from Harts-garth Hill, another of the Esk's tributaries, TARRAS WATER, runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-south-westward, then $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile along the Canobie border. The entire parish,

then, is a double basin, rimmed on three sides by mountain watershed. Along Tarras Water its surface declines to 450, along Ewes Water to 370, feet above the sea; and elevations to the left or E of Ewes Water, northwards, are Muckle Knowe (1186 feet), *Watch Hill (1642), Arkleton Hill (1708), *Roan Fell (1862), Pike Fell (1637), and *Tudhope Hill (1961), where asterisks mark those summits that culminate on the confines of the parish; whilst to the right or W of the Ewes rise *Addergill Hill (1276), *Meg's Shank (1571), Roughbank Height (1474), *Faw Side (1722), and *Wisp Hill (1950). The rocks are mainly greywacke and greywacke slate, but include some trap. Less than 1200 acres is arable, and some 200 are under wood, nearly all the remainder being pastoral. Dorothy Wordsworth, who with her brother drove down Ewesdale on 23 Sept. 1803, gives us a vivid word-painting of the landscape:—'Moss-paul, the inn where we were to bait. The scene, with this single dwelling, was melancholy and wild, but not dreary, though there was no tree nor shrub; the small streamlet glittered, the hills were populous with sheep; but the gentle bending of the valley, and the correspondent softness in the forms of the hills, were of themselves enough to delight the eye.' The hills are unchanged, but the dwellers among them have altered greatly in the last two centuries. It is hardly a hundred years since the Lords of Justiciary rode from Jedburgh to Dumfries through Ewesdale, impassable then by any vehicle. Here once, when Henry Home (the after Lord Kames) went for the first time on the circuit as advocate-depute, Armstrong of Sorbie inquired of Lord Minto in a whisper, 'What lang, black, dour-looking chiel' that was they had got wi' them?' 'That,' said his lordship, 'is a man come to hang a' the Armstrongs.' 'Then,' was the dry retort, 'it's time the Elliots were ridin'.' Now the parish is traversed down all its length by the high road from Edinburgh to Carlisle. The property is divided among four. Ewes is in the presbytery of Langholm and synod of Dumfries; the living is worth £389. The parish church, originally dedicated to St Cuthbert, is a handsome Gothic edifice of 1867, containing 230 sittings; and a public school, with accommodation for 60 children, had (1880) an average attendance of 32, and a grant of £40, 6s. Valuation (1860) £5230, (1882) £6663, 3s. Pop. (1801) 358, (1831) 335, (1861) 356, (1871) 338, (1881) 337.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 11, 10, 17, 1863-64.

Ewes. See LUGGATE WATER.

Ewesdale. See EWES, Dumfriesshire.

Ewes Water, a rivulet of Eskdale, E Dumfriesshire, formed by two head-streams, Blackhall and Moss-paul Burns, the latter of which, rising near Moss-paul inn, close to the Roxburghshire border, runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-by-westward, whilst Blackhall Burn winds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west-south-westward from its source on the western acclivity of Tudhope Hill. Onward from their confluence Ewes Water flows 8 miles south-by-westward, till, after a total descent of 900 feet from its highest or Tudhope source, it falls into the Esk at Langholm town. All but the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of its course lies through the parish of Ewes, and here it is joined by Unthank, Meikledale, Arkleton, and five or six lesser burns. Like all the Esk's tributaries, the Ewes is a capital trouting stream—its river-trout smallish, four or so to the lb., but its sea-trout running from 1 lb. to 3 lbs.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 17, 11, 1864-63.

Exnaboe, a village of Dumrossness parish, in the S of Shetland, 3 miles from Boddam hamlet.

Eye, a loch on the mutual border of Fearn and Tain parishes, NE Ross-shire, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile NE of Fearn station. Lying 51 feet above sea-level, it has an utmost length and breadth of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile and $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 94, 1878.

Eye, a small river of NE Berwickshire, rising on Monynut Edge at an altitude of 1260 feet above sea-level, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles SW of Oldhamstocks village. Thence it winds 20 miles east-south-eastward and north-north-eastward, till it falls into the German Ocean at Eye-mouth town. It traverses or bounds the parishes of

EYBROUGHY

Oldhamstocks, Cockburnspath, Abbey St Bathans, Coldingham, Ayton, and Eyemouth; receives, midway between Ayton and Eyemouth, the considerable tribute of Ale Water; traverses, for the most part, a narrow vale of pleasant aspect; is followed, along great part of its course, and frequently crossed and recrossed, by the North British railway; and abounds in trout of small size but excellent quality.—*Ord. Sur.*, shs. 33, 34, 1863-64.

Eyebroughy or **Ibris**, a basaltic islet of Dirleton parish, Haddingtonshire, in the Firth of Forth, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the mainland, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles W by N of North Berwick.

Eyemouth, a fishing town and a parish of Berwickshire. The town stands 3 miles NNE of Ayton, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ NNW of Burnmouth station, this being $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles NNW of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 52 E by S of Edinburgh. The river Eye here falls into the German Ocean at the head of a small semicircular bay, immediately S of the larger bay that takes its name from Coldingham Shore. On the NW side are precipitous whinstone rocks, and the cliffs begin to rise again on the S side of the river, between Eyemouth and Burnmouth attaining a height of from 70 to 339 feet above sea-level. Out at the entrance to Eyemouth Bay are the 'Hurcars,' rocks upon which the sea, when even slightly stirred, breaks with much force and beauty. The place itself is not so greatly altered from what it was in 1827, when Chambers's *Picture of Scotland* described it as 'dark and cunning of aspect, full of curious alleys, blind and otherwise, and having no single house of any standing but what could unfold its tale of wonder.' Stories of smugglers, namely, for Eyemouth in last century was a noted seat of the 'free-trade,' and many of the older dwellings retain deep hiding-holes for smuggled goods. But, though the streets are still narrow and intricate, a good many better-class houses had been built within the past three years, and the town showed every sign of well-being and progress, when the great disaster of 1881 threw it back to what it was fifteen years before. A town-hall, built in 1874 at a cost of £1200, is a handsome Romanesque structure; a fine new public-school was erected in 1876; and in 1880 part of the old parish school was opened as a reading-room, with a public library of 2400 volumes. Eyemouth, besides, has a post office under Ayton, with money order, savings' bank, insurance, and telegraph departments, branches of the Commercial and Royal Banks, 12 insurance agencies, 3 hotels, a gas company (1847), water-works (1856), now under the management of the Police Commission, a masonic lodge, St Abb's (1757), a cemetery, and fairs on the first Thursday of June and the last Thursday of October. Places of worship are the parish church (1812; 450 sittings) with a neat spire, a fine new Free church (1878; 450 sittings), a U.P. church (1842; 500 sittings), and an Evangelical Union chapel (250 sittings).

The present harbour is formed by a stone E pier of 1768 (one of Smeaton's earliest designs), and a short W jetty, with an entrance between them 154 feet wide; but it is wholly inadequate, and will, one may trust, be ere long superseded by the harbour works designed by Messrs Meek, C.E., of Edinburgh, at a cost of £82,891. Of this total, £22,232 are for inner works, viz., extension of basin-jetty to 700 feet, quay on outer side of new basin (600 feet), undersetting existing quays, etc.; and £60,659 for outer works, viz., E pier (440 feet), W pier (1050 feet), middle pier (680 feet), harbour quay (500 feet), etc. The outer works would enclose an area of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, or treble the existing available area, with a depth of 6 feet at low water, and of 8 feet at the entrance. Backed by strong influence, the harbour trustees have applied to the harbour works loan board for £20,000, as a first instalment to commence the works, but as yet it is hard to say what will be the result of this application. Its urgency was terribly instanced by the great gale of 14 Oct. 1881, which cost the lives of 191 fishermen belonging to fishing-ports from Burnmouth to Newhaven, 129 of them to Eyemouth alone. They left 107 widows, 60 adult dependants, and 351 children under 15 years

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of age, for whom a relief-fund of £50,000 was raised, chiefly in Scotland. Out of this fund widows and dependants get 5s. per week, and boys and girls 2s. 6d., the boys till they reach the age of 14, the girls of 15, years. Up to the day of the disaster 48 boats could have mustered at Eyemouth for the haddock fishing; their number now is reduced to 28, that of the fishermen from 360 to 230. The Eyemouth winter fishing-boats are among the largest and finest in Scotland; and the fishermen among the best and most energetic to be anywhere met with. From October 1881 to June 1882 about 1050 tons of haddocks, of a value to the fishermen of £13,000, were caught by the 23 crews of the place, these crews consisting of 6 or 7 men each. In the capture, 900 tons of mussels, costing £1800, were used as bait, almost the whole of which was brought by rail from Boston in England. Prior to the disaster nearly 100 boats belonging to Eyemouth were engaged in the herring fishery; now they are reduced to 70. In each of these boats from 2 to 4 hired hands from other places are employed. Eyemouth is head of a fishery district marching with that of Leith, and extending from St Abb's Head southward to Amble. In this district the number of boats in 1882 was 601, of fishermen 1627, of fish-curers 53, and of coopers 181, whilst the value of boats was £44,691, of nets £42,528, and of lines £6864. The following is the number of barrels of herrings cured here in different years—(1864) 43,458, (1871) 46,127, (1873) 42,939, (1874) 52,060, (1878) 18,056, (1879) 58,177, (1880) 58,639, (1881) 67,915.

As a dependency of Coldingham priory, and the only harbour within its limits, Eyemouth acquired early importance, being known in the reign of Alexander II. (1214-49) as a commodious haven for the import of supplies, and the shipment of wool, hides, etc. On a small bold promontory, called the Fort, to the N of the town, is a series of grassy mounds, remains of a fortification, erected by the Protector Somerset in his invasion of Scotland, and reconstructed by Mary of Lorraine and Cromwell. An Eyemouth notary-public, George Sprott, was executed in 1608 for being privy to the Gowrie Conspiracy, into which he was drawn by Logan of FAST Castle; from Eyemouth the Duke of Marlborough assumed his first title of Baron in the peerage of Scotland. But none of its other memories are equal in interest to that thus jotted down in Burns's *Border Tour*:—'Friday, 18 May 1787. Come up a bold shore from Berwick, and over a wild country to Eyemouth—sup and sleep at Mr Grieve's. Saturday.—Spend the day at Mr Grieve's—made a royal arch mason of St Abb's lodge. Mr William Grieve, the oldest brother, a joyous, warm-hearted, jolly, clever fellow; takes a hearty glass, and sings a good song. Mr Robert, his brother and partner in trade, a good fellow, but says little. Take a sail after dinner. Fishing of all kinds pays tithes at Eyemouth.' The entry in the lodge books shows that he was admitted gratis, on the score of his 'remarkable poetical genius.' In 1597, by a charter from James VI. in favour of Sir George Home of Wedderburn, Eyemouth was erected into a free burgh of barony, with the privilege of a free port; but having adopted the General Police and Improvement Act (Scotland) in 1866, it now is governed by a body of nine commissioners. Its municipal constituency numbered 568 in 1882, when the annual value of real property within the burgh was £5745. Pop. (1831) 1100, (1861) 1721, (1871) 2324, (1881) 2825, or, with Ayton suburb, 2877.

The parish was anciently included in the territory of Coldingham Priory, and did not assume a parochial form earlier than the reign of James VI. It still encloses the Highlaws detached portion ($80\frac{3}{4}$ acres) of Coldingham parish. Bounded N by the German Ocean, E, S, and SW by Ayton, and W by Coldingham, it has an utmost length from N to S of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, an utmost breadth from E to W of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and an area of $1079\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of which 64 are foreshore and $11\frac{1}{2}$ water. EYE Water flows $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-north-eastward along the eastern border to Eyemouth Bay; and ALE Water, flowing $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile east-by-southward to the Eye, traces all the south-western and

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southern boundary. The coast rises 90 feet from the sea in rocky precipitous cliffs, which here and there are channelled by deep fissures or gullies, and at one place are pierced by a cavern; except at two points where roads have been scooped down its fissures, and at Eyemouth, where it is dis severed by the Eye, it admits no access to the beach. The interior is undulating, or slightly hilly, attaining 212 feet above sea-level at a point on the Coldingham road 7 furlongs W of the town, 252 at Highlaws, and 305 on the western boundary. The rocks comprise traps, greywacke, and Old Red sandstone, in such connections one with another as are eminently interesting to geologists. The soil in general is fertile. All the land, since the latter part of last century, has been in productive condition. Linthill House, overlooking the confluence of the Ale and the Eye, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S by W of the town, is an old mansion, and was the scene, in 1752, of the murder of the widow of its proprietor, Patrick Home. Milne-Home of Wedderburn is chief

EYNORT

proprietor, 7 others holding each an annual value of between £100 and £500, 11 of from £50 to £100, and 42 of from £20 to £50. Eyemouth is in the presbytery of Chirnside and synod of Merse and Teviotdale; the living is worth £279. The public school, with accommodation for 800 children, had (1882) an average attendance of 450, and a grant of £337. Valuation (1865) £5624, 14s. 1d., (1882) £9084, 11s. Pop. (1801) 899, (1831) 1181, (1851) 1488, (1861) 1804, (1871) 2372, (1881) 2935.—*Ord. Sur.*, sh. 34, 1864.

Eylt, Loch. See RANNOCH.

Eynort, a sea-loch in the E of South Uist island, Outer Hebrides, Inverness-shire. Opening at a point $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles N of the south-eastern extremity of the island, it strikes 6 miles north-westward to within a brief distance of the western coast; and, with a very irregular outline, exhibits wild and picturesque features of scenery, that only want trees or copsewood to render it in many places enchantingly beautiful.

